THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1938—VOL. XXX, NO. 212

• • ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Korea to Czechoslovakia
Rumanian Minority Plan
Tunney on Liquor Traffic

¶ **Behind Korean Clash**—Observers familiar with the situation along the Siberian-Manchukuan-Korean border expected the toning down now apparent on both sides. Neither Japan nor Russia wants to take on a full-fledged Far Eastern war at this time. The vaguely-defined frontiers offer—and long have offered—an excuse for war any time either power wants to push its claims to disputed lands. An understanding of current border incidents must be sought in a sweep of events spanning the continent from Vladivostok to Berlin, and running back into the last century. Jiuji G. Kasai, member of the Japanese Diet and a book publisher in Tokyo, had this to say the other day as he arrived in Los Angeles: "From the beginning we have known that Russia has been behind Chiang Kai-shek—Russian supplies, Russian airplanes, and Russian Ammunition. For this reason, we have been fully prepared for a struggle with Russia as well as continuing our pacification of China."

* * *

¶ **Japan Looks at Russia**—The outside world little realizes the feeling of Japan's military leaders toward Russia. Before Manchuria was seized from China in 1931-32, Japan was educated to feel like a man with his back to a very deep sea, facing a bear by no means friendly. Japan's distrust of Russia dates from the diplomacy of Tsarist Russia and of other monarchical powers during the heyday of expanding imperialism. Herself entering the imperialist and industrial thrust for power—but entering late—Japan since the turn of this century has steadily pushed onto the continent of Asia. Korea, then Manchuria, and now vast areas of China Proper, have been absorbed or are in process of absorption. Japan's determination to dominate East Asia has been intensified by the rise of Russian Communism.

* * *

¶ **Russia Looks at Japan**—From Russia's side of the Far Eastern borders, Japan appears on a par with or more serious than Germany as a foe of Soviet aims in the world. Moscow knows that Japan plans to take over eventually as much of Far Eastern Russia as Japan can digest. Why, then does Russia not take advantage of border clashes to drive Japan back? The apparent reason for delay lies in European Russia and in Europe.

* * *

¶ **Russia Looks at Germany**—If and before turning undeclared border warfare into actual war, Russia wants to be able to cope with anything menacing her position in Europe. Russia is facing East, but because her industrial plant is in European Russia, she places more immediate stress on events in Central Europe than along the Korean border. Czechoslovakia, allied with Russia, is a fuse that might set off wider explosions than a war—even a sizable one—between Russia and Japan over Eastern Siberia.

* * *

¶ **Runciman Asks Patience**—Hence the world importance of Viscount Runciman's mission to Prague. Starting one of the important diplomatic negotiations of modern times, he counselled patience after talking with President Beneš, Premier Milan Hodza, and Sudeten German leaders. So they are not hurrying. • When such a fuse might be lighted by hasty hands, unhurried conciliation is a cooling breeze across an overheated and explosive continent.

* * *

¶ **Rumanian Minority Statute**—World affairs reflect the multiplied and intensified emotions and actions of men and women who face their own particular daily rounds. Rumania, by enacting a minority statute, is seeking to satisfy some of the human demands which, if left rankling, foment national and international trouble. • It appears to be another example of the right method, potent for good when courageously applied.

* * *

¶ **Tunney Speaks Up**—"Without social consciousness or soul," is Gene Tunney's uppercut comment on the Distilled Spirits Institute as he resigns. Selfish protection for the liquor industry, rather than work for the "elevation and betterment of the industry," are further charges, body blows administered by the former heavyweight champion. He believes public regulation alone can keep the liquor traffic in bounds. • An industry is no more constructive than its product. Where is the social consciousness or the soul in beverage alcohol?

* * *

¶ **Doug Comes Home**—The Manhattan's compass resisted the magnetic Irish wit of Douglas Corrigan long enough to bring him straight to New York through fog that, from above, could have been the clouds he still insists deceived him on his flight to Ireland. It takes an Irishman to pull a Corrigan.

* * *

¶ **Tomorrow's Civilization**—Delegates concluding their Congress of Business and Professional Women in Budapest heard the need stressed for training women to take part constructively in tomorrow's civilization. • Tomorrow grows out of today.

Moscow Tension Less; Way Eased for Tokyo

Border friction felt diminished through proposed settlement, enabling Japanese to withdraw with no humiliation—Foreign observers expect Red Army to resume battle if action is delayed.

MOSCOW, Aug. 5 (AP)—Soviet Russia felt border friction diminish today because of a proposed settlement that Moscow felt would enable Japan to withdraw without humiliation.

Nevertheless foreign military observers predicted the Red Army would resume action on the Siberian-Manchukuoan border if Japan delayed withdrawal of troops which Russia asserts are in the Changkufeng area.

The feeling here was that in putting the next move up to Japan the Soviet Government had done what it could to make it easier for the Japanese to withdraw from what was called an extremely precarious situation.

In his reply to Japan's proposals for mutual withdrawal of troops in the zone in dispute, Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs, said a condition of future negotiations was Japanese recognition of the border as established by maps attached to the Russian treaty with China on June 26, 1886.

[On receipt of the Soviet stand in Tokyo, a Japanese foreign office spokesman said "prospects are bright" for a peaceful settlement of the dispute.]

It was considered here that Mr. Litvinoff gave Tokyo a chance to withdraw, without loss of face, the troops he said were occupying the Changkufeng heights by referring to them as "remnants of Japanese forces which may still be left" on Soviet territory.

Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador to Moscow, presented the Japanese suggestions for a truce, and received the Russian reply to transmit to his Government.

The critical situation grew from the Japanese allegation that Russian troops fortified Changkufeng hill in the disputed area on July 11.

Japan protested that the hill was Manchukuo territory. The Soviet Government replied that the territory was Russian, established by the 1886 treaty maps of which Japan professes ignorance.

Following upon the diplomatic exchange, sharp fighting began again and since July 31 it has been almost continuous. Tokyo dispatches said Soviet artillery was shelling Japanese positions about every half-hour, and that Japan had made a new protest to the Soviet Charge d'Affaires.

The present dispute is one of many since Japan's conquest of Manchuria, and Mr. Litvinoff emphasized that Russia did not regard that

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Tobin Receives Three Plans To Ease Soaring Relief Load

Disclosing a recent decided turn for the worse in the local relief situation, the Boston Municipal Research Bureau today called for a comprehensive welfare survey by the City of its most acute problem and laid three concrete suggestions for improvement before Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and the City Council.

In pointing out that relief expenditures are now at an all-time high, with one-fifth of the city's population receiving aid of one type or another, the Bureau indicated today that not even a sizable business boom could return welfare activities to pre-depression scope or cost.

Moreover, the Bureau after inquiry into relief developments elsewhere claimed that Boston now leads 11 other large American cities in its per capita relief costs.

Enough money has been spent for relief in Boston during the last eight and one-half years, the Bureau stated in its report, which was intended to be of special interest to taxpayers and the layman as well as to city officials, to maintain all other city departments for five years. At the present time, the Bureau asserted, federal and local relief programs in Boston actually cost "more than the operation of all non-welfare departments under the Mayor."

Very Slight Recovery

Indices of monthly employment and wages in Boston over the past five years show, according to the Bureau, "the failure of employment and wages to regain during the recovery period of 1935-37 more than a small fraction of the decline from pre-depression levels, and the relatively sharp break since late last year.

"In general," the Bureau says, "1938 conditions closely resemble those of 1933 as regards the indices charted. Yet the rate of joint city and federal welfare expenditures has practically doubled. The reason for this great discrepancy merits the most careful study by city officials."

In essence, the Bureau's suggestions for improvement are:

1. That Boston cease financing its relief problem as though it were only temporary and begin attacking it from a long-range viewpoint. That would end the present costly procedure of borrowing to meet welfare expense. Borrowing, the Bureau emphasizes, only piles up interest charges, so the evil is compounded. Complete return to a pay-as-you-go plan would place an immediate burden on already tax ridden property, but the Bureau points out that current expense borrowing has already reached such proportions that charges on these loans account for $2.30 in the 1938 tax rate.

In connection with returning to a pay-as-you-go plan, the Bureau summarizes the report of the recent special legislative commission on taxation and public expenditures which recommended the adoption of either a 2 per cent sales tax to meet welfare costs, or a broadening of the income and

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

Mayor Tobin should appoint a committee and begin rehabilitation of "unemployables": Editorial Page.

Back Where Corrigan Started—But What a Difference

© International; Wide World

New York Welcomes the Flier Home, "Forgetting" That His Trip Was "Just a Mistake"

Top—This group of Irishwomen went down the Bay to meet the "wrong-way" pilot as the Manhattan brought him back from Europe. Bottom—Douglas Corrigan waves greetings to his admirers from his perch on friendly shoulders. The man in the white suit is Stanley Howe, Secretary to Mayor La Guardia and head of the welcoming committee. Corrigan has the jacket he wore across the ocean.

New York Hails Corrigan With Roaring Laugh

Wisecracks greet pilot in reception marked by spontaneity — He grins back in appreciation.

By Ralph M. Blagden

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 5—Douglas Corrigan, whatever his geographical lapses may have been, knew he was in New York City today.

In traditional fashion, the bellowing caverns of this city thundered a greeting to the jaunty young wrong-way flier of the Atlantic Ocean all the way from the Battery up Broadway to City Hall.

There was a startling difference, however, in this reception, and it was more than the fact that the police estimated today's crowd of more than 700,000 people to be twice the size of that which received Howard Hughes and his crew. The streamers, the ticker tape, the milling, balcony-sitting crowds were all there, but there was a new ingredient. It was laughter. New York laughed as it cheered Corrigan. It laughed and wise-cracked and thought of things to say never heard before at any reception to any hero.

Grinning continually, turning and twisting and waving, Corrigan sat atop the tonneau of an automobile and laughed back. There was a totally unprecedented spontaneity in this reception and a human intimacy possible only toward someone whose achievement is heavily weighted with the humorous and human.

New York gave him a wide open reception because he had driven his $900 jalopy plane across the Atlantic Ocean, but more because he had careened it through red tape and solemn pomp, and because he told a story that in these grave days set a whole world chuckling.

Mirth at Every Corner

Mingling with the cheers and the hullabaloo, there was a fresh burst of mirth at every corner and intersection—it was so turning into Broadway, at Exchange Place, at Wall Street, at Pine, Cedar and John Streets and all the way to City Hall, where Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, attune to the impulse that surged through New York, paid tribute both to the courage of the achievement and the legend of high comedy rapidly growing up around the young flyer.

Riding up Broadway today, Corrigan had not changed his "wrong-way" story. Rather, he had amplified it. Entering New York last night on the uproar of steamer whistles, zooming planes, and cheering crowds on the docks, he had told reporters in the Manhattan that he hoped all his mistakes turned out like this. Later he said he had seen Boston below him as he started his Atlantic flight, but that he had believed it to be Baltimore.

All for the Irish

New York had read all this and was now gratefully paying off for this bit of Irish fantasy. Zest was further whetted by the fact that the United States Government had ended its stern disciplinary measures with Corrigan the moment he entered New York Harbor. He had been grounded all the time he was aboard ship.

This was a reception peculiarly for the Irish. There was an Irishman at the center of it, a grin from ear to ear, dimpling at each sally or wave of a shamrock in the crowd. Irish blarney and humor dominated the mood of the occasion; a whole race was riding with its paragon up the street of the great in the biggest city in the nation, "kidding" the officialdom of two nations, the general public and the aviation industry. Could the Murphys, the O'Reillys, the Shannahans, the O'Briens, and the O'Shaughnessys ask for anything more?

elyts nagirroC nI

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (AP)—Even Corrigan-minded readers of the New York Post, glancing at the eight-column headline on the front page, today, blinked hard and wondered if their eyes had gone wrong.

Then they grinned.

"!Nagirroc Yaw Gnorw ot Liah," it said.

Europe: 'Make-Believe' Clouds Issues

Question of privileges of nationality groups in Europe becomes vital point in adjustments.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Aug. 5—Sweeping concessions to racial and religious minorities are contained in a new "statute" published here today.

The statute covers questions of schools, churches, the use of minority languages, officials in minority communities, minorities in civil services, minorities in business, and minority cultural institutions.

Not only are minority schools allowed—as they always have been—but final examinations at the end of a course may be taken in minority languages; qualified minority teachers are no longer required to take any special Rumanian examination; parents have the exclusive right to determine whether their children shall attend a minority school or not, and minority Sunday meetings are allowed.

Freedom in Religion

Police authorities are no longer permitted to interfere in religious services, and religious affiliations are to be no hindrance to state or community positions. Discussions in city and village councils may be carried on in minority languages.

State officials in minority communities must know local languages. Minority papers may now use their own place names which is vital, for there are three names for almost every geographical object in western Rumania.

No longer are minority officials in the service of the State required to take examination in the Rumanian language if they have regular diplomas from a Rumanian school. Mi-

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By Argus

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The European situation, oscillating between optimism and alarm, has taken a hopeful turn with the dispatch of a stalwart British Liberal, Viscount Runciman, to Czechoslovakia to advise and mediate in that country's dispute with its German population. The hopefulness is tempered somewhat by the fact that while Lord Runciman is sent by Premier Chamberlain to mediate in a purely domestic difficulty in Czechoslovakia, the real trouble, as all the world knows, is not domestic at all, but a struggle between German and Slav, which, if allowed to develop, may well change the whole face of Europe.

It is this widespread element of make-believe that is largely responsible for the confusion in European politics today. Germany claims to be solicitous merely for the rights of the German minority in Czechoslovakia, yet Field Marshal Hermann Göring, on March 13 last, was warning the world that Germany considered itself "in every respect the guardian and protector of all Germans including those outside the Reich's borders," and Herr Hitler's "Mein Kampf" even sets forth the ultimate subjection of the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Tunney Arraigns Liquor Institute In Quitting Post

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 5—The Distilled Spirits Institute, chief trade organization of the American liquor industry, was assailed today as "more of a protective society for the industry than an institution for the elevation and betterment of the industry," by Gene Tunney, board chairman of the American Distilling Company, who thereupon resigned from the Institute together with a group of liquor executives.

The Institute "is without a social consciousness or soul," Mr. Tunney declared in a letter to M. J. McNamara, President of National Distillers Products Corporation and leader in efforts to organize the industry, in announcing his withdrawal.

It was disclosed simultaneously that Russell R. Brown, President of the American Distilling Company, had also resigned from the Institute.

Efforts to reorganize the Distillers Trade Association followed the resignation earlier this year of Dr. James M. Doran, formerly United States Industrial Alcohol Commissioner, as acting head and his appointment as technical director. At the time of his resignation, Dr. Doran urged the election of a "czar" in the liquor field to serve the same purpose as similar officials in professional baseball and motion picture production.

Found Industry on Trial

More than six months ago, Mr. Tunney took a similar stand when, upon being elevated to the chairmanship of the American Distilling Company, he held the liquor business as on trial before the public.

"If my voice will stand for anything at all in the industry it will be to make it responsive to its obligations, social and moral," he declared at that time.

Thus no great revolution of opinion apparently led Mr. Tunney to inform Mr. McNamara that:

"After six months' study, I have become convinced that no help or co-operation toward self-discipline or regulation of the distilling industry can be expected from the Institute. My recent experiences with the committee proved that I have had a complete misconception of the purposes of the Distilled Spirits Institute. It definitely is more of a protective society than an institution for the elevation and betterment of the industry. Its set-up precludes the possibility of investigation or suggestion of modification of the commercial practices of any of its members."

Hopes for Eventual Reforms

Emphasizing that these were his "considered conclusions," Mr. Tunney held that while sickened by the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

German Rings Globe In 24,594-Mile Hop

BERLIN, Aug. 5 (AP)—Capt. Hans Bertram landed at Templehof Airdrome last night to complete a flight around the world covering 24,594 miles in 20 days, 21 hours and 35 minutes—24 hours longer than he calculated when he left Berlin July 14.

Economics in the News

Thurman Arnold and the Antitrust Laws—Cases for Court Record and Cases for Private Correction—New Procedures

By H. B. E.

When Thurman Arnold was up for Senatorial confirmation as Assistant Attorney General, not a few Senators regarded him dubiously. There is a Shavian quality about the former Yale Professor's books which made him difficult to place. He might be a cynic, an intellectual playboy, a scoffer, even a Bolshevik. Accordingly he was confirmed with some misgivings about his seriousness and about his fitness to undertake anti-trust suits.

Already, however, Mr. Arnold has doffed his literary falseface. He turns out to be as ardent in his seriousness as Bernard Shaw. Like the playwright, his impishness is the cloak for his crusading, and he knocks down the idols of the market place for the purpose of galvanizing his readers to erect them again on the basis of reason. His record as administrator justifies, I think, this view of him as author. For no man seems more determined to explore every avenue leading to the restoration of competition in our economic life. Certainly no Assistant Attorney General has been severer in his standards.

The maintenance of the competitive system is the prevailing tendency neither of government nor of business. In Washington there is assembled in one administration men who are working in behalf of a number of economic philosophies. The country, of course, will have the last say as to which shall prevail. But, since it is wedded to the system which it is Mr. Arnold's job to protect, it should be giving him the warmest kind of support. That is what he is asking in the new procedures which he has introduced into anti-trust action.

* * *

One of his new procedures is the issuance of statements to the public of the facts underlying a complaint of a violation of the antitrust laws. The latest is the allegation against the American Medical Association and the District of Columbia Medical Society. His statement on this case, like his previous cases, is a model of calm reasoning. It leaves the matter up to medical profession to put its house in order while the alleged violation of the law is made the subject for a request for a grand jury investgation. In this manner the case might be settled by agreement through a consent decree. Otherwise the case will be fought out on the issue raised by Mr. Arnold that free and fair competition is being illegally restrained in the medical profession.

Here is the kind of procedure which is one of Mr. Arnold's contributions to the enforcement of the antitrust laws. The antitrust laws are as hazy as any on the statute books. This is because the subject is full of complexity. As was once said about an elephant, a trust is difficult to define, but you would soon recognize a trust if you saw one. Therefore, Mr. Arnold's plan of stating the foundation of his case and the economic reasons for it, is extremely helpful. If we are going to save competition, we must be competition-conscious.

Nevertheless, this public education should not rule out the possibility of obtaining a correction of an alleged violation of the antitrust laws without recourse to prosecution. The laws, as I have said, are hazy. Consequently a corporation or an industry might err out of ignorance. Or the head of a corporation might find himself indicted for something which a subordinate had done without his knowledge, let alone his authority. This is not unknown among the heads of government departments, so why should it be strange if it occurred in business? The public is interested, or should be interested, in results, not in pillorying people whose only offense is ignorance of complicated statutes. Publicity, in short, does not necessarily depend upon court action.

* * *

But this is the connection which Mr. Arnold seems to have established. He seems to have set his face against advance negotiations with the alleged transgressor on the ground that real results can be secured only by opening the prosecution with the issue of the public statement. That is why he is sometimes represented as a ruthless prosecutor, more interested in indictments than in agreements.

I fancy that his major interest, after the maintenance of the competitive system, lies in clarifying a nebulous law. This can be done by publicity in court. Some of his predecessors who negotiated with alleged violators of the antitrust laws behind closed doors neither helped to clarify the law nor to uphold the competitive system. They simply remedied individual situations. Thus they did not educate the public or establish well advertised precedents for the business world or build up a coherent body of law. However, the problem is not one which warrants standard treatment. There are cases, not including the one against the Medical Association, where all that is at stake is an incomplete understanding of the Administration's notion of the anti-trust laws—a minor infraction of the laws with no question of principle involved. Such cases could be kept out of court, surely, without damage to the aims which Mr. Arnold shares with the general public.

Page Mrs. Canopenercook

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5—The can-opener cook has a defender in the National Canners Association.

In a spotless air-cooled kitchen just completed at the canners' headquarters here, two cooking experts are spending their full time inventing recipes to break down prejudice against canned foods.

Opening cans, they say, need not denote a lazy housewife, especially if she uses the contents as an ingredient and fits the dish to her family's taste.

Out of a can of corn, for instance, she can make baked corn, corn cakes, creamed corn, corn dumplings, corn fritters, corn griddle cakes, corn loaf, corn ravioli, scalloped corn, corn souffle or corn succotash.

"The canner has done all the hard work of peeling and cleaning. Why shouldn't the housewife take advantage of it?" is the way Miss Marjorie Black, kitchen supervisor, looks at it. Miss Black, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin and Columbia University, is being assisted by Miss Katherine Smith who got her training at the University of Minnesota.

Main purpose of the new laboratory, is of course, to sell more canned food. Recipes tested there will be distributed on can labels or in advertising matter sent out by canners who are members of the National Association.

Canning of foods has increased tremendously in recent years. Miss Black estimates that there are now approximately 300 varieties on the grocers' shelf from which the housewife can choose. She points to the large "juice family" as a food field with which the American housewife was unacquainted 10 years ago. Inventing recipes for all the new products of recent years keeps Miss Black and her assistant busy.

Compiling low-cost recipes to accompany relief baskets has occupied a portion of Miss Black's time in the last few years.

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and News From All New England in the

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Green Plans One Union of Canadian And U. S. Seamen

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—Organizational rivalry between the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization broke out anew yesterday when the Federation announced its intention to weld American and Canadian merchant seamen into a single international union.

William Green, Federation president, predicted the proposed merger would embrace 50,000 maritime workers within a year—double the present strength of the organizations involved.

At the same time, he aimed a verbal thrust at the C. I. O.'s National Maritime Union, already conducting an aggressive membership campaign on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, by declaring "there is no national or international organization of seamen in existence today."

Mr. Green said the nucleus of the new union would be the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, whose 8,000 members led by Harry Lundeberg recently voted to affiliate with the A. F. of L. About 7,000 members of federal unions on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, recruited from the old International Seamen's Union (A. F. of L.), which disintegrated recently, and about 4,000 Great Lakes seamen also would be included, he said.

Arrangements for the merger already have been approved by the Pacific Coast sailors, Mr. Green reported, adding they would be submitted to a referendum of the others within two weeks.

"We confidently expect approval of the proposal by the seamen who will see the advantages of uniting and organizing on a national and international basis for their own protection and welfare," he said.

"With this set-up it becomes evident that, under aggressive, responsible and inspiring leadership, American Federation of Labor unions will stand pre-eminent in the maritime field."

Mr. Green said that as soon as the proposal was completely ratified by the seamen, the A. F. of L. would grant a charter to the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, giving it full jurisdiction over the unlicensed personnel on American and Canadian merchant ships.

This was agreed upon, he said, at conferences which ended last night, when Mr. Lundeberg returned to the West Coast.

The S. U. P. would have power, Mr. Green continued, to grant district charters to "dona fide" seamen's organizations on the East and Gulf Coasts and the Great Lakes. It agreed, he said, that its members would "not come over to the Atlantic to compete for jobs with the East Coast seamen where the latter have agreements with ship owners."

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Program Committee Officials and Ambitious Mascot

Left to right—William Hard, Secretary of the Program Committee; Dr. Glenn Frank, Chairman; John Hamilton, National Chairman. On the base of the elephant is the slogan: "Let's G. O. Places."

Crump Democrats Bowl Over Berry Bloc in Tennessee

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 5 (AP)—The Democratic faction headed by National Committeeman E. H. Crump and Senior United States Senator Kenneth D. McKellar won a smashing victory over Gov. Gordon Browning and Junior Senator George L. Berry in Thursday's statewide primary, incomplete returns show today.

Prentice Cooper, 43-year-old Shelbyville attorney and former state commander of the American Legion, was nominated for Governor over Browning, who two years ago received the greatest majority every given a gubernatorial candidate in this State. In the 1936 primary the Governor had Mr. Crump's support.

Senator Berry bowed to A. Tom Stewart of Winchester, a district attorney general who expressed 100 per cent indorsement of President Roosevelt's policies.

The New Deal was not an issue, however, although Senator Berry was criticized in some of the speechmaking for his attitude toward the Tennessee Valley Authority and because he had voted against some of the President's measures.

Both Cooper and Stewart had Crump's blessing, as did Mayor W. D. Hudson of Clarksville, nominated for Railroad and Public Utilities Commissioner over the incumbent, W. H. Turner.

Shelby County (Memphis), the Crump citadel, added to the majorities that the three "coalition" candidates had in the rest of the state. Returns showed:

Governor— 1,932 precincts out of 2,271, Cooper 176,478; Browning 129,946.

Senator—1923 precincts, Stewart 128,041; Berry 79,466; Representative Ridley Mitchell 59,015.

Utilities Commissioner — 1909 precincts: Hudson 149,484; Turner 63,762.

Joseph W. Byrns, Jr., son of the late speaker of the National House of Representatives, won the nomination to the Congressional seat his father held for more than a quarter of a century, defeating Representative Richard M. Atkinson.

GOP Told to End Domination Of United States by One Man

CHICAGO, Aug. 5 (AP)—William Hard, Secretary of the Republican Program Committee, urged his Party today to end "one-man domination" of government.

"We can overthrow domination," he said in a prepared address to members of the group, "only if we make ourselves, throughout the country, into a Party which proposes, by deeds as well as words, to re-moralize the whole of American economic and governmental life."

He contended President Roosevelt conceived "a single leadership guiding a country by force of government." He added:

"This conception soon corrupts both the dominator and the dominated. It destroys the things most vital to human happiness—character.

"The dominator begins to feel that the true test of national welfare is his own impulses. He begins to prefer his impulses to his promises and commitments.

"He then goes on to try to subdue his own party and the candidates of his own party by the use of his Presidential power over the people's money. Never have we seen in all American history so brazen a purchase as we witness now of Senators and Representatives by means of appropriations and projects in their states and districts."

Mr. Hard said the next step was the "undermining" of the "initiative and integrity" of local governments.

There ensued, he added, "public bribery of the people at home" through relief.

And "rich business men," Mr. Hard stated, "were compelled to purchase page after page of useless advertising in the New Deal's last convention campaign book."

The Program Committee, sounding opinion on national problems is meanwhile studying the advice of Charles P. Taft, 2d, that "we offer the right program" to win back those "who voted for Roosevelt in 1936 with their fingers crossed."

"Don't worry about the purchase of the election through the expenditure of Government money," Mr. Taft told the Committee at an open forum. "Its effect in a general election has been exaggerated. Such purchase cannot be accomplished against a united conservative party. Our main problem is intelligent union."

Mr. Taft, a member of Cincinnati's City Council, said the Republican Party had two tasks.

"The first is to show the people exactly what the spoils system means to them in money and in Government service they do not get. The second is to demonstrate their own good faith and to convince the people that when they get into power they are going to enforce the merit system."

Another speaker was Robert L. Johnson, former Relief Administrator of Pennsylvania, who said that "unless a definite effort is made to curtail unnecessary expenditures, bring out efficiency, and eliminate all political raiders who are trying to use relief for political purposes, we are going to see an increase in relief rolls and constantly greater expenditures."

France Acts Against Planes

PERPIGNAN, France, Aug. 5 (AP)—The French Government warned civil air lines today that French antiaircraft batteries have been ordered to fire on any foreign plane attempting to cross the Spanish-French frontier without specific authority.

The order was the result of frequent incursions by warplanes from Spain over the French line. On some occasions bombs and machine-gun bullets have struck French territory during raids on Spanish border towns.

All planes except those of Air France and the Spanish civil air line connecting Toulouse and Barcelona have been forbidden to fly over the border.

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia Aug. 5 (AP)—The Czechoslovak Government has expressed regrets that two of its planes had flown over German territory and said the fliers who did it would be punished.

The official explanation for an incident, against which Germany had protested sharply, was that the fliers had lost their bearings during exercises.

A German news agency report from Glatz, 12 miles from the German-Czechoslovakian frontier, asserted that two Czechoslovak airplanes had flown into Germany and made photographs.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 319 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Week days, 10:30 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.
New Haven—Week days, 11 a. m., WELI, 900kc.
New London—Week days, no regular time assigned, WNLC, 1500kc.
Waterbury—Week days, 11:15 a. m., WATR, 1190kc.

Maine

Augusta—Daily, 5:15 p. m., WRDO, 1370kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 12:45, 6 and 10:45 p. m., WMEX, 1500kc.
Boston—Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 6 p. m. (11.79mc), 25.4m., W1XAL.
Boston—Week days, 12 noon and 3 p. m., WORL, 920kc.
Greenfield—Week days, 9:30 a. m., WHAI, 1210kc.
New Bedford—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 11:30 a. m., WNBH, 1310kc.
Pittsfield—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 7:15 p. m., WBRK, 1310kc.
Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, 3:45 p. m., WSPR, 1140kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Mondays to Thursdays, 4:45 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.
Manchester—No regular time assigned, WFEA, 1340kc.
Portsmouth—Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 10:15 a. m.; week days, 5:30 p. m., WHEB, 740kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 1:20 p. m., WCAX, 1200kc.
Rutland—Week days, 11:15 a. m. and 7:15 p. m., WSYB, 1500kc.
St. Albans—Week days, 4:05 p. m., WQDM, 1390kc.
Waterbury—Daily, 2 p. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 6 p. m. (11.79mc), 25.4m., W1XAL.

Canada

Quebec

Montreal—Daily, 2:45 p. m., CFCX, 6.00mc.

Republic of Panama

Colon—Thursdays, Fridays, Saturdays, 8:15 a. m., HP5K, 6.005mc.
Panama City—Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, 5:15 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc.

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Vegetables for Needy In Winston-Salem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—Beginning their work with a supply of beets and squash, National Youth Administration workers at the Phyllis Wheatley Home for Negroes, located here, started toward a goal of 500 cans of food, which will be distributed by the Associated Charities of the City's needy.

Vegetables being canned were grown by NYA boys working on the City Farm. Canning is done by young women. All workers are children of those working on WPA projects.

The purpose of the project is twofold—to teach workers how to do something useful, which may assist them in finding regular employment, and to supply food to the needy.

Leche Denounces 12-Cents-an-Hour Pay in Louisiana

HAMMOND, La., Aug. 5 (AP)—A strike at a box factory here, actively supported by Gov. Richard W. Leche who protested against wages he said ranged from 12 to 15 cents an hour, spread today to another box factory a few miles north of Hammond.

The first strike started three days ago at the Hammond Box Company's factory. Governor Leche came here yesterday from Baton Rouge, informed the strikers he was with them in their demands and personally aided in setting up a soup kitchen. The Governor was reported to be financing the kitchen.

The second strike was organized by State Representative Leonard L. Spinks at a mass meeting last night of workers of the Roseland Box Factory.

Employees at both factories were reported demanding an increase in hourly wages to 30 cents.

State police were assigned to both plants by the Governor "to maintain order." He advised the men against violence and told them "No man in prosperous Louisiana has to work for 12 to 15 cents an hour."

Over the soup kitchen hung a large sign, which read:

"We are against starvation wages. Free coffee and sandwiches for working men.

"Gov. Richard W. Leche."

Before returning to Baton Rouge, the Governor conferred with officials of the Union of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, who called the strike at the Hammond box factory. He said he expected a representative of the National Labor Relations Board to arrive shortly to aid in settling the dispute.

Each plant employs approximately 125 workers.

Actors Accuse 'Big Show'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—The American Federation of Actors, filing charges with the National Labor Relations Board, accused the Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey Circus today of having "illegally, fraudulently and discriminatorily" discharged approximately 1,200 of its union employees.

The circus firm broke a five-year closed shop contract with the Federation, the complaint said, in order to effectuate the wholesale discharge.

Despite an agreement to remain closed, the complaint continued, the circus transferred its equipment and is now on the road as a presentation of a subsidiary.

Denmark Urged To Hold to Peace And Independence

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—The jubilee of the Social Democrat Party, which for 25 years has worked to advance Socialism in Denmark, was celebrated recently at Svingelskoven by more than 6,000 voters. The Prime Minister, Thorvald Stauning, was the chief speaker.

Denmark, though a small country, he said, has borne the impress of peace for hundreds of years.

"We do not interfere with other powers," Mr. Stauning declared, "and we have also to be on the alert that foreign powers do not interfere with us. Denmark's peasants, workingmen, manual laborers, industrialists and merchants are all interested in the peaceful development which Social Democracy has given us."

Referring to recent events in Spain, Ethiopia, Austria, and Czechoslovakia, Mr. Stauning continued: "We need to watch carefully the trend of events outside our boundaries . . . so that these may never affect Denmark's independence. . . . We can learn from other countries which abstain from war that Denmark need not concern itself with it. It has no weapons for war, but as a democratic people, through co-operation, we can protect our land and our people's independence, and progress in safety and security," the Prime Minister concluded.

Tunney

(Continued from Page 1)

realization of failure on the part of the distilling industry to assume its full responsibilities, he was not discouraged or disheartened by the prosepcts for ultimate reform.

Although he did not list in detail what changes the liquor business should make, Mr. Tunney suggested in the earlier protest that "high-pressure salesmanship must be discarded; advertising, such as road signs and radio, which the public has no choice in rejecting, should be curtailed," and that the distiller should keep closer check upon the retailing of his product.

At that time Mr. Tunney also urged that advertising appeals definitely should guard against any disposition to teach youths to drink.

Soon after assuming a leading position in the liquor world, Mr. Tunney worked to reorganize the Distilled Spirits Institute, but as the letter suggests obviously failed to see his announced purposes accomplished, or tn envision any prospect of early achievement under the existing machinery of the industry.

"I can see no hope of public service through the Institute," he told Mr. McNamara, in reporting on his experience. "It is without social consciousness or soul, and until its leaders become aware of the limitless opportunities for public good, and related responsibilities, I do not think the American Distilling Company can benefit itself or the industry by further retention of membership.

"For the present, we will co-operate wherever possible with the Federal and state agencies for much-needed further regulation, continuing to hope that the Institute eventually will have a new birth of light, freedom and action."

Making Telegraph Wires Tingle

Wide World

Western Union Uses Machines as Organ Plays

As Miss Virginia Oman at the organ presses the keys, two telegraph operators demonstrate how 96 messages can be sent simultaneously over a single circuit provided by the electric organ tone generator principle. White panel at the rear is a "tone detective."

Organ Tone Used to 'Carry' 96 Telegrams on One Circuit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 4—A new advance in communications which utilizes musical tones to make possible the sending of 96 telegraph messages simultaneously in one direction over a single circuit was announced by engineers of the Western Union Telegraph Company here today.

Destined ultimately to be installed throughout the United States, the new system now is in commercial operation between New York and four major eastern cities, they said. The points reached are Washington, Atlanta, Chicago, and Buffalo.

Under the "carrier current" arrangement installed, every musical tone sent over the line circuit is able to take along a separate message as an invisible passenger, the announcement said. When a large number of tones are used, many messages can be transported over a single line.

Organ Tones Used

"To furnish the numerous pitches or tones for the carrier system, the engineers found it convenient to make use of the same equipment that is used to generate musical tones in the Hammond Electric Organ," it continues. "In the organ the key which is A above middle C on the keyboard, for example, produces a frequency of 440 cycles—that is, 440 vibrations each second, and produces that note from a tone cabinet. Each other key produces a tone of another frequency."

The engineers found that by choosing pitches 300 cycles apart they could readily put 22 on a single circuit. Each of these pitches, however, can carry a number of messages, by methods previously employed, with the result that a total of 96 messages is made possible.

Twelve of the 22 frequencies are now in use and the others may be placed in operation at any time to take care of anticipated business growth, it was announced.

Pitches now available for transmission start at 450 cycles, with a gap of 300 cycles between each one. Messages transmitted on such levels simultaneously are unscrambled at the receiving end by tuning devices which respond to only one frequency.

Expected Growth

The communications company, which handles the major share of the telegrams sent and received in the United States, was represented as expecting the new system to provide for growth in business during many years over the existing wires.

Originally the Morse telegraph permitted only one message to be sent over a wire at one time, but as a result of growth in business the duplex system, by which two messages are sent, was invented. Then Thomas A. Edison produced the quadruplex systems, permitting simultaneous transmission of four messages.

Still later the multiplex machinery, making possible the transmission of eight messages at once, came into use, and is the standard equipment in most of the Nation. By improving the new carrier system, communications engineers hope eventually to provide for the transmission of an almost unlimited number of messages simultaneously over one circuit.

Is Cecil Sessil or Sissil?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Renowned as the purveyor of perfect pronunciation, the British Broadcasting Corporation is in a bit of a fix.

The Corporation has a special Advisory Committee on Spoken English, to instruct announcers in faultless speech. Now the Committee has found that there are many occasions when an announcer has to be wrong to be right, and then he is probably wrong anyway.

For instance, take the name Cecil. From the BBC's point of view you are welcome to have it. For when an announcer pronounces Cecil "Sessil" complaints roll in from Cecils who pronounce it "Sissil." And vice versa.

The ACSE, however, seems to believe there is a way out. It seeks to compile a dictionary of surname pronunciations, laying down the law as to which is to be considered correct. When the dictionary is finished, that will be that.

Wishing to get the co-operation of the public the ACSE has picked a set of persons with puzzling names out of the telephone book and sent them letters asking them how they pronounce their surnames.

It only remains to sort out the many hundreds of replies and then everything will be clear. That much is certain (pronounced maybe).

Temperance Order Seeks Auto Safety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLACKPOOL, England—A resolution urging the Government to embark upon "an active educational campaign to discourage drinking by motorists" was approved at the annual conference of the Sons of Temperance Friendly Society here recently.

The resolution welcomed the setting up of a Select Committee to inquire into the question of road mishaps, and trusted "the relation of alcohol to the tragedy of the roads" would be considered.

One speaker thought that in cases where motorists were found to be unfit to be in charge of their vehicle, the suppliers of drink should be accused as accessories.

Wage Increase Approved

OTTAWA (CP)—Increased wages for miners in the Drum-Heller District of Alberta are recommended in the majority report of a Board of Conciliation which investigated a dispute between members of Local 18, United Mine Workers of America, and the mine operators of the district. About 2,000 miners were directly affected by the dispute. The wage scale Board recommends a wage increase of five per cent in all day and contract rates.

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Maytag Strikers Resume Work In Bow to Governor

NEWTON, Iowa, Aug. 5 (AP)—Fourteen hundred men—almost a full force—entered the Maytag Washing Machine Factory under the watchful eyes of 60 National Guardsmen today for the first full day of plant operations under martial law.

George Umbreit, Vice-President of the company, said the 1,400 men included more than 100 foremen. Among those returning to work this morning was Wilbert Allison, President of the CIO Union, which yesterday advised its striking members to return to work.

The company shipped out three carloads of newly made washing machines yesterday and expects to ship out 10 or 12 carloads today, Mr. Umbreit said.

The men silently entered the plant, mostly in single file. Production units soon were in operation as in any ordinary day of production. Only the Guardsmen at sentry posts, in machine gun emplacements and in scout cars remained to remind this community of the three months' strike tie-up.

Fate of the 12 union members barred from the plant was one of the problems confronting the union. The company sent discharge notices to the men today. The workers were charged with "unlawful activity and untoward and insubordinate conduct."

Downtown Newton was doing business "as usual" with little evidence of apprehension over the turn in developments which opened the plant under the guns of the Iowa military.

The factory closed May 9 in a dispute over a 10 per cent wage cut. The company proposed a settlement plan which included the wage cut. The union turned it down, and the Governor ordered the factory opened because he said he was convinced the offer was the best that could be made at this time.

Meanwhile in Des Moines the National Labor Relations Board hearing on Maytag labor practices was in session. Albert Gove, a back-to-worker, testified he obtained funds for the movement by passing the hat among Newton business and professional men. He was reticent about disclosing identity of the donors.

7 Brothers Control 20-Theater Chain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, South Australia—South Australian Theaters, Ltd., which has just made a deal of £200,000 in the purchase of city property, comprising two leading picture theaters and others in the suburbs, is is controlled by two brothers, Mr. E. M. and Mr. L. C. Waterman, who are members of a family of seven brothers controlling 18 additional theaters in the metropolitan and country districts. All are sons of Mr. Hugh M. Waterman, who was one of the pioneers of the picture industry in South Australia, and founded the business 27 years ago.

Fairground to Be Airport

Treasure Island, 400-acre site of the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition in San Francisco Bay, will become a $7,000,000 municipal airport as soon as the World's Fair is over.

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Calcutta Superstitions Mask Glamour of India

Around the World by Air

With Marjorie Shuler

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE AIR—Today is reconstruction day for me as the Imperial Airways plane wings its way over the Bay of Bengal, quitting India proper and proceeding toward Burma, speeding from Calcutta to Rangoon. Reconstruction day it is, because Calcutta was so vastly different from the city of my imaginings. I had seen it through a haze of glamour of the Yankee clipper ships taking on their loads on the banks of the Hooghly River and making their way back around the Cape to bring the color and scent of the East into stiff and proper New England parlors.

I had expected find Calcutta redolent with sandalwood, gleaming with soft Benares tissue shot with gold and silver, gay with the color and richness of eastern brocades, a place of charm and quaintness, something of the delight of Charleston gardens with the movement of an Oriental New Orleans.

Instead my nostrils were assailed by the stench of open dustbins, and by the smells of hundreds of "sacred" cows and bulls that roam the streets, lie down in the middle of the shopping district on Chowringhee Road and tie up traffic on Clive Street, Calcutta's Wall Street.

Modern Garb Preferred

Benares saris are to be found only in a few tourist shops and sparsely in the New Market, since the women of Calcutta have gone modern and prefer a shoddy kind of crepe de Chine embroidered with sequins.

The gardens are in the European quarter, around Government House, the Victoria Memorial, and the Maidan, a great open space which serves as park, as soccer field, and as a setting for the smart English sports club.

I am well aware as I fly eastward that to see Calcutta is not to see India, and that merely to observe the streets of Calcutta is not to come into touch with the best of Indian thought.

In fact when I returned disheartened from a visit to the Kalighat Temple with its horrible room for the daily sacrifice of goats, where beggars swarm and India is definitely at its worst, I was told that a prominent resident of Calcutta, himself a Hindu, had recently made a public fast in protest against the temple practices.

Cattle Unconfined

No one interferes with the cattle roaming the streets. There is an occasional bull fight on Clive Street and not all the might of the British Empire can move the animals, for no Hindu policeman would lay hands on them. The animals feed on the refuse in the streets. Natives even buy food and place it before them. Since it is said that 70 per cent of India goes to bed hungry the animals literally eat the natives out of house and home. The beasts approach the vegetable stalls, nuzzle the food, help themselves as they like, and the vegetable wallah only smiles at the propitious fortune which has come to him.

As I started down the narrow aisle in one of the old bazaars a swaggering young bull pushed ahead of me, and blocked the passageway completely. The shop wallahs, ordinarily an importunate horde with their "memsahib buy here," became as quiet as the proverbial mice, only reaching out their hands to touch the animal's hump. They were favored of the gods, they thought. But they lost a customer.

Another obstacle to progress in this, the second largest city in the British Empire, is the custom of the sadhus, or "holy men" to help themselves to residences where they like, sitting themselves down in the most inconvenient locations, where, when they pass on, a shrine is erected.

Another strange sight in Calcutta is the bobbing black umbrellas which appear with the beginning of the monsoon season. The umbrellas are carried in the heavy rain and they remain up under the bright sun. I saw a street laborer with a pickax in one hand chopping at the pavement while with his other hand he held an umbrella over his head. At the British club during a soccer game the Indian supporters, in their excitement over a goal by their side, opened and shut their umbrellas in a great flutter of black which would put to shame the efforts of football spectators in the United States waving college pennants.

Beggars Swarm

No account of Calcutta would be complete without mention of the beggars. They surround an automobile the instant it stops; they are in every corner which a tourist might visit; and they wander up and down the streets by day and sleep on the pavement by hundreds and thousands during the night, not on charpoys but flat on the stone. It is common talk in Calcutta that their activities are not merely the result of their own initiative but that they are under the direction of an organization, a kind of trade union of their own. Fear of their curses is another powerful means of levying on the superstitious.

The caste system leads to curious incidents. My "bearer" for an instant demeaned himself to the extent of making my bed at the hotel but he would not stoop to pick up a single piece of luggage. When it was time for me to start for the airplane the luggage carrier had to load my two heaviest pieces on his head, take my typewriter and a huge nut bread contributed by the American consul in his hands, and somehow sling my coat over his arm. He was not allowed to use the elevator which meant that he ran down four long flights of stairs.

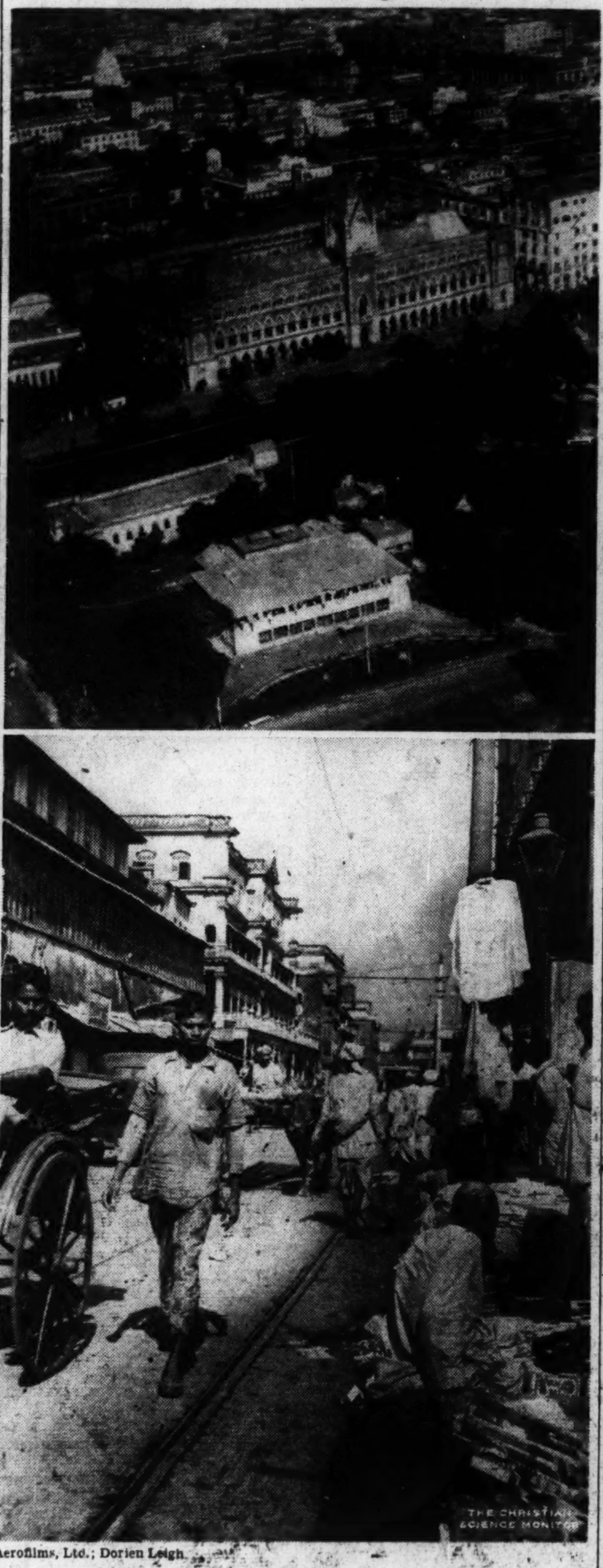
Living is not cheap in Calcutta for this reason. Servants are not paid highly, perhaps $13 or $15 a month for a bearer or a cook, out of which they buy their own food and provide their own sleeping quarters. But even in an emergency the bearer will not prepare the simplest meal, nor will he act as chauffeur. The cook will not sweep up a bit of dust, which means the addition of another servant to the household. Nor will the chauffeur wash the car, so that a syce must be included on the staff. Each one who has any purchasing to do gets his kumshaw which sends the bills up higher.

250 Dialects Spoken

In the Indian population which equals that of North America, South America, Australia, New Zealand, and the islands of the Pacific, more than 250 dialects are spoken, many of which may be heard on Calcutta streets.

It is risky to generalize about India but one indisputable fact, is that religion permeates practically everything that is said or done. The watchman at the beautiful Jain Temple is horrified that the visitors have so much as crossed the open courtyard before the door without removing their shoes. The same bearer whom the foreign businessman discovered was renting out sleeping quarters in his employer's office for the night came in weeping because the cook, after a quarrel, had put bits of bacon in his food and thereby defiled him.

India's Contrasting Scenes



Aerofilms, Ltd.; Dorien Leigh

Dignity and Informality in Calcutta

Above—Imposing buildings of the High Court in the Capital of the Bengal Presidency. Below—In a street market.

Enesco: Threefold Musician

Rumanian long noted as violinist, composer and conductor—Wins new favor on radio.

Composers of Today

Fifth of Six Articles

By L. A. Sloper

Music Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Eric Schaal

Georges Enesco, Rumanian Musician

Violinist, composer, and conductor, familiar in the concert hall, now acclaimed by the unseen audience of the air

Georges Enesco, fifth of our radio favorites, is the most distinguished Rumanian musician of his time. Indeed, he is probably the only Rumanian musician widely known in the Western world. He is equally famous as violinist, as conductor, and as composer.

Enesco was a musical "prodigy." The son of a Rumanian farmer, he had no musical instruction until he was seven years old; but then he was accepted as a student by Joseph Hellmesberger, head of the Vienna Conservatory. The boy was then brought up on Beethoven, Brahms, and Wagner. He took first prizes in harmony and violin at the Vienna Conservatory at the age of 11, and the following year was taken to Paris, where he studied with Massenet, Fauré, and Gédalge.

As a composer Enesco is remarkable for the use he has made of the folk music of his native country. When he conducted the Boston Symphony Orchestra as guest last winter he confided some interesting facts to the program annotator:

"Contrary to the general idea, Rumania is not a Slavic but a Latin country. Settled 2000 years ago, it has maintained its completely Latin character, in spite of its insignificant size, and though surrounded on every side by alien communities, Slavic and Teutonic. So entirely, indeed, has the preservation of its identity seemed to absorb its energies, that it has hitherto found little leisure for the cultivation of the arts. Most of the creative work by Rumanians has been done within the past 15 years. Our music, curiously enough, is influenced not by the neighboring Slav, but by the Indian and Egyptian folk songs, introduced by the members of these remote races now classed as gipsies, brought to Rumania as servants of the Roman conquerors. The deeply Oriental character of our own folk music derives from these sources, and possesses a flavor as singular as it is beautiful."

Rumanian Music

The annotator of the Promenade Concerts in London has commented thus on the same subject:

"The Rumanian folk music has not been exploited by modern composers to the same extent as that of the Eastern and Western Slavs. Rumania, which includes Moldavia and Wallachia, is inhabited by a race of Latin origin; therefore, fundamentally, we should expect to find music which has more in common with the French pastourelles and complaintes or the Italian canti popolari than with the folk songs of the neighboring Slavonic countries. But the proximity of the Slavs, with their highly colored, markedly rhythmical folk tunes, has never been without a strong influence upon the melody of adjoining races, as the unprejudiced observer is forced to acknowledge when studying the history of music in Austria and eastern Germany; and we trace it clearly enough in the Rumanian popular tunes modified to a great extent by the gipsy element which plays almost as large a part in the Rumanian as in the Hungarian national life.

"The gipsy Laoutari, or lute-players, are indispensable at peasant weddings, christenings, and burials; for the Rumanians, unlike the Russians, are not great at part singing, and are content to have their music provided for them by these wandering minstrels. In 1865, Professor Wachmann made a collection of Rumanian folk tunes, and his example has since been followed by Mikuli, H. Vacaresco, Kiriac, and others. There are conservatories at Bucharest and Jassy, but for a considerable period Rumanian composers produced music which was conventionally Italian rather than national in its nature. The later generation, of which George Enesco is a rising example, have shown themselves fully alive, however, to the beauties of their native melodies."

Rhapsody Often Played

The Rumanian Rhapsody in A major, Op. 11, No. 1, by which Enesco is best known to the radio audience, is also the composition of his most often played as symphony concerts. One of three works in this form, it is an excellent example of his style, and of his employment of Rumanian folk song. Various tunes of this sort are repeated at length, varied chiefly in the orchestration rather than through the customary devices of development. The instrumental color is brilliant, the polyphonic texture of the score is complex and the rhythms are vigorous.

In addition to the rhapsodies, Enesco has written many pianoforte compositions, chamber music, an opera, "Oedipus," two symphonies, and two orchestral suites. The second of these suites has had a remarkable history. It was composed in the early years of the World War, and when Rumania entered the war in 1916 (to quote again from the program book of the Boston Symphony Orchestra) "certain manuscripts and other irreplaceable treasures or Rumania were put into a sealed box which was sent to Moscow for safety. Several scores of Enesco, including the Second Suite, composed the year before, were entrusted to this box. After the turmoil of the Revolution, the box could not be found, and it seemed that the manufscripts had been lost. At last, in 1924, they were discovered in Moscow by the Ambassador from France. The manuscripts were duly returned to the composer through the efforts of the French Ministry of Fine Arts."

Lumber Industry In Oregon Shows Wide Variations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore.—Manufacture of timber into lumber and other products is one of Oregon's greatest industries, but at the same time, due to seasonal and other fluctuations, it is one of the state's major employment problems, it is maintained in a report of the state planning board, "A Study of Industrial Employment in Oregon."

The report points out that during the year extending from Oct. 1, 1936, to Sept. 30, 1937, the monthly pay roll in this industry varied from the high of $4,055,809 in June, to a low of $2,205,685 in January.

The number of men employed did not fluctuate as greatly as their total income, but the difference between the high and low points is still considerable. Employment for the year cited reached its peak in July, 1937, when 29,804 were at work.

Within the industry loggers face the greatest variations of employment.

The finished lumber plants and paper and allied products plants were most stable.

The report shows that during the year 1936 about 50,000 persons, or one third of those employed industrially, were affected by unemployment. Need for more basic industries that will operate on a year-round basis, and need for development of markets to stabilize present industries is stressed in the report.

Baltic-Polish Bloc?

OSLO, Norway (AP)—Joseph Beck, Foreign Minister of Poland, who was understood to have tried to rally the Scandinavian countries to form a new Baltic bloc with Poland, has concluded a three-day official visit, declaring the northern countries showed a strong willingness to act positively.

Summer Vacations

ALL EXPENSE TOURS

Bermuda (from Boston)	67.50
Nova Scotia Weekend	25.00
Washington, D.C. by boat	42.00
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Saguenay River Trip	78.00
Great Lakes Tour .	130.00
Labrador Cruise	135.00

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THRILLS GALORE IN NEW RADIO DRAMA "PRETTY KITTY KELLY" COLUMBIA NETWORK MON. THROUGH FRI.

CONTINENTAL BAKING CO., INC.

Ability to Balance Its Ideals Called Democracy's Chief Test

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 5—On its ability to maintain a balance between the ideals of liberty and equality depends the future of democracy, Dr. William E. Rappard of the University of Geneva declared in the opening lecture of the annual Norman Wait Harris Foundation Institute here this week.

Defining the subject of his six scheduled lectures, "The Crisis of Democracy," Dr. Rappard said, "We mean the change which has come over men's minds in all countries since the World War with respect to the institutions and ideals of popular government."

"Many countries," he continued, "have done away with what democratic institutions they possessed and we hear their leading statesmen expressly and often violating the principles of democracy. Still more significantly we see that in those countries which remain true to the fundamentals of democracy, these fundamentals are being challenged by vociferous minorities and questioned, or at least thoughtfully reconsidered, by most unprejudiced observers."

Democracy at Fault

The alarming factors, he said, are not the actions of the dictators, for the countries in which dictatorships have been established are not those in which democracy ever had firmly taken root. The symptoms of the present crisis, he held, are seen "in the difficulties inherent in the working of democracy under present economic, social, and international conditions."

Dr. Rappard held that the greater the measure of individual liberty maintained by the state in the modern world, the higher the degree of social inequality that will result. In this conflict between liberty and equality, he said, modern democracy is tending more and more to sacrifice liberty to equality.

"From the beginnings of labor legislation . . . to the establishment of a completely planned economy in which not only the production of wealth but also its consumption is strictly regulated at the cost of the freedom of the individual," he said, "the road is long but not very tortuous. Step by step the majority of the people, those who envied but did not share the ability of the best and the strongest, have used their political power to curb the initiative of the minority.

Loss of Time

"The liberty of the minority was not sacrificed to equality alone but often also to humanity and to the social well-being of the weaker. The brakes which the will of democracy has put on the machine of production have most certainly, by regulating and by slowing down its throbbing rhythm, saved hundreds of thousands whom it would otherwise have crushed.

"One of the most dangerous symptoms of the crisis of democracy is the loss of time and the effort it entails."

Mountain Folk Losing Their Accent; Linguist Finds President Keeps His

WASHINGTON (AP)—The hill billy is losing the accent of his ancestors, an investigating linguist said, but President Roosevelt isn't.

In a report to the National Parks Service on what's happening to the speech of folks in the Great Smoky Mountains of the South, Joseph H. Hall said:

"Mountain speech is changing rapidly and being brought more and more to conform to the speech of the lowlands."

The mountain boy or girl, he added, generally pronounces learn as learn, although their grandparents and possibly their parents said "larn."

Similar progress toward the common pronunciation has not been observed, however, among some families in the East.

Going into the subject of rolling r's, such as in the words corn, morning, and first, Mr. Hall said:

"It may be noted here that President Roosevelt in common with old New York families does not sound his r's in such positions."

The Chief Executive, in other words, says: "Fust," "cawd," and "mawning."

Mr. Hall did not say how long it would be until the hill dwellers speak exactly like the rest of the people, but he gave the impression it won't be long.

And when that time comes, he added sadly, America will lose a lot of language color. Gone will be such mountain expressions as:

"It began to come down dusky; the sun was a-settin'."

"'I let drive at him. The bear broke to run and ran yan way up the mountain."

U. S. Navy Abandons Search for Clipper

MANILA, Aug. 5 (AP)—The giant Hawaii clipper and her 15 occupants were logged as victims of a mystery air disaster today by the United States Navy, which ordered searching vessels home from a fruitless hunt across 100,000 square miles of ocean and shoreline.

For nearly six days, warships and fighting planes combed the Pacific stretches in all directions from a point over 500 miles east of here where the flying boat radioed her last position a week ago today.

New Jersey Curbs More Billboards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 5—Erection of more billboards has been banned on several New Jersey highways by W. Thayer Martin, State Tax Commissioner, under whom such signs are regulated. The order, he said, is part of a program to give New Jersey a "clean face" for millions of visitors who are expected to move over the State's borders by reason of the approaching 1939 New York World's Fair.

It was suggested by the Commissioner that the proper authorities give thought to the regulation of the thousands of small lunch rooms and refreshment stands that dot the major highways. Many of these establishments, he held, are ugly and dirty, and in some cases are nothing more than little shacks.

The curb on billboards was prompted by an increasing number of requests for space, which, if not checked, would result in the main highway routes being literally plastered with signs of all descriptions, the Commissioner said.

Giant Opal Mined In New South Wales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

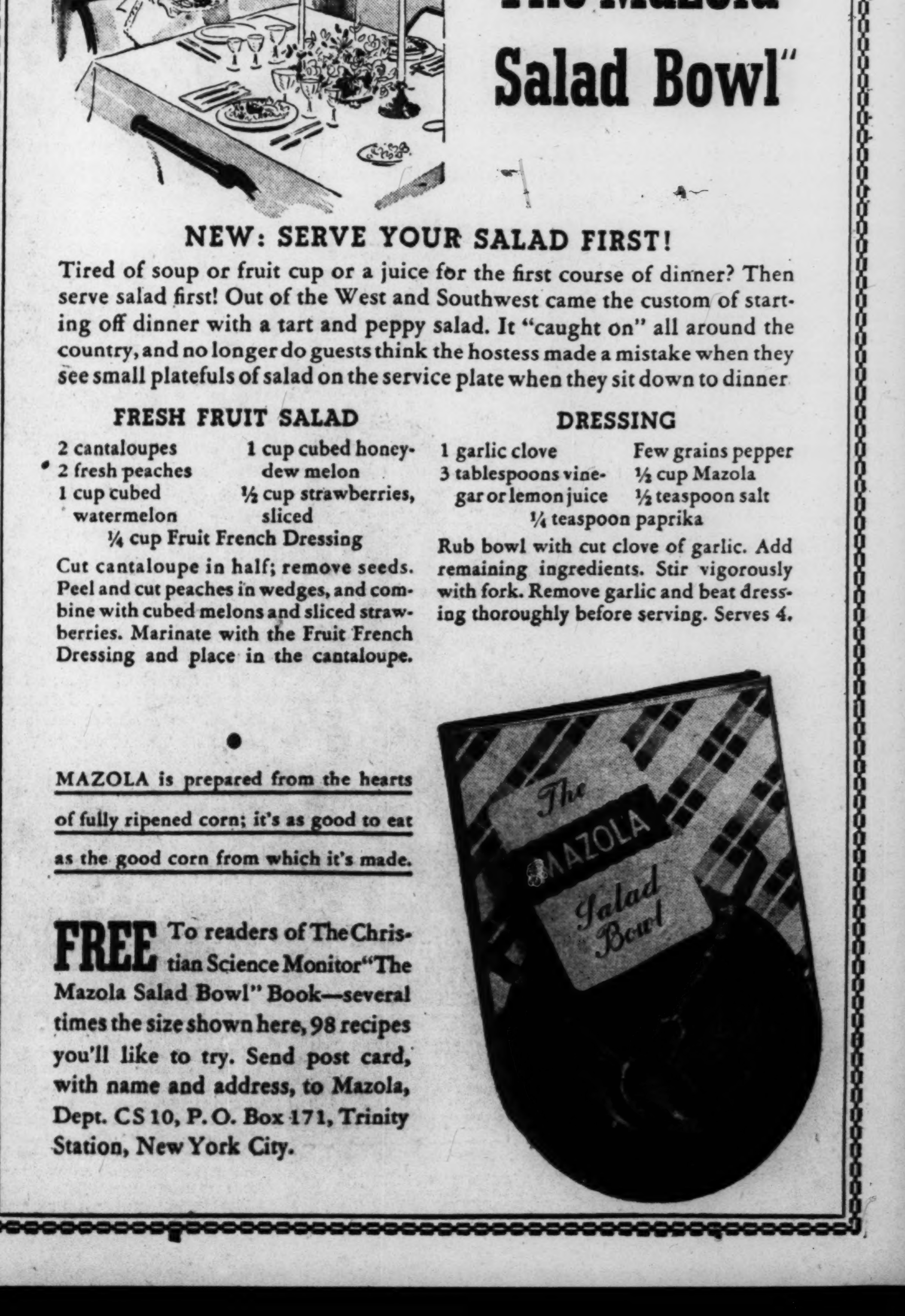
SYDNEY, New South Wales—An old German miner on the Lightning Ridge opal field, in the far northwest of New South Wales, has found a "pot of gold at the foot of the rainbow." His discovery was the largest opal seen on the field for 20 years, and he estimates that, when cut, it will yield £1,500.

No one knows the old miner except as Otto. If he has a surname, he is the only one aware of it. In many years on the Lightning Ridge field, undergoing all its harships and primitive conditions of living Otto never made a real find. Yet he never gave up hope. He lived in a bark hut furnished with saplings bolted together and a few tins for cooking.

Otto was on the point of abandonig a shaft which he had worked for a long time, when his pick disclosed a gorgeous opal, as large as a man's fist and weighing 12 ounces uncut.

Otto has no locks in his lonely shack among the dumps of old diggings. The flashing stone is kept in a tin.

THE ART ASSOCIATION OF NEWPORT
76 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.
is holding an exhibition of portraits, flower pieces and landscapes by
FLORA LION, R. P. S.
Open Friday, August 5, until August 21.



Recipes from the New, Beautiful, Color-Illustrated Book

"The Mazola Salad Bowl"

NEW: SERVE YOUR SALAD FIRST!

Tired of soup or fruit cup or a juice for the first course of dinner? Then serve salad first! Out of the West and Southwest came the custom of starting off dinner with a tart and peppy salad. It "caught on" all around the country, and no longer do guests think the hostess made a mistake when they see small platefuls of salad on the service plate when they sit down to dinner

FRESH FRUIT SALAD

2 cantaloupes
2 fresh peaches
1 cup cubed watermelon
1 cup cubed honeydew melon
½ cup strawberries, sliced
¼ cup Fruit French Dressing

Cut cantaloupe in half; remove seeds. Peel and cut peaches in wedges, and combine with cubed melons and sliced strawberries. Marinate with the Fruit French Dressing and place in the cantaloupe.

DRESSING

1 garlic clove
3 tablespoons vinegar or lemon juice
Few grains pepper
½ cup Mazola
½ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon paprika

Rub bowl with cut clove of garlic. Add remaining ingredients. Stir vigorously with fork. Remove garlic and beat dressing thoroughly before serving. Serves 4.

MAZOLA is prepared from the hearts of fully ripened corn; it's as good to eat as the good corn from which it's made.

FREE To readers of The Christian Science Monitor "The Mazola Salad Bowl" Book—several times the size shown here, 98 recipes you'll like to try. Send post card, with name and address, to Mazola, Dept. CS 10, P. O. Box 171, Trinity Station, New York City.

Tourist Travel in Europe Little Affected by Situation

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

Judging by the constant stream of tourists the European situation has not caused abandonment of projected trips to the continent. On a recent 1400-mile tour "from Boulogne to Calais," covering parts of France, Switzerland, Germany, and Belgium, it was evident that visitors from abroad were finding friendly reception everywhere and by all classes. But there is room for improvement and speeding up in the method of taking cars across the Channel from England. Sometimes only one crane is used; two might well be employed. And the traffic seems to justify the design of a more suitable craft, say a blunt-ended vessel with adjustable ramps hinged fore and aft, so that the cars can be run on and off without manhandling, and the cranes dispensed with. Such a vessel might not be very handy in stormy weather but could surely be used on most occasions.

Through Germany, by way of Coblenz, Baden-Baden and the Black Forest, the people appeared contented, well-clothed and nourished and well-housed, while all along the route, except in parts of Northern France, the countryside showed signs of development and prosperity. One would like to dwell at length on the charm and variety of the scenery, the excellence of the majority of the roads, and the delightful freedom from having to drive in a procession, but these attractions of motoring on the Continent are well known. The aesthetic qualities of the German Autobahn and trunk roads, unspoilt by ribbon building, were very striking.

* * *

Motorists should not forget that local facilities are available for obtaining information about routes. We found, too late, that the bridge over the Main at Mainz was under repair and that only an inadequate barge was provided for crossing the river at this point. With foreknowledge a detour might have been made. Again, parts of the Axenstrasse and of the road either side of the Gothard near Goschenen and Airolo were (and no doubt still are) under reconstruction or repair. The contractors do not adopt the method of dealing with half the width at a time, and even if no detour is practicable, it is advantageous to be able to find out beforehand that delay is probable.

If the tourist likes to leave the main highway, climb an unfrequented road and explore the heart of the country, he can scarcely do better than visit Malcantone, in the Tessin, near Ponte Tresa. The Ticinese are bright cheery people, warmed by the southern sun, with all the characteristic hospitality of the Swiss. Their "rocky nests," as their villages are called, perched amid vineyards and chestnut groves, reveal marvelously picturesque nooks and corners.

Many are reached by the postal motor coaches and one wonders how these vehicles manage to wind their way through the tunnel-like alleys between the houses without scraping their fenders. Yet tucked away in unexpected places one will come upon a clean and roomy inn, with lounge, dining terraces and garden-restaurant. The cosy albergos should certainly be visited, and in the cool of the evening the host or hostess will soon coax the traditional Tessiner Feuer into a cheery blaze.

* * *

From a few hundred feet above the little lake of Astano on a clear morning the dome of Milan Cathedral can be seen, and there is a view over Lake Maggoire, with Stresa on its further shore and Locarno well to the north. On the day we looked down on this reminder of two attempts at international appeasement, the Anglo-Italian treaty was being signed.

The Continental scene offers many vivid and diverting contrasts—a soot-grimed chimney-sweep in a silk top-hat; a cow browsing in the front garden of a small villa, no doubt handy for the morning milk; a vineyard where the plants had been wrapped in skirts of rush, looking in the dim evening light like a parade of Hawaiian girls.

Some mystery surrounded certain rows of metal plates which were let into some of the highways near the Swiss-Italian frontier. They were at strategic points and intended, we are told, to provide for the erection of posts, called "Spanish riders" to obstruct the passage of tanks.

Italy Denies Plan To Persecute Jews; Only to Limit Them

ROME, Aug. 5 (AP)—The Italian Government announced it had "no special persecution plan against Jews."

It expressed determination, however, to limit participation by Jews in "the full life of the state" to the same proportion that Jews form in Italy's population—about one in a thousand.

The announcement was made in a bulletin issued by the official agency, Informazione Diplomatica, which replied to foreign criticism of the Fascist race doctrine enunciated last month.

The bulletin declared the doctrine was not new but was stated by Premier Mussolini ss early as 1919 and was designed to prevent creation of a hybrid race in Italy.

The bulletin disclosed a special census will be taken shortly to determine the exact number of Jews in Italy. The bulletin declared that there is a "need for strong sentiment, strong pride and a clear, omnipresent consciousness of race," but contended that "discrimination does not mean persecution."

Radio Censorship Stirs Controversy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Alfred W. Foster, Victorian County Court Judge, precipitated a nationwide controversy by refusing to speak over a national broadcasting station within the limits allowed by the Australian Broadcasting Commission's censors.

Judge Foster's intended broadcast urged the necessity of securing for each individual the greatest possible freedom of expression.

Outlining the Broadcasting Commission's policy on political broadcasts, W. J. Cleary, chairman of the A. B. C. said: Facilities are made available to the leaders of each political party during an election campaign; because the whole atmosphere is one of contest and propaganda, no scripts are demanded and the parties concerned enjoy equal privileges.

In the periods between elections the Commission believes it unfair and impracticable to allow the broadcast of political talks which might give potential advantage to any party or cause.

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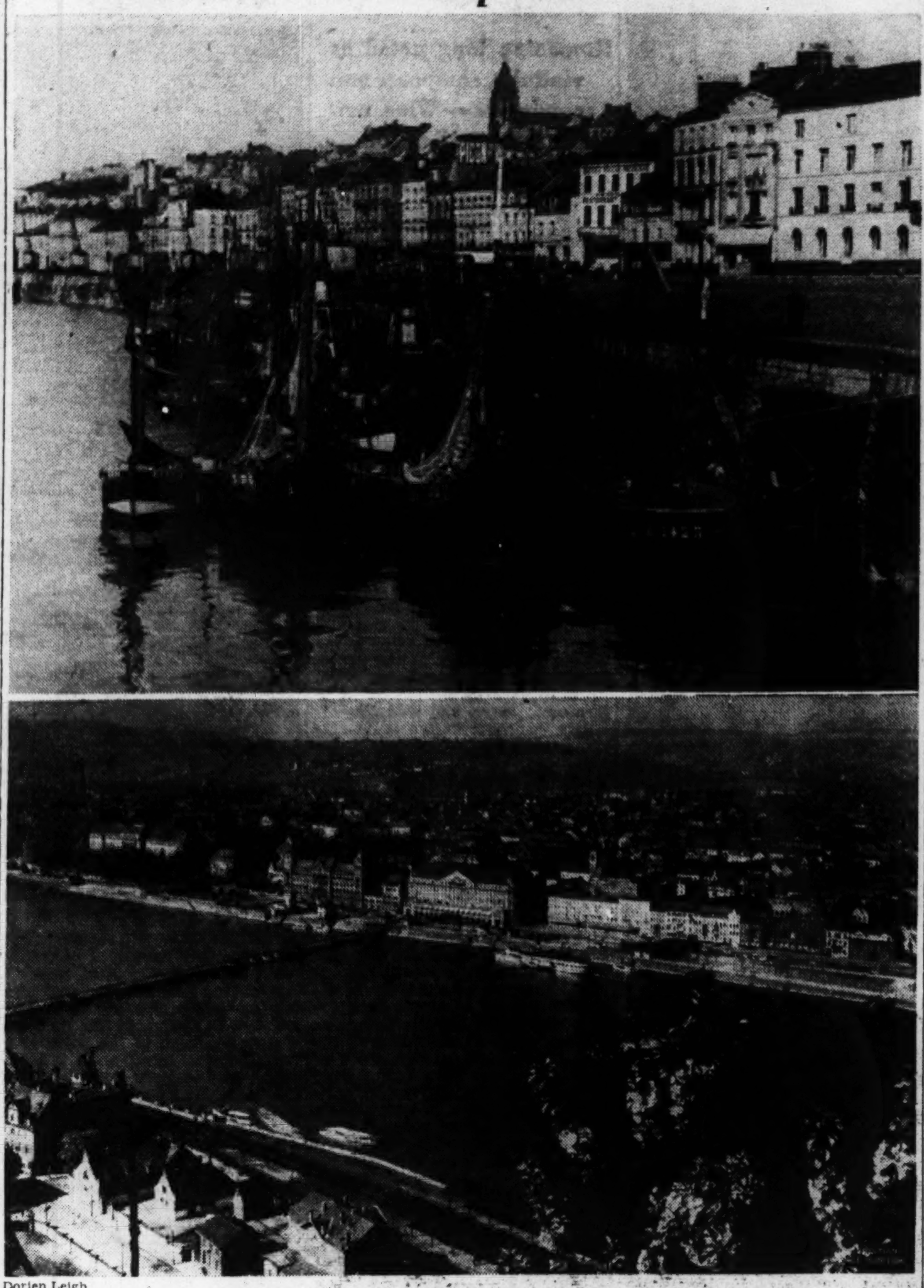

Dorien Leigh

Boulogne Harbor, France, Above, and Coblenz, Germany, Below

Tour-a-bouts

The modern honeymoon couple who flies to Bermuda these days passes through practically all the modes of transportation of the last two centuries. Leaving the rice and old shoes of well-wishers behind, the couple usually travels in a taxi to the railroad station, boards a crack express that whips them to New York or Baltimore at 60 miles an hour, steps on a passenger bus that takes them through city traffic like a greyhound to the waiting eagles of the air. There the modern honeymooners settle back for the five-hour flight. Leaving the plane they are carried to Hamilton aboard a swift power boat and then taken by horse and carriage to their hotel.

* * *

The aircraft of Imperial Airways, and of its subsidiary and associated companies, are now flying every day a total distance equivalent to more than once around the world.

* * *

Maintenance of 1,100 miles of horseback and hiking trails in Yellowstone National Park is one of the many duties of boys in the four Civilian Conservation Corps camps in the area.

* * *

Just prior to signing the Declaration of Independence in 1776, Benjamin Franklin journeyed to Quebec to seek French-Canadian support for the American cause. Accompanying his party was a French printer named Fleury Mesplet, who remained in Montreal and on June 3, 1778, established a newspaper which has survived to this day as the Montreal Gazette, one of Canada's leading dailies.

* * *

Nearly 10,000,000 persons visited 134 U. S. National Parks last year, an increase of about 30 per cent over the previous year, and a gain of 6,000,000 over the depression year 1931, according to the Automobile Club of New York.

* * *

Radio reception in automobiles suffers from static electricity which is built up in wheel hubs when the car is being operated; to overcome this, motorists abroad are greasing their wheels with electrically conductive lubricants that ground the charges before they cause any trouble.

* * *

The "Limited Group" vacation party tours to northern lands by the Furness Lines this summer are proving popular with scores of travelers. There are two more sailings scheduled, leaving Boston for Halifax, Nova Scotia and St. John's, Newfoundland, on all-expense 15 or 16 days aboard trans-Atlantic steamers—Aug. 13 and Aug. 31. These "Limited Group" vacation parties to the northlands are made possible by the Line's policy of carrying a limited number of vacationists to Halifax and St. John's on their ocean liners operating from Boston to Liverpool and making the two stops en route. The parties go on one ship and return on another.

* * *

Names have been assigned to the two big motorliners being constructed in England and Denmark for the Gdynia America Line to serve Poland's growing passenger and cargo trade to South America. The 15,000-ton-displacement ship that was launched last month was christened Sobieski, and her sister ship, which will slide down the ways early next winter, is to bear the name Chrobry—pronounced "Hrawbry."

Women Continue Job Begun in 1853 Of Preserving Historic Shrines

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—Modern women are tackling the job of preserving historic shrines with the same zest their great grandmothers did.

In a constantly enlarging field of activity, they are carrying on the tradition established 85 years ago when Ann Pamela Cunningham, shielding her identity under a nom-de-plume, "The Southern Matron," called on the women of America to save Mount Vernon, George Washington's home.

Mrs. Cordell Hull, wife of the Secretary of State, has agreed to head a commitee wanting to buy "The Manse," Woodrow Wilson's birthplace at Staunton, Va.

"I was born in Staunton, too," she said today. "Naturally, I'm interested in making a national shrine of the home of one of Virginia's most famous statesmen."

Mrs. Hull also has been interested in the restoration of Stratford Hall in Westmoreland County, Va., birthplace of two signers of the Declaration of Independence and of Gen. Robert E. Lee.

Purchase and restoration of Stratford to the status of a working plantation, in progress since 1929, has been directed entirely by women, representing all parts of the country.

Daughters of the American Revolution have furnished the surrender room at Moore House in Yorktown, where terms of Cornwallis' surrender to Washington were drawn up. Local DAR chapters have marked thousands of historic sites, and many other women's organizations have sponsored restoration projects.

Many of the leaders say their work is inspired by that of Miss Cunningham, who organized the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association in 1853 and raised $200,000 to purchase the estate.

Many reasons have been given for the interest of women in preserving and marking historic spots. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt wrote recently that it was "a unifying influence in the Nation."

Street Car Strike Averted in St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 5 (AP)—A wage agreement, which would prevent a threatened strike of 3,332 street car and bus employees, was reached yesterday at a conference between union representatives and Henry W. Kiel, Trustee of the St. Louis Public Service Company.

The agreement, terms of which were not made public, must be approved by the union members. Union workers had sought an increase of 8 cents an hour in their wage scale, while the company had proposed a 10-cent decrease.

Museum of Printing

The Antwerp printing house of Christopher Plantin, one of the earliest printers in Europe, is a museum now and you can enter it and find its presses, workshops and offices exactly as they were in the 16th century.

Moscow Easier

(Continued from Page 1)

conquest as valid reason for altering the frontier.

The strong tone of Mr. Litvinoff's reply was regarded in foreign circles to mean Moscow was convinced of the legality of its claim on the basis of the old treaty, and that it was confident also of the Red Army's ability to repel any frontier attack.

A communiqué set forth the major import of Russia's stand thus:

"If the Japanese Government tells us clearly that it recognizes the Hunchung agreement (the 1886 treaty) we will be ready to include also the border indicated in this agreement into the scope of work of a mixed commission (previously discussed to handle boundary disputes), but only for redemarcation (establishment of frontier posts).

"There can be no question of substitution of the Hunchung agreement by another one.

Terms for Peace

"As to cessation of hostilities, if the situation which existed approximately up to July 29," when Japanese undertook to reclaim the hill area, "is restored, and the Manchurian side discontinues attacks upon Soviet Territory located beyond the line indicated in the Hunchung agreement, and also discontinues firing upon this territory;

"And if the remnants of Japanese forces which may still be left in this territory are withdrawn, then hostilities will be discontinued also by the Soviet party, because they will become without purpose, as we do not need Manchurian land.

"The Japanese could convince themselves after the night seizure of the hill" that there "were no preparations made there for offensive actions, and that even no fortifications were erected there.

"This is the best proof of peaceful intentions of the Soviet peoples, who, however, will not become reconciled to the presence of foreign troops, even on a small piece of territory which the Soviet peoples consider indisputably their own, and will not hesitate before any sacrifices in order to get free of them.

"Therefore, until the attacks on Soviet territory or fire upon it discontinue, or while even a single Japanese soldier remains there, the Soviet Government must reserve for itself freedom of action."

Moscow, apparently feeling that the acute danger in the Far East was decreasing, began turning its attention to other, more prosaic problems of everyday affairs.

The Government newspaper Izvestia devoted half its front page to a discussion of the harvest, on the progress of which in various parts of the country including the Far East it commented favorably.

The communiqué detailing the Soviet viewpoint on frontier clashes was published without comment.

Poets, cartoonists, and various workers' groups, however, continued to attack "Fascist aggressors."

A Red Army unit in the Ural Mountains adopted the resolution that "the Soviet people are strong enough to annihilate not only the frantic gang of Japanese invaders but the whole international pack of Fascist dogs as well."

Major Road Building For Gaspé District

MONTREAL (CP)—Roads Minister François Leduc announced an immediate start would be made on a $1,200,000 program for improvement of 450 miles of secondary roads in Quebec Province.

He declared also another $1,000,000 had been appropriated by the Provincial Government for preparation next year of a similar road mileage.

'Make-Believe' Clouds Europe's Major Issues

(Continued from Page 1)

Slavs as a fundamental of German policy.

Konrad Henlein, leader of the Sudeten Germans, says he is seeking full minority rights. Yet his followers are already enjoying virtually all the minority rights guaranteed by the treaty of Saint Germain. His demand that Czechoslovakia re-orient its foreign policy, become neutral and give the Sudeten Germans virtual autonomy is not so much a plea for minority rights as a demand that the Republic move toward the orbit of National Socialist Germany.

Display of Detachment

Britain, for its part, while originally accepted as a champion of democracy and the League of Nations, professes to find the championship of an ideal so dangerous and so conducive to a war of ideologies that London has carried its display of detachment to extremes, showing itself far more zealous in counseling Czechoslovakia to give way than in counseling Germany to respect the democratic principles which the Czech and Slovak people hold sacred. Lord Runciman therefore sets out on his mediatory errand with little to guide him except the rules of expediency and the sense of fairness that a distinguished Liberal may be expected to have as his stock-in-trade.

As to the reasons that prompted the mission, very little has been divulged, Herr Hitler keeps his counsels closely to himself. Mr. Chamberlain, who as Chancellor of the Exchequer learned a severe lesson on the perils of leakages when concerned with the budget, has been equally reticent on his intentions. A proposal emanating from Germany last May, —after the Prague Government, scenting danger over the elections, had called out the reserves—that British and other disinterested observers might be sent to watch the Czechoslovakian border, received some attention. It was presumably a development from that proposal that Herr Hitler's representative, Capt. Fritz Wiedemann, presented to Viscount Halifax on the eve of the British royal visit to France last month.

Situation at Large

The reasons for the move are apparently rather more connected with the European situation at large than with the mere minority dispute —though this last has reached a critical stage. As a pre-eminently Slav nation, Czechoslovakia is united as it never has been before in its determination to resist any German invasion—the Sokol national gymnastic festival last June offered a picture of Slav cohesion that was not lost on Berlin.

As a Government it has gained little by its strong centralization in Prague. Its unity on political measures falls considerably behind its unity as a race. The Coalition Government's 183, out of 300, seats falls short of the two-thirds majority needed for any change in the Constitution. Its members are far from agreed on the concessions to be given to the Sudeten Germans embodied in the minorities and language statutes which are Premier Hodza's reply to the Henlein demands. Pressure from Germany has been able to weaken the unity of the Government and already there has been talk of rule by decree.

Germany may well argue, therefore, that if the situation is left to follow its normal course, Czechoslovakia may end in a governmental deadlock or a semi-dictatorship which experience has shown Herr Hitler capable of turning to his advantage with the minimum of delay.

Policy of Delay

If such be the German policy, it was necessary to prevent the Prague situation being stampeded by overzealous Henleinists into a premature crisis—the more so since Premier Hodza seemed disposed to hasten the appearance of his new measures, which was expected to be the signal for a Nazi outburst. Accordingly, when the Premier announced that the statutes were nearly ready to lay before Parliament and that they would embody a plan for four state governments within the Republic, the expected assemblage of white-stockinged Sudetens rejecting the proposals and announcing "der Tag" did not take place. Berlin's backing was clearly not forthcoming.

If the situation in Czechoslovakia points to delay—in which the Runciman mission plays its part—so too does the European outlook. The state of preparedness manifested by Czechoslovakia with its army of 24 well-equipped divisions, has been matched by the Anglo-French unity seen in King George's visit to Paris last month and the simultaneous high-pressure preparedness campaigns in the two countries. With the Anglo-Italian accord, though hanging fire owing to the inability of General Franco and his German and Italian bombers to administer the final blow to Spanish democracy, yet hovering around the point of materialization, the stage is clearly not set for new German adventures at the moment.

The Runciman interlude, which both Prague and Paris approve of as at least not inimical to Czechoslovakian independence, is generally welcomed as an expedient for delay. But it cannot be counted on with any great confidence. The policy of the Fascist Powers has been invariably to prevent European politics crystallizing in any permanent shape. So long as they continue that policy there can be little hope of a settled order. They are likely to continue until a way to settlement is discovered that is not through arms.

Parking Rail Cars

Taking a hint from the recent rage for auto trailers, British railways have "parked" comfortable coaches containing sleeping and eating facilities at villages in Wales and the Scottish Highlands so that travelers can see these interesting parts of Great Britain and still enjoy the luxuries of first class railroad accommodation.

Reich's Future Policy Based On Satisfying the Sudetens

By the Associated Press

BERLIN—The Sudeten question involving Czechoslovakia's 3,500,000 Germanic inhabitants is National Socialist Germany's touchstone of future foreign policy.

If the Czechoslovak Government satisfies German demands for self-government of the Sudeten minority Germany will content itself with an economic imperialism that will make it the undisputed master of Central and Southeastern Europe.

If current negotiations between the Sudeten leader, Konrad Henlein, and Premier Milan Hodza of Czechoslovakia prove a flop, Reichsführer Hitler is prepared to go the way of force, if necessary, to unite all Germans along the fringes of the Reich with Greater Germany.

War Taken Into Account

A man high in National Socialist Party councils made these predictions.

"Supposing the Sudeten problem is not settled to Hitler's satisfaction," he was asked. "Is Germany ready even to risk a European war to gain his ends?"

"Absolutely," was the firm reply.

"Even this extreme possibility has been taken into account. But we hope and trust such a contingency will never arise. We count on the realistic sense of Great Britain and France.

"Nor would we ever start a war on behalf of the Sudetens. But if there should be a spontaneous uprising in that region—the part of Czechoslovakia fringing Germany's southeastern frontier—and an appeal for aid were sent to us, we could not but rally to the support of our 3,500,000 brethren."

Sees Leaders Daily

The man who predicted this as the path of National Socialist policy, whose name must be withheld, sees the top National Socialist leaders almost daily and writes most of the leading articles on foreign policy for his powerful newspaper.

"Our original idea was that all Germans, no matter under whose sovereignty now in the states bordering Germany, must in due time be reunited with the German Empire," he said.

'Austrian Anschluss was the first great step toward the realization of this ideal. The Sudeten region of Czechoslovakia, Memel (part of Lithuania) and Danzig loomed as the next objectives.

'Konrad Henlein's program points a way, however, for Germans outside the Reich to come under Hitler's protection without physical union of German districts outside Germany with the Reich. In Essence his program means the Sudetens could do within Czechoslovakia whatever they could do were they a part of Germany. They could be National Socialists just as we are.

"Beyond that we also demand that Czechoslovakia follow no foreign policy that is inimical to us or to which we do not agree.

Preferential Tariffs Backed

"Moreover, Czechoslovakia must lean closely on its western neighbor economically. A customs union might not be advisable at the very beginning, but certainly a system of preferential tariffs should be adopted.

"If we can thus secure economic domination of the little Czech State, and a fitting of its foreign policy into that of Adolf Hitler's, and if besides the Czech Government will give guarantees there will be no cause for the Sudeten Germans to complain of their treatment, we might revise our National Socialist conceptions and content ourselves with such an arragnement.

"Such an arrangement would then immediately be proposed to Lithuania as regards Memel and, I believe, be accepted.

"Great Britain and France simply must understand, once and for all, that Germany desires Central and Southeast Europe as its sphere of influence.

"We are willing to disinterest ourselves in Spain if we can have assurances that the Danubian States and other States contiguous to ours, especially those with sizable German minorities, will develop close economic relations with us and adopt or pursue no policy inimical or detrimental to Germany.

Autonomy in Districts

"If this plan is successful, Adolf Hitler can announce to the world that his program of uniting all Germans has been fulfilled by the absorption of Austria and by assurances of border States that German minorities will be autonomous in their various districts across the German frontier," said the authoritative National Socialist.

Such widened power, however, would not take the place of colonies, he asserted, even though Germany's Italian ally might consider conquest of Ethiopia satisfaction of Italy's colonial aims.

"You don't suppose for a moment that Mussolini would sit idly by if, in the event of a collapse in Russia, Spain, or China, the big powers would divide the spheres of influence?" he asked.

"Wherever there is a division of the spoils, we insist in being in on it."

In a more conciliatory mood he said, "Don't fear Germany will grow too strong. As regards colonies, all we ask is the return of those stolen from us at the end of the World War.

"As to Europe, don't forget that France on the west, Soviet Russia in the East and Turkey in the southeast are there as factors we always shall have to reckon with—as brakes."

Rumania Aids Minorities

(Continued from Page 1)

norities are to enjoy full rights in business and professions.

How the new measure will work out cannot yet be estimated, for results will depend entirely on the way it is applied by local officials. However, the Minority Commissioner, Dr. Silviu Dragomir, who is a distinguished Rumanian professor from Cluj in Transylvania, has been appointed to put the new regulations into effect. It is hoped that better relations will now be created between the 15,000,000 Rumanians and the 5,000,000 in the minorities.

The new regime is designed especially for the 1,750,000 Hungarians rather than for the Jews whose rights to Rumanian citizenship are likely to be rigorously inspected in the near future. Perhaps the 300,000 Bulgarians may also receive concessions. At present they have practically no schools.

Already a half million Hungarians in Yugoslavia have attained a fairly satisfactory status, and if those in Rumania are to be made to feel more at home, relations between Hungary and the Little Entente States might be improved. At present the Little Entente is endeavoring to reach an understanding with Hungary. Predictions would be rash, but Rumania seems to have gone further now than previously in trying to satisfy the demands of its Hungarian minority.

Australians Off On Good-Will Tour

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, South Australia—Organized by the morning daily, the Advertiser, a party of good-will tourists recently left for South Africa. It comprises farmers, wool experts, and mining engineers, who are to be away for more than three months. The leader is Dr. Arthur R. Callaghan, Principal of the Roseworthy Agricultural College. The delegation will inquire into possibilities of reciprocal trade between the two Dominions, particularly in the direction of stud stock sales, agricultural produce, and mining development.

Rochester Laundry Strikers Back on Jobs

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 5 (AP)—Rochester's strike of 650 laundry drivers and inside workers, which had paralyzed laundry service for nine days, was ended last night and union members ordered to report at usual jobs today.

Settlement of the dispute followed a day of conferences with Thomas M. Finn, U. S. Commissioner of Conciliation, and James F. McManus, State Department of Labor Mediator, as neutral parties.

Ralph Clark, business agent for the AFL Laundry and Dry Cleaners Drivers Union, said settlement was made on his union's original demands of a weekly salary of $8, 10 per cent commission, a $27 minimum week's pay, and a closed shop.

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Argentina and Uruguay Keys To All American Air Plans

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—Latin America is trending further away from the League of Nations today and inclining more and more toward an All-American axis.

How far the strengthened Pan-American movement will go, however, depends largely on the attitude of Argentina and Uruguay. These two Rio de la Plata neighbors are so largely dependent upon trade with Great Britain that their Pan-American commitments must be tempered accordingly.

Nine Latin-American countries have sent their resignations to Geneva thus far, and a tenth, Colombia, has signified its intention of quitting. Venezuela gave notice in July. Similar action had been taken previously by Guatemala, Brazil, Costa Rica, Paraguay, Nicaragua, Honduras, San Salvador, and Chile.

The League's failure of halt Italy's venture into Ethiopia and Japan's invasion of China, coupled with the nonintervention situation in Spain, has shaken confidence in the League and in Europe, Latin-American observers agree.

The American countries pulled closer together than ever before at the Inter-American Peace Conference in Buenos Aires in December, 1936. A convention providing for mutual consultation in case the peace of the Western World was threatened was approved unanimously.

Something stronger was hoped for by the United States delegation, but Argentina, supported by Uruguay, held out against too rigid commitments. The loose consultative agreement resulted.

Great Britain is the big market for Argentine and Uruguayan grain, meat and wool. Therefore, they felt they could not cut away too sharply from the Old World.

Argentina's attitude toward any new attempts to give Inter-American treaties a defensive tinge remains to be seen. Her position will have an important bearing on two projects which will stand out prominently at the December Pan-American Conference in Lima, Peru:

1. An attempt to make the Monroe Doctrine a joint continental "America for Americans" declaration of policy. This may be supported by Central American and Caribbean countries.

2. A scheme for an American League of Nations, sponsored by Colombia and the Dominican Republic.

Argentina and some of its larger neighbors are already opposing the American League plan as too rigid.

The proposal to make the Monroe Doctrine a continental declaration also may meet objections from Argentina. Informed Argentines say despite the success of the Roosevelt Good Neighbor Policy, the Monroe Doctrine remains a bugaboo to many South American statesmen because they feel the Doctrine has been made an excuse for past United States interventions in Latin America.

Many Argentines feel their country can defend itself against any aggressor from Europe and Asia, and that any rigid defensive or neutrality agreements would not work to Argentina's advantage.

Propaganda Chief In Germany Hits Private Radiocasts

BERLIN, Aug. 5 (AP)—The propaganda Minister, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, decried private ownership of broadcasting stations today and expressed the opinion that "broadcasting imperatively demands leadership by the state itself." He spoke at the opening of the annual Radio Exposition.

"The broadcast must be one of the most decisive means in the hands of the State for leading the people and advancing the community idea," he said.

The next goal of the National Socialists he defined as becoming "the strongest broadcasting country in the world." He declared the 9,500,000 radio subscribers in Germany placed it ahead of all European Nations in number of listeners.

"In the future new buildings virtually never will be erected without provisions for community radio reception," he said. He revealed that after the union of Austria and Germany in March 175,000 free sets were given needy people and that "in Austria the elimination of all destructive and Jewish elements from Austrian broadcasting is complete."

Two New Yorkers Canoe to Alaska To Study Natives

EDMONTON, Alberta (CP)—Bound for Alaska via canoe on a "serious scientific expedition," two young New Yorkers stopped in Edmonton to complete their outfit for the last lap of their journey.

Robert Fuller, a sculptor, and Richard Sloodin, anthropologist, will travel by rail this week to Waterways, Alberta, and then paddle their canoe to Fort McPherson, Northwest Territories, where they will spend the winter. Fort McPherson is near the mouth of the Mackenzie River, about 1,450 air miles north of Edmonton.

"Purpose of the trip is to study and photograph the native tribes near the mouth of the Mackenzie and along the border of the Arctic," Mr. Fuller said, "It is a serious scientific expedition and not a stunt."

Flood Control Plans In South Discussed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Representatives of the U. S. Forest Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Soil Conservation Service met here recently to make preliminary preparations for carrying out the various headwater-control provisions of the Omnibus Flood Control Act in the Atlantic and Gulf coast states.

The object of the meeting, soil conservation officials explained, was "to formulate policies and procedures for initiating watershed surveys in the upper Coosa River watershed above Rome, Ga., and the little Tallahatchie River watershed in Mississippi. Surveys in this watershed have been authorized by Congress and approved by the Secretary of Agriculture."

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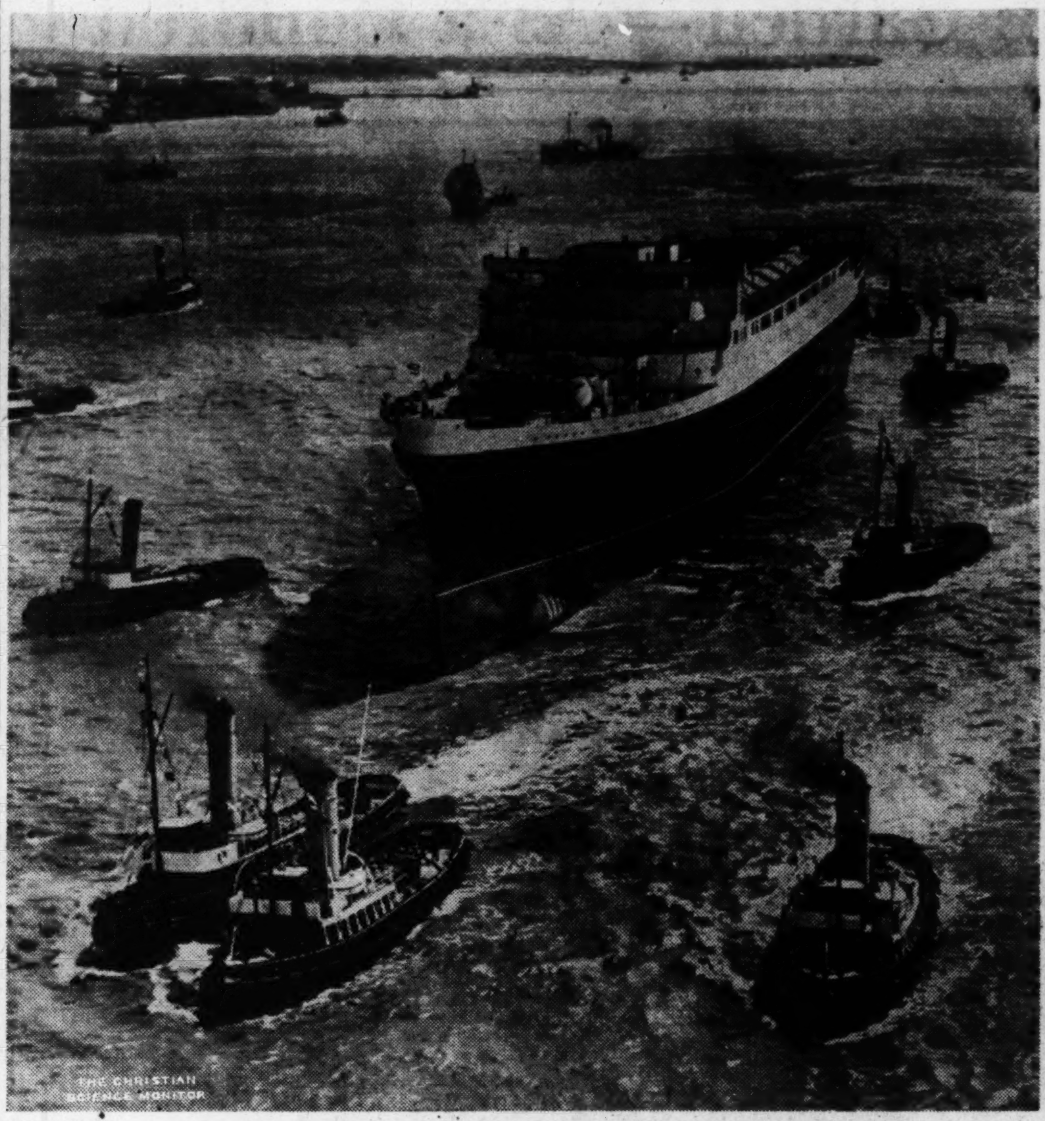

Wide World

The New Mauretania of the Cunard-White Star Line

BIRKENHEAD, England—With wind and tide playing their first part in her life, the 34,000-ton successor to the famous Mauretania, which ruled the Atlantic for 20-odd years, is shown riding the waters of the Mersey after being launched at the Cammell Laird Shipyard here on July 28. The new liner was christened by Lady Bates, wife of Sir Percy Bates, chairman of the Cunard-White Star Line.

Merriam Assails CIO as Retarder Of Trade Growth

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 5 (AP)—Gov. Frank F. Merriam, whose administration has seen some of California's bitterest strikes, has accused the Committee for Industrial Organization of retarding industrial growth of the State and Nation.

He denounced the CIO as an organization "for which I have no sympathy" in an address yesterday to business and civic leaders during a Harbor Day fete.

"I have great respect for responsible California labor groups," said the Republican Governor, "and I favor their principle of collective bargaining, but there is a certain portion of the labor movement in California and throughout the United States for which I have no sympathy."

"'I am not afraid to say it. That portion . . . I refer to is the CIO."

He asserted that little help could be expected from the Federal Government, which "is only making things worse," and that the labor situation must be smoothed before the return of prosperity.

"We have seen ships come into your port and remain tied up at the docks," the Governor declared. "Warehouses have been closed.

"This form of labor racketeering cannot go on in San Francisco."

Governor Merriam, who seeks re-election this fall, called out National Guardsmen in 1934 to halt rioting during the coast-wide waterfront strike.

Within recent months, CIO delegations have called for aid from the Governor in Nevada and Lassen Counties, pleading they were driven from their homes by vigilantes during labor disturbances.

"I have talked to groups representing these strikers and I know they are out to use force," Governor Merriam said. "The courts afford a peaceful means of settling these disputes and are capable of rendering a fair decision."

Valencia Bombed; Two Fronts Active

HENDAYE, France (At the Spanish Frontier), Aug. 5 (AP)—Insurgent air raiders dumped a hundred bombs on Valencia today while the intense fighting continued on two major fronts—the Gandesa and Albarracin sectors.

Government advices said a large number of buildings were destroyed in Valencia but casualties were not yet estimated.

Ten Insurgent planes, they said, carried out the attack on the harbor district of the Mediterranean port.

Insurgent advices said Gen. Francisco Franco had 100 planes in the air simultaneously on the Albarracin and Catalan fronts.

Swedish Archaeologist Seeks Andes Artifacts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Seeking remnants of early American civilization in Chile and Bolivia, Dr. Stig Ryden, field representative of the Gothenberg Museum in Sweden, assembled paraphernalia here for an expedition which will carry him into the mountain fastnesses of the Andes.

Conspicuous in Dr. Ryden's luggage was a special saddle which will be strapped on native animals for use in cross-country transportation. He expects to live with Indian tribes and travel over their habitat in search of new information about prehistoric Latin-American culture. Dr. Ryden visited South America five years ago on an archaeological expedition. During his forthcoming trip he will be financed by two scholarships from Sweden, he said.

That Ape-to-Mankind Link: American Says It's Found

SOUTH AFRICA, Pretoria (CP)—"Australopithecus transvaalensis," the ape "man" whose remains were recently discovered by Dr. Robert Broom in Sterkfontein Caves, is the genuine "missing link" in the opinion of Prof. W. K. Gregory, American anatomist, who has come to South Africa to study it.

"The expression 'missing link' is an inaccurate one today, because Dr. Broom has found it—it is no longer missing," said Professor Gregory.

"I can definitely say this form of Australopithecus combines individual features previously known in both apes and men.

"It may turn out to be a complete man on the one hand or a complete ape on the other. Still, it shows a combination of features which we have in the past ordinarily associated with two distinct types."

Transvaal Girl Found

By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It was in the most approved Ziegfeld fashion that Dr. Robert Broom of the Transvaal Museum reported before the 1937 Academy of Sciences' symposium on early mankind, his then latest "find" for the anthropological chorus of ancient men.

Known as Australopithecus transvaalensis, she was probably about 18 years of age with buck teeth and very little gray matter beneath a crop of unkempt hair. Dr. Broom at that time disclosed she must have lived some 250,000 years ago during middle Pleistocene or glacial times. According to evidence found in scattered remains of prehistoric animals at the same level and in close proximity to the girl, she was killed by a saber-toothed tiger.

The skull, always the center of attraction where ancient remains are concerned, was the clue to her age. A wisdom tooth had not yet erupted. The shape of the pelvic bones indicated transvaalman to have been a woman. The find was made in a limestone cave near Sterfontein, South Africa, approximately 300 miles from where the "Taungs-boy" was located in 1924.

The Taungs-boy was dated even earlier, as belonging to early Pleistocene or possibly 750,000 years ago. No stone implements were found and there was no evidence of fire having been used at this early date. However a considerable pile of ashes and charred sticks were found associated with the girl of some 500,000 years later.

In a press conference with Dr. Broom more than a year ago, South Africa's eminent anthropologist hesitated in the middle of his remarks on ancient mankind, to inquire of his Academy sponsors, "I suppose I am not out of order in my remarks on human ancestry—that famous trial (Scopes trial) is really finished, no doubt?"

"Yes, of course," he was assured.

"As a matter of fact," he continued then, "I am a somewhat unorthodox natural scientist. I firmly believe in evolution; no thinking natural scientist could deny it today, but I believe evolution has brought about by nonmaterial forces, spiritual forces if you will, the highest form possible on earth—mankind.

"Not many, but a few of us, have discarded the mechanistic view of this subject and have come around to the conclusion that man is the end of evolution. Julian Huxley, the British scientist, agrees with me quite thoroughly, that evolution, so far as the creation of new species is concerned, is quite finished. From geology we learn through fossils how the horse gradually evolved into the single-toed animal we use today through a series of stages starting with the little five-toed Eohippus or dawn horse. It grew in size and became 4-toed, 3-toed, 2-toed and finally 1-toed. It can go no further. Changes may take place within species, but no new creatures will arise."

Italy Approves Balkan Accord

ROME, Aug. 5 (AP)—Italy has joined the Balkan Entente in recognizing Bulgaria's right to rearm.

Approval was informal, consisting of a bulletin issued by the official Informazione Diplomatica. It proclaimed Rome's "lively satisfaction" over the agreement of the Entente members—Yugoslavia, Rumania, Greece, and Turkey—giving their approval to Bulgaria's abrogation of the arms limitation imposed by the post-war Neuilly Treaty.

[The agreement, which also contained a nonaggression clause between Bulgaria and the Balkan Entente, was signed July 31 at Salonika, Greece. It "recognized" Bulgaria's right to an army of more than the 33,000 men to which the Treaty of Neuilly restricted her.]

The official Italian bulletin hailed the spirit of conciliation in the revision of the treaty as "an example whch might be followed in other sections of Europe where the situation remains particularly delicate."

Shade, Water, and Salt: Summer Menu for Cattle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Cattle cannot make rapid gains in pasture unless they are provided with shade, water, and salt, advises Dr. C. D. Grinnells, research dairyman of State College.

Cattle eat grass in the cool of the morning and the evening. After they have had a fill of grass they like to get a drink of water and lie down in the shade.

The kind of minerals which cattle will need depends to a large extent on the kind of plants growing in the pasture and especially on the type of soil on which the plants grow. As a rule, calcium, phosphorus, and salt are the minerals needed most under North Carolina conditions. Salt is especially relished by cattle and since it is available on every farm it should always be provided in the pasture. Calcium may be supplied in the form of ground limestone, and phosphorus in the form of steam bone meal.

Bristles Without Pigs, Announced by Engineers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del.—With the price of quality brushes skyrocketing due to scarcity of bristles ordinarily obtained from China, du Pont engineers announce successful completion of experiments leading to the production of "Exton," a new plastic bristle which improves on the usual product of "porkers."

Exton never saw a hog's back. Made in a batch like bread dough, it is extruded through holes of the required size and virtually any desired length. It is not softened by water or saliva. All the present production will be used for manufacturing du Pont toothbrushes.

Eruption Changed Map

The island of Anak Krakatao, in the Dutch East Indies, disappeared beneath the sea Aug. 9, 1930, during a volcanic eruption. Previously it had a height of 170 feet.

Co-operation Upheld at Women's Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, Aug. 5—At the last public meeting of the Congress of Business and Professional Women held last night before a large attendance of Hungarians and foreign visitors, speakers from four countries stressed world-wide co-operation and the need of training women for tomorrows' civilization.

Miss Earleane White, postmistress in the United States Senate, pointed out the benefits that would come from co-operation in all phases of activity. Dr. Eleanor Bowes, distinguished legislator from Canada, told how North American women are co-operating, and Dr. Helena Miller, Polish sociologist, described the creative forces in society, especially stressing the role of the wise and good. They are dynamic enough to effect changes, and stable enough to prevent destructive social explosions, she said.

At earlier sittings Senator F. Plamenkova of Czechoslovakia and National Representative Mrs. Lilla Melczer of Hungary pleaded for putting more women into public office. The distinguished Frenchwoman, Mme. Marcelle Kramer-Bach, presented new concepts of power and service for women, and Miss Gordon Holmes of Great Britain took up the question of why women do not fill major executive and administrative posts in more generous measure.

Lack of Preparation

Miss Holmes emphasized the very genuine need for the presence of qualified women in key positions. She was able to produce certain data from which to solve the problem of the scarcity of outstanding women. It was seen that the "fewness and far-apartness" of women in big business rises less from a lack of ability than from a lack of training and preparation, while a lack of the quality of expectancy of big things does much to hamper their progress.

In the business and professional world, the women here realize, women are comparatively new—hardly more than a generation old indeed, although in certain of the professions, especially that of medicine, certain women have practiced more or less regularly for not far short of a century.

On this account, it has seemed in many ways remarkable here that women have achieved as much as they actually have. It is in a way notable, for instance, to discover that Great Britain, Denmark, and the United States have all appointed, at one time or another, women Ministers of State, and that France has had until recently, three women undersecretaries of state with seats in the Cabinet. That the British Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories has been a woman over three successive appointments. That Hungary has a woman in the Ministry of Education and that in a number of other countries women have risen to high posts in State service.

The legal profession, except in Bulgaria and Hungary, is open to women and, for the most part, on the same terms as it is open to men. Denmark has two women judges. Czechoslovakia actually boasts 71.

Headway in the Theater

In the world of the theater, women make headway. France has several women theater managers. Certain provincial theaters in Hungary are directed by women, and the right to become managers has now been granted to them. For some years recently a Polish woman was director of the Warsaw Opera. Women in Czechoslovakia have acted as directors of traveling companies. Great Britain and Denmark are both familiar with the woman manager.

Such examples—and, like the professional world, the world of business can produce its high lights in regard to women—serve to provide evidence that, in their stride, individual women can rise, and do rise, to posts of authority. The main body of women, however, remain more or less contentedly in the trough of mediocrity, waiting for some circumstance to turn opportunity in their favor.

Miss Holmes agrees that, in her own case, the years of 1914-1918 gave her the chance to rise, but she does not agree that women need such artificial stimulation, and would like to see them cast the sense of a necessary inferiority aside and take those places in the world of business in which their influence and outlook can best be expressed.

During the Conference, a good deal was said about the position of the married woman worker.

Most vulnerable of all workers, and least protected, the married woman fell an easy victim to the disillusionments and the financial upheavals which followed the World War, and had it not been for the untiring efforts of women's societies, it is regarded as doubtful whether she would have retained any paid employment—except of the very most unremunerative kind—at all.

In Great Britain, women are obliged to retire from the public services upon marriage—unless their immediate employers regard their work as too valuable to be dispensed with. The rule of retirement operates, too, in the Irish Free State, Holland, Canada, South Africa, and in Queensland (Australia). In Hungary, marriage means severe curtailment of wage-earning. In Yugoslavia, certain ranks of women teachers lose both position and pension rights if they marry outside the teaching profession, and receive in exchange only a leaving bonus reckoned on their years of service.

The custom of penalizing the married woman, the women here recognized, is not only unjust to the woman concerned, but it has disastrous effects upon women workers in general, clamping upon them, as it does, the stigma of inferiority. Moreover, it often has disruptive effects upon family life which, it is recognized, is often a far more healthy and harmonious affair when supported in part by the mother's earnings.

No arbitrary rule, women believe, should govern the conduct of the family. Knowing their individual circumstances and requirements, parents should be allowed to decide for themselves as to the well-being of their households about which they are likely to be wiser than a public authority governing only by mass-regulation without knowledge of or consideration for the individual case.

Bulgaria Gets Arms Fund From Anglo-French Loan

The News

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Aug. 5 (AP)—A new step in Anglo-French friendship was hailed here today following the announcement that conferences for a 375,000,000-franc (about $10,360,000) loan to Bulgaria were completed successfully.

A French-British banking concern granted Bulgaria the sum, most of which will be used for rearmament and the rest for public works, for 12 years at 5½ per cent interest.

The Background

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Much significance is attached to Sofia's loan accord with London for rearmament inasmuch as only six days ago Bulgaria took a major step to ensure its freedom from clauses of the peace Treaty of Neuilly which limited its professional army to 20,000 men. This latter move was effected by the accord signed by Premier George Kiosseivanoff of Bulgaria and Gen. John Metaxas, Greek Premier—the latter on behalf of the that no hindrance would be placed Balkan Entente powers—which removed the ban on conscription imposed by the treaty, as far as the several parties were concerned.

Since the attitude of Britain and other signatories to the Treaty of Neuilly is considered sympathetic to the new agreement, it was assumed that no hindrance would be placed by major powers on Bulgaria's immediate assumption of legalized rearmament. This assumption is borne out by the new loan agreement.

The placing of the loan in Britain is considered to be not without political significance, since Germany has for some time been absorbing a large proportion of Bulgaria's trade and the resolving of some of the main difficulties with the Balkan Entente seemed to bring Bulgaria within a pre-eminently pro-German group.

It would appear, however, that the fact of Germany's trade with Bulgaria being tied fairly closely to conditions of barter leaves little freedom for loan financing on Germany's part, while the Anglo-French market remains the only readily available supply of funds.

Rare Jade Found in Canada

VICTORIA, Aug. 5 (CP)—Jade, the precious rock associated only with the Far East, has been found in the pure state in the Lytton area of British Columbia.

A huge chunk of it, weighing 50 pounds, two feet long and a foot thick has been presented to the Provincial Museum by Assistant Commissioner T. W. S. Parsons of the Provincial police, who is a collector of curios.

Mr. Parsons said so far as he knows it is the first time jade has been discovered on the North American Continent in its natural state as it comes away from the rock.

Other pieces of jade have been found in the Bridge River District of British Columbia but always in smooth boulder form, ground down by creeks and glacial action.

Mines Department experts who made a preliminary examination of the rock said they believed it was pure nephrite, or jade.

Manhattan Group Drives To Clean Up City Streets

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Encouraged by the results of its recent clean-up drive in the Times Square section, the Outdoor Cleanliness Association is preparing a city-wide attack on chewing gum and rubbish in streets and sidewalks here. The Association will start the cleanliness campaign about Sept. 1 and hopes to have New York spick-and-span for visitors to the New York World's Fair next year.

The main purpose of the Association is to make the property owner and public "litter conscious" and to arouse interest in keeping private and public property clean. As an indication of the vastness of this work, more than 29,400 pieces of chewing gum were picked up between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets during the recent campaign.

Wheel Congestion

Great Britain, with 10,000,000 bicyclists, has a highway problem which does not exist in the United States. France has 8,000,000 bicyclists.

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Twilight in the Garden—As a Children's Hour

Under Twilight Skies a Mother And Her Child Chat Softly

For the Time Before Dusk Is Set Apart—a "Children's Hour"—and the Fruitage Proves Its Worth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

> Between the dark and the daylight,
> When the night is beginning to lower,
> Comes a pause in the day's occupations,
> That is known as the Children's Hour.
> —Longfellow

"It's just about the beginning of twilight," said the Little Boy, looking expectantly at his mother.

"Yes," she agreed. "Shall we take a couple of blankets to the garden and watch the stars come out again, as we did last night?"

"There are clouds tonight," warned the child. "Maybe we'll get sprinkled on if we look up in the sky. But let's go anyway. I don't mind a few sprinkles, do you?"

Mother was sure that she did not mind a few sprinkles either and together they carried their blankets to the grassy part of the garden.

A Square of Evening Sky

Tall trees surrounded them, shutting off most of the view of the horizon, but up above was a wide, open square of sky. The night before it had been blue, cloudless. They had listened to the evening songs of the birds, had watched for the coming of the first stars.

Tonight there were clouds. "These clouds aren't 'white sheep on a blue hill,'" laughed the child. "They are black sheep in a gray field. How does the weatherman tell what the weather is going to be, Mother?" he added.

"There isn't just one weatherman," Mother replied. "It's a long story—how they forecast the weather—but perhaps I can tell you a little about it now and we can learn more later."

They had scarcely finished talking about the weather when from up in the air above them came the booming of a night hawk as it made a "high-dive" through the air. "How does the night hawk make that sound?" asked the Little Boy.

Interesting Studies Follow

There were always questions bobbing up like that when they spent an hour in the garden and what interesting studies followed. Even when Mother could give a fairly adequate answer, still it was fun to look up the subject the next day in the encyclopedia and to ponder over the pictures.

"Oh, it is going to rain after all," exclaimed the Little Boy. "A drop hit me right on the face and there's another one in my eye." For a while they enjoyed the "sprinkles," pleased to learn firsthand something of how the plants must feel to have rain drops pattering down on them. It was not long though before they sought shelter under a tree. The Little Boy took to the swing.

Over in a near-by lot the tops of tall trees were bending in a sudden gust of wind. "It makes me think of the song Silent Night, the way the branches sway and swing," the child said, and he sang it happily, for what child does not enjoy the Christmas songs, even in midsummer?

Told About Their Days

"What did you do all day, Mother?" was his next question. And when Mother had told about her day, he told about his. The telling portrayed happy experiences at the playground where he had spent the morning; new feats he had accomplished running, and jumping, and playing ball.

As they talked the raindrops ceased falling. Fireflies came out here and there in the garden, reminding them of how Hiawatha sat "at the door on summer evenings," singing:

> Wah-wah-taysee, little firefly,
> Little, flitting, white-fire insect,
> Little, dancing, white-fire creature,
> Light me with your little candle,
> Ere upon my bed I lay me,
> Ere in sleep I close my eyelids!

For a little longer they waited. Twilight was almost over. Darkness would come quickly. Then reluctantly gathering up their blankets they returned to the house.

Close to Reality

"I like the twilight," confided the Little Boy.

"So do I," replied Mother, "rain or shine." She was wondering if Friedrich Froebel, the founder of the kindergarten, had been thinking of "twilight in the garden" when he said,

> Ask them of each sight and happening
> In the quiet twilight hour;
> Help them weave it all together
> Like a garland, flower to flower.
>
> With the years, the larger knowledge
> Of Life's wholeness then will come,
> And its twilight hour will find them
> With themselves and God at home.

Viola E. Holley

When the Threshers Come

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the most exciting events of summer at the Little House in Nebraska is the day when the threshers come. The day before a number of cakes are baked, cooled, and iced. A crate of peaches is perhaps ordered from the grocer to be served fresh with sugar and cream. The meat is ordered and put on ice, or maybe poultry dressed and cooled. Pie shells are baked by the half dozen, the fillings to be made early the next morning. Corn is gathered from the fields, husked and cut from the cob for cooking and creaming. Beans are soaked and baked, rich with catsup, brown and sweet and tempting. Loaves and loaves of bread are waiting to be sliced. Fresh country butter waits also in the ice box. Lettuce may be picked from the garden and crisped, or cabbage cut with a slaw cutter, carrots run through the food grinder with bananas sliced and added to this crisp and succulent salad, so good it tempts the threshers' voluminous appetites.

Despite all the preparations made so forehandedly the actual day of the threshing goes by unbelievably fast. Every hour between the meals is jammed with work. Towels are hung outside, mirrors suspended from nails, pans of water placed handily, fresh new bars of soap shucked from their wrappings.

⁂

The men come in washed and dripping about the head, to the snowy tables stretched to their full length, and dotted with salt and pepper shakers, sugar bowls, and filled cream pitchers, dishes of deeply green pickles, bright jellies, and relish teasers. Great plates of bread sit in state on each end.

The neighbor women wait table, bringing in the big cups of coffee. They pass the great bowls of mashed potatoes, the meat loaf and the cold meat platter; they urge the crisp salads on the husbands who think they don't like salads, and need not urge at all when the baked beans, the casserole dishes, and the vegetables fresh from the garden are served. The men eat prodigiously, talk in terms of wheat and rye to the acre, discuss the weather, and the cattle's milk test. They exclaim over the chocolate cream pie, some taking a second helping, a pie cut so generously that one piece makes a quarter of a pie. And they trek back to work, stopping in the kitchen perhaps to josh a moment and to flatter the hostess on her culinary ability.

⁂

Two women have meanwhile been washing dishes and the table is set afresh for the second group of threshers, who have by then finished their unloading and now take their turn at the table. The bowls are refilled, the bread plates replenished, and the fourth and fifth pies cut and placed on the table.

Lastly, the women and children gather about the table. The neighbor women compliment the homemaker on her dishes which are good, tactfully ignoring the dishes at which she does not shine—as any good neighbor should. Most of them respond, dutifully, as do I the Motherlady, that they are glad the food pleases, and that my chocolate pie simply can't match Mrs. Smith's coconut-cream one. At which Mrs. Smith responds with pleased complacency, "Of course, it does!"

And when at last the threshing machine huffs and puffs its way from the farm, when the last hayrack rattles in dwindling distance down the road, when the last kettle is washed and the dish towel rinsed and hung to dry, then the Motherlady heaves a big sigh, and drags out a washtub for her bath.

Just before she crawls into bed, tired, yet deeply contented, she says to the Fatherman:

"Well, that's over with for another year." And the Fatherman, also weary, answers: "Yes! That's done!" And he, too, seeks his hard-earned rest.

⁂

But outside Nebraska yearns in brooding August air over her people. The golden kernels lie in their bins, the brightly brass-colored straw sinks a trifle at the new straw stack, and a horse stamps in the barn. Finally night comes into her own. Only the windmill creaks a little, softly, as a south wind whips the cottonwoods. **The Motherlady**

A Friday Column

For a One-Dish Meal

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Wisconsin

Dear Friends:

Reading some recipes I decided my One-Dish Meal may help some churchgoers for their Sunday dinner or for some supper, or simple guest meal. I make this for about 14 or 15 people and have always heard praise for its good taste, satisfying quality and ease while at the table. We have used it as a buffet lunch when it was very cold outside.

1 pound smoked ham, chopped
1 pound American cheese, chopped
1 pound spaghetti, boiled in salted water
1 cup, or more if liked, chopped onions
1 quart or more of tomatoes, boiled

I put it into bread pans in layers—spaghetti, ham, cheese and onion, until three fourths full, cover with tomatoes, and cover with bread or cracker crumbs. Bake it until crumbs are brown. Since some folks prefer more ham, let them take more, if others do not like as much cheese, let them use less; and the same with tomatoes and onions, or perhaps not cover it with bread crumbs.

If I want a quick dinner or lunch I heat the contents of a pan in a pot and stir it often, for it is very liable to burn.

I hope this may help someone. I serve it hot, or it can be reheated in slices, which looks nice if the layers are plainly seen. Bacon grease is our favorite in the skillet for this.

(Mrs.) J. K. M.

Noodle Hash

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Put the following ingredients in a kettle, cover with water, and simmer five minutes:

3 cups ground cooked beef
1 onion, ground
½ teaspoon salt
Pepper. Add
½ small package of egg noodles. Stir slightly and simmer 15 minutes or until noodles are tender.

Green peppers may be used in hash. During the cooking process the water should evaporate and the hash fry a few moments, then more water may be added if desired.

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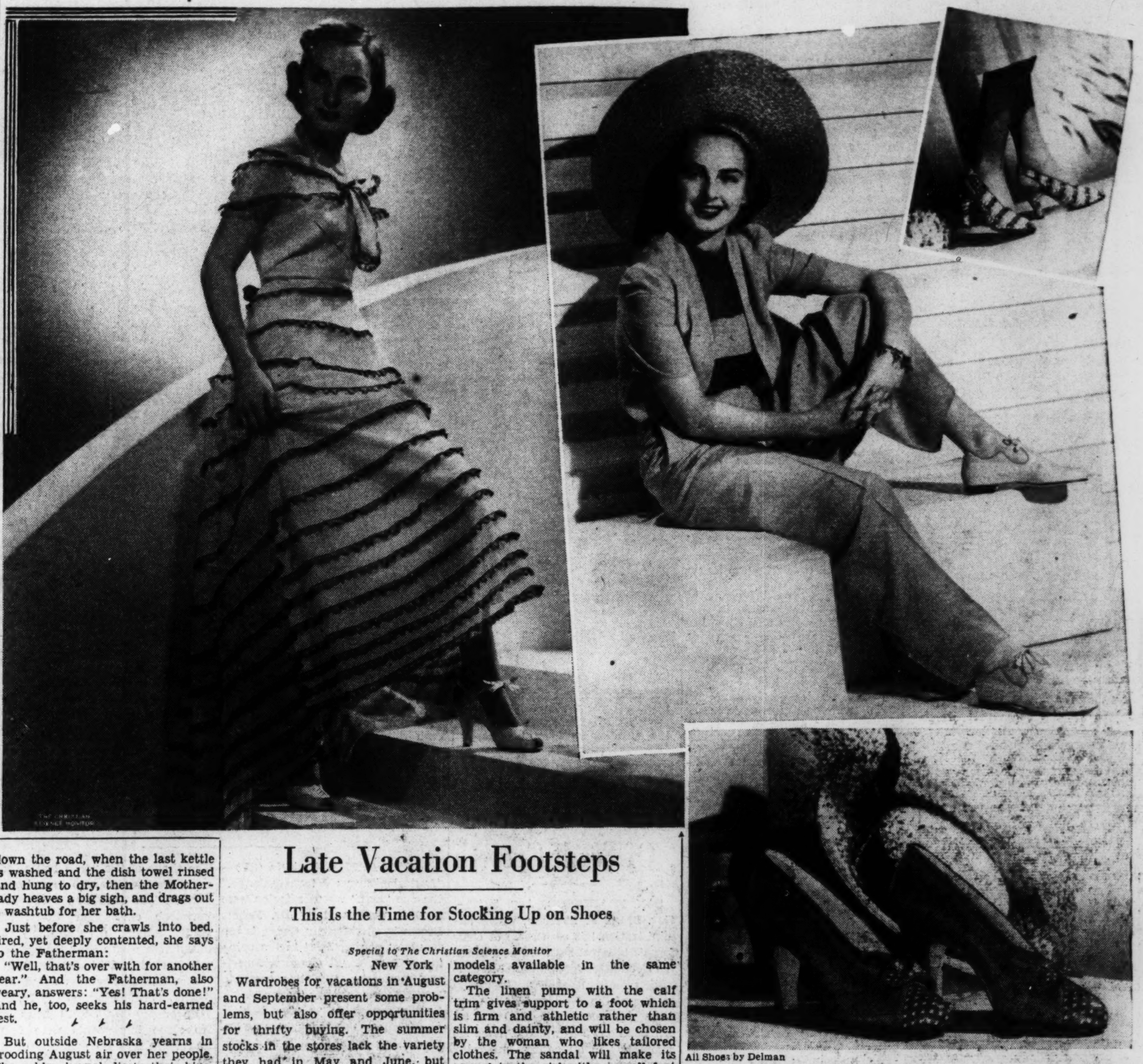


All Shoes by Delman

Left—Showing a Summer Evening Shoe in Crepe and Satin Striping. Offered in White for Dyeing and in All-Black. The Delicate Bow Tie Around the Ankle Is Decorative and Also Gives Support for Dancing. Center—Showing a New Slack Moccasin With Half-Inch Leather Heel. Offered in White and Various Pastel Pigskins, Piped in Contrasts. Right—Spectator Sports Sandal in Bright Hand-Blocked Print, to Be Worn With Summer Pastels. Below—Dress Pump in White Buck With Lattice-Pattern Trim on the Vamp and Bow of White and Pastel Silk Astralac (Narrow Striping)

Late Vacation Footsteps

This Is the Time for Stocking Up on Shoes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Wardrobes for vacations in August and September present some problems, but also offer opportunities for thrifty buying. The summer stocks in the stores lack the variety they had in May and June, but what remains is often desirable and can be bought at advantageous prices.

Unless one sets great value on wearing always the newest offerings the habit of purchasing in early August summer frocks and accessories, can prove a very satisfactory economy. It will be a joy the following spring to bring out of storage the trunk of summer clothing and find oneself fairly well equipped, and to compare the prices paid when the season was waning with those that would be required to replace the articles at the commencement of the new summer.

Basic Fashions Change Gradually

Basic fashions change only gradually and one will have sacrificed little except novel touches, a new color, perhaps, and a few modish quirks. As a matter of fact, these "trial balloons" of a new season often run themselves swiftly into the discard because their popularity is too sudden and democratic. To purchase, therefore, some of the last roses of summer is really safer than to select prematurely the newcomers of the fall, for in midsummer these are still scanty and experimental.

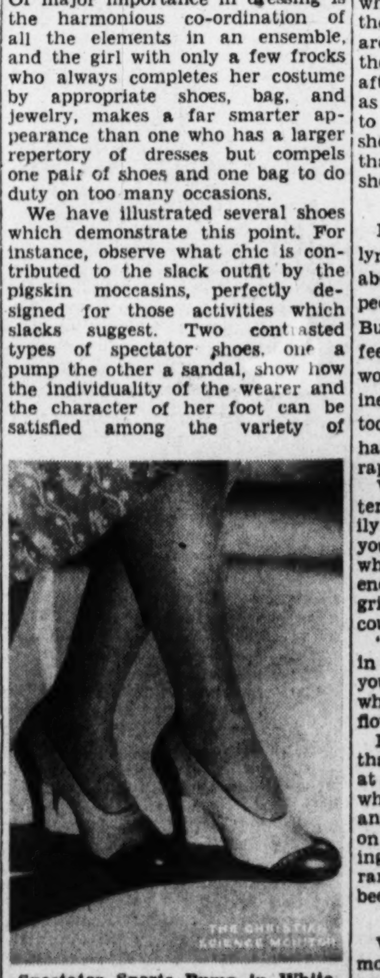
Excellent mark-downs in summer footwear enable us to freshen the vacation outfit by a range of attractive shoes which will enhance and correctly complement all the types of costume which are demanded by the projected holiday. Of major importance in dressing is the harmonious co-ordination of all the elements in an ensemble, and the girl with only a few frocks who always completes her costume by appropriate shoes, bag, and jewelry, makes a far smarter appearance than one who has a larger repertory of dresses but compels one pair of shoes and one bag to do duty on too many occasions.

We have illustrated several shoes which demonstrate this point. For instance, observe what chic is contributed to the slack outfit by the pigskin moccasins, perfectly designed for those activities which slacks suggest. Two contrasted types of spectator shoes, one a pump the other a sandal, show how the individuality of the wearer and the character of her foot can be satisfied among the variety of models available in the same category.

The linen pump with the calf trim gives support to a foot which is firm and athletic rather than slim and dainty, and will be chosen by the woman who likes tailored clothes. The sandal will make its appeal to the girl with a small foot who likes dressmaker styles and not too much activity. Each shoe is equally correct at the country club. The same contrast is shown between the dress pump in white buck with lattice trimming and the draped sandal of challis.

Helen Johnson Keyes

A Dress Shoe in a Draped Design of Imported Challis. Very Flattering to a Slim Foot. By Delman



Spectator Sports Pump in White or Natural Linen Combined With Black or Brown or Blue Calf. Smart for Country Club Wear. By Delman

Crocuses for Spring Carpets

Gardening

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When I first began to enjoy garden work, crocuses were a problem. I used them as the neighbors did, planting them in beds of geometrical design or dotted in small groups around the garden, but neither plan was satisfactory, both producing unnatural effects and often jarring notes in the landscape picture I was trying to create. Finally, after many experiments, it became apparent that the most satisfactory way to use these announcers of the vernal season was to employ them as lavishly as space and the budget would permit, planting them in masses rather than in tiny groups, thus achieving natural results not obtainable by the other method. Gardeners know the results of this method as a crocus carpet, not an inept term when the work is done properly.

⁂

No general rules can be mentioned because each garden needs individual treatment. It is, however, quite generally agreed that crocuses to be used for mass effects should not be bought in a mixture of colors. If they are, the effect is apt to be even more spotted than that obtained by planting in small groups in all parts of the garden. First of all, then, plant each color separately; or, if color combinations are desired, buy the colors needed and plant them in the proper sequence, but not in a mixture. The selection of color or colors will be largely governed, of course, by personal preferences and by the surroundings of the place to be occupied by the crocuses. One pretty effect worked out in my garden was a carpet of bright yellow, around and among a group of junipers. Another felicitous combination has been a spread of pure white crocuses along a ninebark hedge, which simulates a snowdrift that has lingered beyond its time. Speaking of white crocuses reminds me of a pleasing picture in a friend's garden where they had been planted along and in a gravel path. Then in bloom, it looked, as one observer put it, like scores of white butterflies had settled there to rest. These are merely suggestions, but they will no doubt give an idea of what can be done by using crocuses in masses.

⁂

Although the corms are not generally available until late August, it will be well to prepare to take care of them before that time and, if special kinds are desired, they should be ordered early. The corms should be planted three or four inches deep, in light well-drained soil, preferably one containing little clay and no fresh manure or undecayed humus. A common mistake in mass planting is to give them too much room, three inches apart being ample under ordinary circumstances, though special cases, like planting in the lawn, may be effective with more space. Incidentally, if they are planted in turf, select a spot that will not have to be mowed until the crocus foliage has ripened—unless the corms can be renewed often.

A Friday column

A Thriving Bee Business Within a City

Ruth Bernard, a Former Secretary, Made a Study of It and Then Plunged

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

So far Miss Ruth Bernard has not posed for any newsreels, all covered with bees, but for all that she's had an interesting time in the five years since she bought what is known as a "package" of 30,000 bees.

The day that package arrived at the local freight office—Miss Bernard lives in Queens Village on Long Island—she had quite a time. Anyone finding themselves in the presence of 30,000 bees for the first time may justly feel embarrassed. Anyhow, in the excitement, some of Miss Bernard's 30,000 got loose. It surprised the freight agent, and the bystanders who had come to meet people at the train, or just happened to be standing by. But Miss Bernard had one thing on her side. She had the queen bee already in her car when the others broke loose. So, in the end, she just turned the car around and started for home; and the wandering bees came buzzing after. . . . The incident, spectacular as it was at the moment, did nothing to dampen Miss Bernard's idea that she would like beekeeping better than the secretarial job from which she had seen her way to resign.

From the Ground Up

Miss Bernard was born in Brooklyn and knew just about as much about farms and farming as most people who were born in Brooklyn. But, rooted as a city person, the feeling grew within her that she would like, one day, to have a business of her own. Something told her too that she would hardly care to have it anything to do with stenography and typewriting.

When she let hints drop, of an interest in bees, her friends and family laughed uproariously. "What do you know about bees?" they cried, when they could stop laughing long enough. "Nothing," she would say, grinning herself, "but I suppose I could learn."

"But—keeping bees when you live in a city—well, the fringe of a city—you have to keep bees in the country, where there is clover, and lots of flowers, and—lots of room!"

But it occurred to Miss Bernard that it was more important to look at the city in the light of a place where people live who like honey and are willing to buy it. "So I went on studying about bees, and thinking ahead to a day when I could arrange everything so I could set some bees up in housekeeping."

Studied and Saved

Well, the day came when she had money enough saved, and the courage in hand too, to give up going to work in an office every day and set forth on the job of keeping bees for a profit. Blue larkspur was blooming in her garden, and portulaca too. And then there were some fruit and basswood trees in the neighborhood, and clover growing in a few adjacent vacant lots.

So she built cubicles back of the yellow frame house where she lives and ordered a package of 30,000 bees. When she found out what train they were coming on she could hardly wait to get to the station.

"Oh, I made some mistakes. For instance, the first year I made a portable structure to cover the hives in winter, and I put a glass window in it. The light of the winter sun drew the bees to the glass, and some of them destroyed themselves trying to get through the panes.

"Then the neighbors were a problem. They were all sure that, now there were bees in the neighborhood, they were sure to be stung any minute. I kept telling them to ignore the bees and the bees would ignore them. Bees are sensitive to noise, too, and tend to sting people out of fright, if they are screamed at."

Business Has Developed

Miss Bernard owns a million bees now, and has never been stung yet. She has built up her business through steady work, careful study, and a developing of markets. Eight women work with her, and she has harvested many tons of honey in the years. She has ten queens and says that, when you get used to bees, you find out they're intense individualists. She names the queens, and likes Bee Lilly and Claudette Colbert best.

Since Miss Bernard is much interested in working with Girl Scouts she also finds her bee business has its advantages in relation to the Girl Scouts. "If we're looking for something special to do, I can always bring them home to see the bees."

Kitchen Kinks

Peppermint and Mice

I have found that the smell of peppermint is most obnoxious to mice. A little oil of peppermint placed about their haunts will soon make them look for other quarters.
—(Mrs.) I. M. B., Minnesota.

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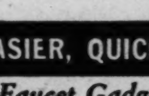

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READFIELD, MAINE

Soil Conservation Sought for Hawaii

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HILO, Hawaii—While Hawaii's soil erosion problem is not so serious as in most sections of the mainland, it does show considerable loss through erosion by both water and wind.

This is the conclusion reached by Dr. N. E. Winters of the Soil Conservation Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, who has concluded a two-month preliminary survey of the principal islands of the group.

Dr. Winters will make specific observations and recommendations to the Agriculture Department in Washington upon his return there.

"The ultimate aim of soil conservation service," Dr. Winters declared, "is the better utilization of land and water for agricultural purposes. On most of the islands water is going to waste on the windward side, while a shortage prevails on the opposite side."

If the Department of Agriculture decides to put into effect a soil conservation program in Hawaii, the first step would be a detailed survey covering the entire area of the islands supplementing the scattered sampling survey which Dr. Winters has just made.

Man of Many Jobs Wins Book Prize

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Winner of the £250 prize for the best novel in the New South Wales 150th Anniversary literary competitions, Xavier Herbert received the news of the success of his novel "Capricornia" while he was giving evidence as a wharf laborer in the Industrial Arbitration Court at Darwin, North Australia.

Mr. Herbert, formerly a teacher of chemistry at the Sydney Technical College, has since been a drover, a railroad fettler, "hobo," pearl-diver, sailor, miner, and superintendent at an aboriginal compound. He now resides on the second floor of a shop in Darwin's Chinatown.

President to Dedicate Georgia REA Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BARNESVILLE, Ga.—The REA has several representatives from Washington here to assist with plans for an REA celebration Aug. 11, when President Roosevelt will visit Barnesville and dedicate a local project.

The project is being quickly completed by a large corps of engineers and workers for what is called by officials "the greatest celebration ever held by REA. Some 40,000 spectators are expected.

The REA officials present to help with arrangements are: Harold Clark, field representative, southern division, of Washington; Joe Rogers, special representative of REA, and Major Worth, REA engineer of Washington.

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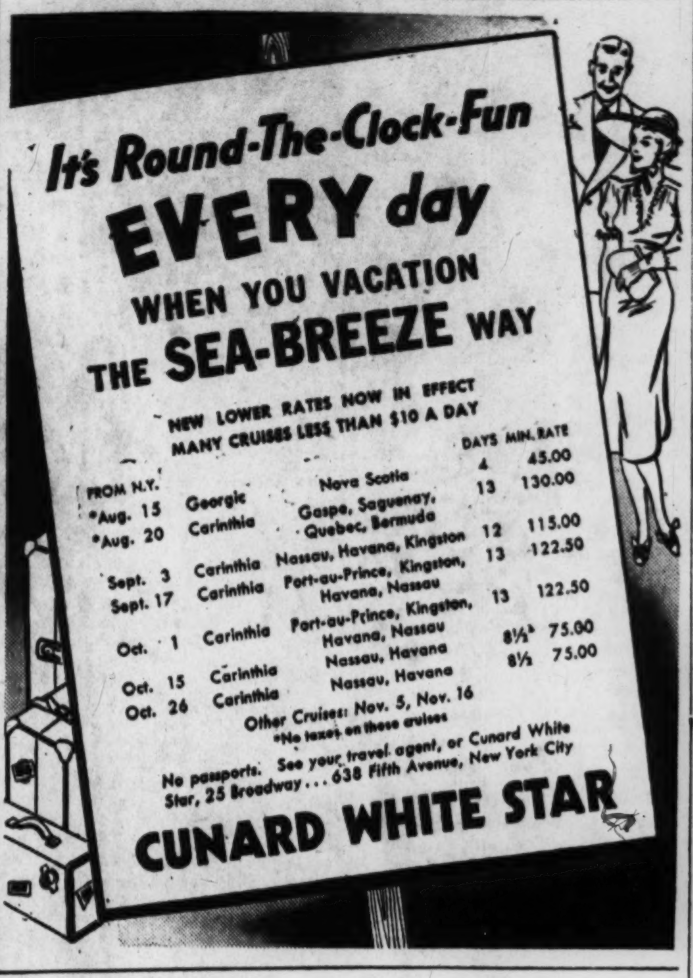

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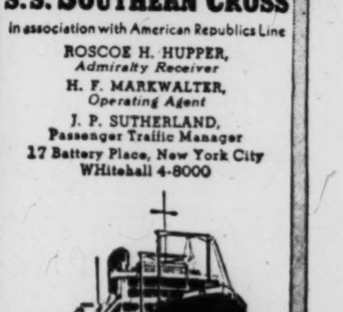

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The Home Forum

When Words Fail

ON EACH card was printed a single black letter. As they were dealt, Mr. East still looked dubious. "Most games," he announced with a lack of enthusiasm which had no apparent effect on his family, "are a waste of effort. Recreation essentially is doing what you want. And I don't particularly want to play."

"You'll enjoy it," the Junior Member of the circle assured him with a confidence that seemed to be based on brief, but repeated, experience. "Particularly if you win."

Mr. East cleared his throat noncommittally. "All that I have to do, I understand," he remarked magisterially, repeating the instructions that had been given him, "is to arrange these cards so that they spell a word. Sort of like anagrams. And I believe that I go first."

His insistence on leading off seemed a little surprising in view of his reluctance, but the others were too polite to mention it.

⁂

Mr. East considered his assortment of letters carefully. Finally he selected five and methodically spread them on the table to spell "g-l-u-n-k."

"What—if I may ask—is that?" Mrs. East inquired carefully, but with a shade of coolness in her tone.

"Glunk," said Mr. East without turning a hair, "is a perfectly acceptable word. It is a bit unusual, perhaps. Many onomatopoetic words are. An onomatopoetic word, as you doubtless are aware, is one in which the sound suggests the meaning. This represents the sound made by an inanimate object—a stone, let us say—dropping into water. 'Glunk'—and it disappears beneath the surface. Can't you hear it?"

No one corroborated Mr. East's familiarity with the word; but the Junior Member, who was eager to be rid of his cards, had draped enough other letters around it to spell "mutter," so "glunk" was tacitly accepted.

By the time Mr. East's turn came again, he was ready with a combination that brought blinks of astonishment.

"I suppose you will question this, too," he remarked as he placidly surveyed his contribution of "zaffer." Mr. East waited a moment. "Does anyone wish to challenge that? English, you know, is an extremely rich language. It has borrowed widely—."

"So it seems," Mrs. East interrupted his dissertation. But again the Junior came to the rescue with a neatly placed "zebra," and the game proceeded for another round.

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"I trust that you have something normal to submit this time," his wife suggested when it was Mr. East's turn once more. But Mr. East was mellowing rapidly. "Whenever it is possible," he agreed, cheerfully inserting an "i" and adding an "s" to transform "par" to "pairs." Mr. East beamed with satisfaction. "That, I believe," he added, "puts me out. Not an uninteresting game, I'll admit."

But as the cards were being dealt again, Mrs. East seemed to be considering. "Glunk," she murmured, "still sounds strange to me. I can't remember ever having heard it."

Mr. East, under direct attack, weakened slightly. "If it is not in the dictionary, it should be," he replied defensively. "That is the way the language is enriched. It is the primary advantage, perhaps, of a game like this." Mr. East brightened. "Who knows? We may be adding just the word that some future Keats will need to complete a masterly sonnet. In 'The Highwayman,' you may recall, Noyes wished to suggest the sound of hoofbeats. Did he go back to the familiar 'hurry of hoofs' of Longfellow, or imitate the effective use that Browning made of gallop through repetition of the sound in 'I galloped, Dirck galloped, we galloped all three'? No. Not at all. He employed the simpler 'tlot-tlot, tlot-tlot.' Perhaps you can find that in the dictionary." Mr. East paused and added a bit lamely. "Of course, I'll admit that 'glunk' has nothing to do with hoofbeats."

"No," agreed Mrs. East, who still seemed unconvinced, "and I hardly think that another Keats will depend for his reputation on the sound of an inanimate object dropping into water. Now 'withstain'—."

It was Mr. East's turn to be astonished. "Withstain?" he repeated questioningly.

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"'Withstain' has not yet been officially recognized in the language," Mrs. East continued blandly, "but it supplies what I believe to be a vacancy. It has a slightly different shade of meaning from either 'withstand' or 'sustain.' It suggests 'endurance,' but has a dash more of 'resignation' in it." Mrs. East possibly hoped that reliance on cookbook terminology might bolster her argument.

"How about 'clobber' to suggest an uncouth fellow?" proposed the Junior Member with rising enthusiasm. "The magazines are inventing words all the time. Why shouldn't we?"

"And 'seasonate'?" Mrs. East added, "meaning to accustom oneself to the season. Something like 'acclimate.'"

But Mr. East was becoming uneasy. "We are merely descending into gibberish," he announced with finality. "Even familiar words begin to seem a bit awry when you tinker with the language that way—like your own face when you see it in one of those distorting mirrors at the amusement parks. If you will abandon 'withstain' and 'clobber,' I will withdraw 'glunk.' I suggest that we start again on a fresh basis."

Mrs. East smiled slightly. "And forget about enriching the language. The dictionary is already fairly sizable."

Edwin F. Melvin

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

The Editorial Board of
The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year .... $12.00 Three months.... $3.00
Six months..... $ 6.00 One month $1.00
Single Copies, 5 Cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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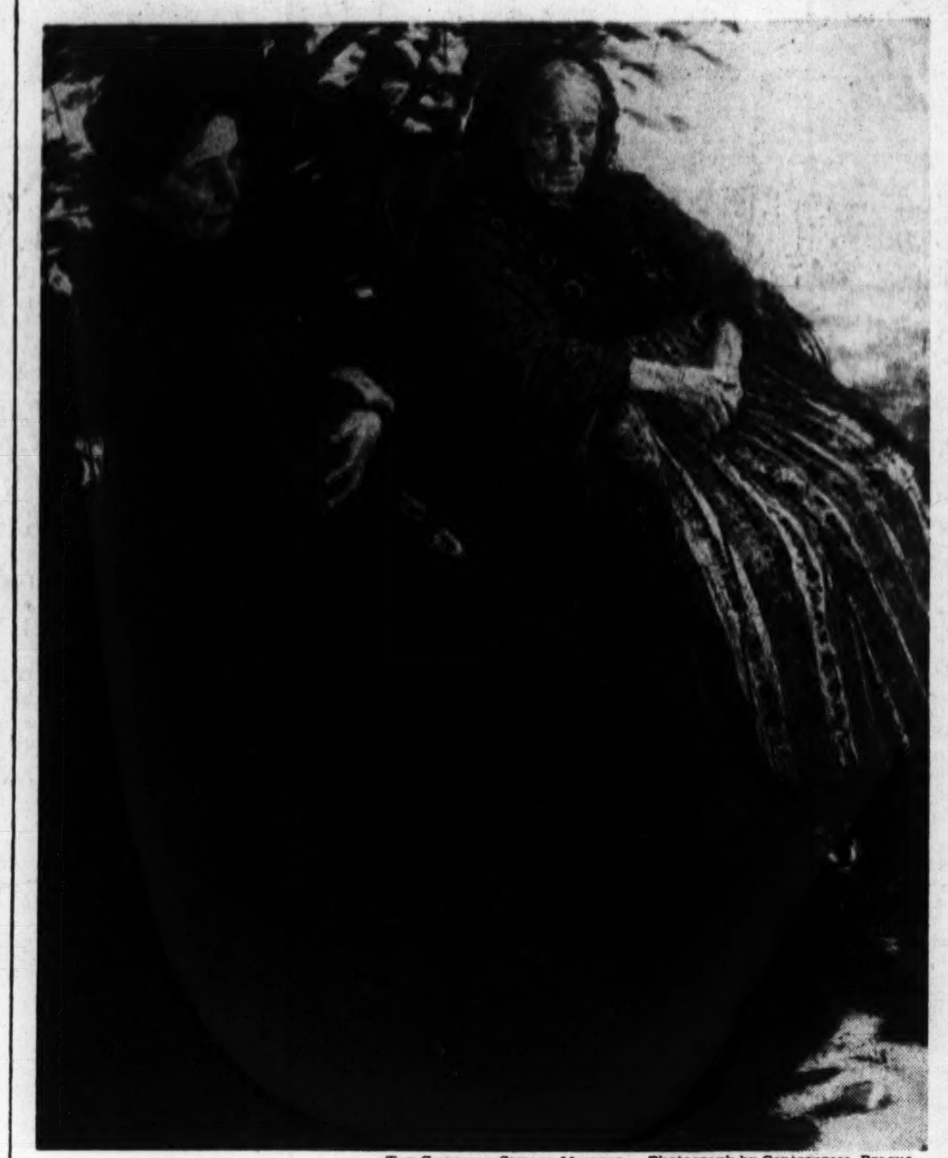
Published by
The Christian Science
Publishing Society
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.



The Christian Science Monitor — Photograph by Centropress, Prague

"Two Portraits": *A Colored Pen Drawing by Max Švabinský*

MAX ŠVABINSKÝ graduated from the Prague Academy of Arts in 1896, a promising painter, and soon attracted attention to his talents by his two allegorical murals executed in the foyer of the State Bank in Prague. Like many artists of his time, he went to Paris, where he spent a year, and later he traveled in Germany, Holland, Belgium, and France, without, however, being influenced by any school or becoming a follower of other masters. Eventually he settled in Prague. Everything around him provides him with inspiration, and he is a productive representative of Czech art, being a wood engraver and etcher, as well as a painter in oil.

The picture of two women, which the artist calls "Two Portraits," is a colored pen drawing executed in 1903 and now in a private collection. The painter seems to have purposed in this work to depict more than a mere likeness: he has brought out the pensive mood reflecting the women's attention to some problem, a family affair, perhaps, that absorbs their thought. Much care is given to details in all his portraits, even to the folds of the dress of the sitters.

Švabinský is counted among the ablest of modern Czech painters, and is a member of the Czech Academy of Sciences and Arts.

From the Florida Everglades

The bay is melted satin
Under the sunset.
The wakes of the fishing boats
Curve slowly in long arcs;
And with a tiny showery sound
A thousand minnows
Ripple the glassy surface
And are gone.

Peace will come with the moon.

—Eunice Tietjens, in *Poetry*

Making for Aran

"WELL, she's not exactly a liner."

The remark was involuntary, wrenched from us by the sudden sight of her as we came round the corner of the quay. Small she was, beyond all our imaginings, except for her name—*Dun-Aengus*—"Dun" meaning a fort.

A head-on storm was blowing from the Atlantic; the sky was heavy and lowering, though the rain for the time being had stopped. We had risen at 4:30 that morning to a steady tattoo on the window pane; and, as we splashed gingerly in basins of icy water, we felt the stoic moment of our lives had come. Now, however, as we stood on the Galway quay and looked at the *Dun-Aengus*, we wondered, and doubted, if it really had come—yet.

⁂

We stepped over the small gangway onto the small deck. We looked at the small funnel and at the two small safety boats. We explored the one and only saloon down below, of which a corner was partitioned off for "Ladies Only"—a remarkable concession where space was of such value. After stowing away our luggage, which really meant putting it anywhere we liked, we went on deck. The captain, a genial Irishman, came and talked to us. We asked him if the *Dun-Aengus* always went, in spite of the weather. Perhaps a faint hope stirred at the thought, but it faded away the next moment. He was always prepared to make the trip, he said, but sometimes the passengers refused to go. He added that there were times when, on reaching the Black Head of Clare, the boat was forced to turn back. It was at this point that we thought quite a lot, although we said nothing.

⁂

A few people now trickled on board—women wearing shawls over their heads, speaking Gaelic; a couple of hikers in regulation kit; a young Islander, wearing the homespun and a white bauneen, and his wife, both extremely young, his gaunt, high cheek bones, delicate texture of skin and coloring, characteristic of the place. They had a baby with them. One or two tourists completed the party.

The sailings of the *Dun-Aengus* are determined by the tides, so to the minute of the scheduled time we started. The little gangway was raised, ropes were loosened; and, backing away from the quay, we moved smoothly through the "Gateway," passing a dredger and some lightships near by. On the left, in the distance, we could see the friendly promenade of Salthill slipping away.

The next thing was to find a seat. Those running along the side of the boat and close to the open rail seemed as good as any, but no sooner were we settled than the steward came to move us.

"You'd be the better of a more sheltered place," he explained, installing us by the funnel and bringing two flat cushions for us to sit on. We left none too soon, for a big sea was now running and, though the boat rose sturdily and gallantly, our former seats were washed constantly by waves.

An hour later, with the intense cold freezing us through, we came to the Black Head of Clare, surely one of the most forbidding and desolate of headlands, a great bastion of bare rock jutting into the sea, relieved only by a solitary lighthouse.

⁂

After four hours' hard going, we reached South Island, the first and smallest of the three Islands. Curraghs came out with mail and passengers, frail shells, covered with nothing but a bit of tarred canvas, cresting the waves like so many corks. They took off bags of cement and timber, the bags, which were placed inside the curraghs, weighing them down heavily. The wood was lashed together and towed behind. After they had rowed away, we headed for Middle Island, or Inishman, the wind, tearing along the deck, nearly lifting us off our feet if we stirred, making our clothes feel like so many thin sheets of paper.

The wind was still blowing when we sighted Aran; but, as we drew near the little quay of Kilronan, we noticed that the tide was low. Uncertainty was rife as to whether the *Dun-Aengus* would make it. She didn't. She grounded. Ropes were thrown on board; there was much manipulation by men on the quay and by men on the boat, accompanied by shouts and gesticulations. At last, but slowly, we were pulled into position. The little gangway came into play once more; and, setting our stiffened limbs to work, we stepped onto the quay watched by a crowd of silent and curious men, women, and children who were clustered together expectantly to see us land.

B. M.

El Cerro "Santa Lucia"

ONE day in the year fifteen hundred and forty-one the *conquistador*, Pedro de Valdivia, camped near a solitary high hill of bare solid rock and boulders, on the plain where the city of Santiago de Chile now stands. When and why the hill came by its name of "Santa Lucia" is uncertain. It was little changed when, more than three centuries later, Don Benjamin Vicuna Mackenna, the Mayor of Santiago, engineer, author, administrator, statesman, and idealist, decided to make it a thing of beauty and pleasure.

Little by little he accomplished his purpose, although the Illustrious Municipality had no money to spare on city adornments and the Santiaguinos, longing for all sorts of city services, grumbled that it was no better than "giving a bootless beggar a silk top-hat." But there were other idealists in Chile besides Don Benjamin. Some of them made gifts of money. Commercial houses gave construction materials. The students of engineering in the Santiago University gave their labor. Finally, the giant pile of naked rock became a green mount of peace and beauty.

⁂

When you visit it, do not go by the main *entrada*. Use the cobbled carriage-road that starts from a secluded corner in the pretty little *plaza* in which stands a bronze statue of Don Benjamin. There are no gates; and suddenly the glare and heat of the street, the clang and boom of traffic, ceases and you are engulfed in the quiet harmony of gray stone, green leaves and flowers.

The road climbs quickly. Groves of pepper trees, eucalyptus, and oleanders slope downward on one side. The upper slope is much steeper. Here boulders and walls of living rock form rough terraces, with flowering shrubs among the tree trunks, and everywhere flowering creepers climb, swing and trail.

Farther on are precipices, gardens, mountains and waterfalls, in whimsical companionship, impossible perhaps in nature, but delightful as human hands have fashioned them. Presently you reach another *plaza*. Here a statue in stone of Don Pedro is in contrast to the pale olive green and cream of eucalyptus, in delicate relief against the dark emerald and clustered gold of wattle.

⁂

You are now near the peak of the hill. An almost perpendicular, rocky stairway leads to it, and there you may find the crowning gift of the *cerro*. Far below, Santiago spreads for miles around. Red roofs, green *patios* and *plazas*, yellow, red, and gray walls all grow indistinct in the twilight. In the west, the sun drops below the sharp white rim of the Cordilleras in quietly changing clouds of color, inexpressibly beautiful.

The colors grow deeper. Lights gradually cover a vast tenuous floor of purple. Great stars shine through the blue dome of the sky. Suddenly the street lamps burst into an eruption of hard white brilliance which shines on the asphalt paving. Faintly the whining and growling of tramcars reaches you. The little lamps of the *cerro* are lit, too. As you walk slowly down, through softly gleaming, swaying foliage and its shadowed tracery, you remember with gratitude Don Pedro and all idealists.

St. J. W.

The Understanding of Scientific Being

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"THE Christlike understanding of scientific being and divine healing includes a perfect Principle and idea,—perfect God and perfect man,—as the basis of thought and demonstration." So writes Mary Baker Eddy on page 259 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." In this book Mrs. Eddy elucidates her discovery of the truth, revolutionary to mortal thought, that man exists in eternal harmony as the son of God.

When it is realized that in a comparatively short time this book has found its way throughout the world; that its teaching has reformed the sinful, brought healing to the sick, and changed the outlook of many who were unhappy and despairing, it is reasonable to ask what there is in its pages which constitutes such a reformative, curative, constructive, and comforting influence.

The answer is that, refuting belief in matter, Christian Science teaches the demonstrably spiritual truth regarding God and man, the discernment and acceptance of which, by an ever-increasing number of seekers, is healing the seemingly tenacious claims of error which have condemned them as sick, poor, fallen, and dying. Through spiritual understanding these beliefs lose the seeming power that has been mistakenly ascribed to them by erring mortal thought. Then, as individuals relinquish material belief for the spiritual understanding of the one perfect, spiritual creation, they are enabled to demonstrate the truth of being, and so experience harmony, here and now.

Through the revelation that came to Mrs. Eddy, she perceived that God is not a far-off, unapproachable Deity, but is forever the divine Principle of being, self-existent, omnipotent, and omnipresent Spirit; that He is Mind, divine Love; and that, being Mind, He is expressed by spiritual ideas.

In Christian Science we also learn that the Christ, the divine manifestation or spiritual idea of God, was manifested through the Way-shower, Christ Jesus, who, living among men, overcame sin, sickness, and death for others and eventually vanquished death for himself.

As the revelation of Truth unfolds to our understanding, there follows, simply and logically, the necessity of proving for ourselves the harmony and peace that are the heritage of God's children. To gain this Christlike understanding, the student must follow the purely spiritual teaching of Christ Jesus. The Master's well-known Sermon on the Mount and his other instructions reveal the means by which he healed the sick, reformed the sinner, and raised the dead.

It follows, therefore, that in the measure that our thoughts reflect God in purity, love, meekness, and other spiritual qualities, we are able to prove true the Way-shower's later promise (Mark 16:17, 18), "These signs shall follow them that believe; In my name shall they cast out devils; they shall speak with new tongues; they shall take up serpents; and if they drink any deadly thing, it shall not hurt them; they shall lay hands on the sick, and they shall recover."

Today the effects of spiritual unfoldment are steadily overcoming sin, sorrow, sickness, loneliness, and despair; and it is being more widely realized that right purpose, harmony, and order are included in man's inalienable birthright. Thousands, having experienced healing in Christian Science, are expressing deep gratitude, an invaluable element of spirituality; and, having discerned man's divine sonship, they realize that the evidence of spiritual perfection already unfolded to them is but a foretaste of greater things yet to be proved. In his first epistle John declared (I John 3:2), "It doth not yet appear what we shall be: but we know that, when he shall appear, we shall be like him; for we shall see him as he is."

It becomes clear also that as the understanding of the perfection of God and man heals the sick, it is equally capable of healing every discordant condition of which mortals believe themselves to be the victims. In numbers of individual cases depraved appetites, profanity, craving for drugs, and other errors, have disappeared through such understanding. Having proved this, one discerns that the discordant conditions arising from ignorance of God are not the reflection of the ever-present divine intelligence, or Mind. It is clearly shown in the Christian Science textbook, and has been proven many times, that although the understanding of God unfolds throughout eternity, men may realize a degree of spiritual enlightenment which will entirely change and elevate their present outlook.

An interesting light is thrown upon this ever-unfolding understanding in Science and Health, where the author makes the following statement (p. 89): "Mind is not necessarily dependent upon educational processes. It possesses of itself all beauty and poetry and the power of expressing them. Spirit, God, is heard when the senses are silent. We are all capable of more than we do. The influence or action of Soul confers a freedom, which explains the phenomena of improvisation and the fervor of untutored lips."

The human effort is to make "educational processes" available to all. Nevertheless the logic of divine metaphysics plainly indicates that man, as God's spiritual idea, is never ignorant, since he forever reflects the divine and perfect intelligence that is Mind. How vast, then, are the possibilities of "the Christlike understanding of scientific being and divine healing"!

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]

Porozumění vědeckému bytí

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

"KRISTOVSKÉ porozumění vědeckému bytí a božskému uzdravování zahrnuje v sobě dokonalý Princip a ideu,—dokonalého Boha a dokonalého člověka,—jako základnu myšlenky a zjevného důkazu." Tak píše Mary Baker Eddy na stránce 259. učebnice Křesťanské Vědy "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures"—Věda a zdraví s klíčem k Písmu. V této knize vysvětluje Mrs. Eddy svůj objev pravdy, který způsobil převrat ve smrtelné mysli, objev, že člověk trvá ve věčné harmonii jako syn Boží.

Když si uvědomíme, že tato kniha pronikla v poměrně krátkém čase celým světem, že její učení napravilo hříšníky, přineslo uzdravení nemocným a změnilo nazírání tak mnohých nešťastných a zoufalých lidí, je rozumné otážeme-li se, co v jejích stránkách tvoří takový polepšující, léčící, budující a utěšující vliv.

Odpověď jest, že Křesťanská Věda, vyvracejíc věření ve hmotu, učí prokazatelné duchovní pravdě o Bohu a člověku; rozpoznání a přijetí této pravdy stále rostoucím počtem lidí ji hledajících, uzdravuje zdánlivě houževnaté nároky omylu, které je prohlašují za nemocné, chudé, padlé a umírající. Duchovním porozuměním ztrácí tato věření svou zdánlivou moc, která jim omylem byla přisuzována mýlící se smrtelnou myšlenkou. Když jedinci se vzdají hmotného věření pro duchovní porozumění jedné dokonalé, duchovní tvorbě, pak jsou uschopněni prokazovati pravdu bytí a tak prožívati harmonii zde a nyní.

Mrs. Eddy postřehla zjevením, jehož se jí dostalo, že Bůh není vzdáleným, nepřístupným Božstvím, nýbrž že jest po věky božským Principem bytí, Duchem samobytným, všemohoucím a všudypřítomným; že jest Myslí, božskou Láskou; a protože jest Myslí, že jest vyjádřen duchovními ideami.

V Křesťanské Vědě se též učíme, že Kristus, božský projev neboli duchovní ideje Boží, byl projeven Ukazatelem cesty, Kristem Ježíšem, jenž, živ jsa mezi lidmi, překonával hřích, nemoc a smrt pro druhé lidi a na konec přemohl smrt u sebe.

Když zjevení Pravdy rozvíjí se v našem porozumění, následuje prostě a logicky nutnost prokázati v sobě samých harmonii a mír, jež jsou dědictvím dětí Božích. Aby žák Křesťanské Vědy dosáhl tohoto Kristovského porozumění, musí následovati čistě duchovní učení Krista Ježíše. Mistrovo známé Kázání na hoře a jiné jeho příkazy zjevují prostředek, jímž uzdravoval nemocné, napravoval hříšníky a křísil mrtvé.

Z toho vyplývá, že v míře, v jaké naše myšlenky zrcadlí Boha v čistotě, lásce, mírnosti a v jiných duchovních vlastnostech, jsme s to prokázati pozdější slib Ukazatele cesty (Marek 16:17, 18): "Znamení pak ti, kteříž uvěří, tato míti budou: Ve jménu mém ďábly budou vymítati, jazyky novými mluviti, hady bráti, a jestliže by co jedovatého pili, nikoliť jim neuškodí; na nemocné ruce vkládati budou, a dobře se míti budou."

Dnešního dne účinky duchovního rozvíjení přemáhají neustále hřích, zármutek, nemoc, osamělost a zoufalství; a čím dále tím více si lidé uvědomují, že správné předsevzetí, harmonie a pořádek jsou součástí nezcizitelného dědického práva člověka. Tisíce lidí bylo Křesťanskou Vědou uzdraveno a ti projevují hlubokou vděčnost, neocenitelný to prvek duchovnosti; poznávajíce pak božské synovství člověka, uvědomují si, že očividnost duchovní dokonalosti, jež se v nich již projevila, jest jen předchutí větších věcí, jež bude ještě třeba prokázati. Ve své první epištole Jan prohlásil (I. Jana 3:2): "Ještěť se neokázalo, co budeme. Víměť pak, když se okáže, podobni jemu budeme, nebo viděti jej budeme tak, jakž jest."

Bude nám též jasné, že když porozumění dokonalosti Boha a člověka uzdravuje nemocné, může právě tak uzdraviti každou nesouladnou okolnost, jejímiž obětmi se smrtelníci domnívají býti. V mnoha jednotlivých případech zmizely takovým porozuměním zvrhlé choutky, bezbožnost, touha po omamných prostředcích a jiné omyly. Když jsme toto dokázali, poznáme, že nesouladné okolnosti, které vznikly z neznalosti Boha, nejsou zrcadlením vždypřítomné božské inteligence čili Mysli. Jest to jasně vysvětleno v křesťansko-vědecké učebnici a bylo mnohokráte prokázáno, že ačkoliv se porozumění Bohu rozvíjí po věčnost, mohou si lidé býti vědomi určitého stupně duchovního osvícení, které naprosto změní a pozvedne jejich nynější nazírání.

Toto se vždy rozvíjející porozumění jest zajímavě objasněno v učebnici Science and Health, kde autorka prohlašuje toto (str. 89.): "Mysl není nezbytně závislá na výchovných procesech. Má sama ze sebe veškerou krásu a poesii a moc vyjadřovati je. Ducha, Boha slyšíme, když smysly mlčí. Všichni jsme schopni činiti více než činíme. Vliv nebo činnost Duše uděluje svobodu, která vysvětluje fenoména improvisace a vroucnost neučených rtů."

Lidská snaha jest, učiniti "výchovné procesy" použitelnými pro všechny. Logika božské metafysiky nicméně jasně naznačuje, že člověk jako duchovní idea Boží není nikdy nevědomým, jelikož povždy zrcadlí božskou a dokonalou inteligenci, která jest Mysl. Jak nesmírné jsou tedy možnosti "Kristovského porozumění vědeckému bytí a božskému uzdravování"!

Pro informaci o literatuře Křesťanské Vědy, vydané česky, pište na: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Shining Pool

He loved a shining pool,
  Reflecting the larkspur's blue
  And orange lilies too.
He loved a shining pool.

At sunrise now the pool
  Is magical with light,
  Like jewels and as bright,
He loved a shining pool.

At night within the pool
  Star curtains, fold on fold,
  The moon a marigold.
He loved a shining pool.

Katharine Washburn Harding

Of Petunias in the City

This bright Niagara of blossoms falls
In colored rain all down the dark stone walls,
And passers in the street look up to where
They pour in beauty through the dusty air.

No eyes that see them but are filled with light,
And hearts are lifted that were deep in night.

Mary Willis Shelburne

Science and Health
With Key to the Scriptures
By Mary Baker Eddy

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

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The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or will be sent prepaid to any address. Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1938 ☆☆

Big Reception Awaits Mistake Flier in Boston

In Boston Today

Corrigan Visit Plans Completed

Sticking like glue to the "by-mistake" transatlantic flier Douglas Corrigan in New York today is Boston's Director of Public Celebrations, Louis J. Brems. He has strict orders not to let the doughty Irishman escape to some destination other than Boston before Monday, when he is scheduled to fly here on one of the regular passenger planes. At noon today, Mr. Brems clung tenaciously to the Corrigan party as it proceeded to lunch with the New York City Advertising Club.

Exact time of the Corrigan arrival on Monday at the East Boston Airport is unknown as yet, but Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and Gov. Charles F. Hurley, supported by a general welcoming committee of 157, the Police Department Band and three squads each from the 101st Infantry, color guards of the Coast Artillery and the 110th Cavalry plus a detail of military police, will be waiting for him there.

Two patrolmen assigned as special guard for the visiting hero will also be on hand. They are Joseph R. Corrigan of Brighton, who is attached to the Jamaica Plain station, and John J. Corrigan of Dorchester, attached to the East Boston station.

A long and strenuous parade schedule faces the flier from that time on—punctuated with groups of addresses—but Mayor Tobin said today he hopes to get him to the Parkman Bandstand on the Common by 5 p. m. to enter on the main bulk of welcoming speeches. After that there will be a dinner at the Copley Plaza.

Both the Mayor and the Governor expect to take part in the exercises on the Common and to join in the evening festivities. Both will ride in the first car of the parade, too, with Mr. Corrigan—though the Governor will desert the party temporarily to make a quick dash ahead to the State House. There, in the Hall of Flags, he will be ready to greet the visitor a second time and to bestow a medal of honor upon him.

The route of the parade is as follows:

After a 30-minute reception at the airport the string of 20 officials cars will roll down Maverick, Chelsea, Pearl, and Park Streets to Chelsea Square for 10 minutes of speeches. It will then proceed on Broadway and Chelsea Streets into Charlestown by way of Vine Street, Hayes Square, Bunker Hill Street and Lexington Street, stopping for another 10 minutes in Monument Square. Circling the square the party will then move along Winthrop, Adams,

(Continued on Page 11, Column 8)

Rail Stations Finding Appealed

Appeal from the order of Judge Carroll C. Hincks of the Federal District Court of Connecticut, approving the abandonment of 88 Massachusetts stations and curtailing 65 trains of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, has been taken to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New York, Assistant Attorney General Edward A. Pecce said today.

A hearing will be granted in October. Mr. Pecce's appeal is based on questioning the jurisdiction of the Connecticut Court in regulating train service within the Commonwealth.

Possible Rain May Temper Heat

Showers tomorrow and Sunday may temper the 90-degree temperatures of the week a little, G. Harold Noyes, chief of the Boston Weather Bureau said today. In the meantime, the City Hall, State House, and Custom House were closed this afternoon again except for skeleton forces and many private industries followed their example.

The thermometer at the comparatively cool East Boston Airport stood at 91.7 at 1 p. m., with no indication of any notable downward movement. The humidity—82 per cent at 8:30 a. m.—had dropped, as usual in midday, to 70 per cent at noon.

The official forecast was: Partly cloudy today and tonight. Possibly fog along coast. Not much change in temperature. Saturday partly cloudy and showers in afternoon. Temperature about the same. Moderate southwest and west winds. Sunday unsettled. About the same temperature.

Boston Market Week Big Success

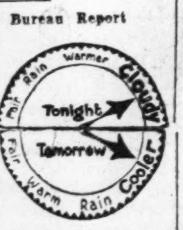
The most successful Boston Market week ever conducted by the Wholesale Garment Association ended yesterday with volume of business booked in the three-day session reaching a record high point of $750,000. This was a 50 per cent increase over the 1937 figure.

Officials predicted that the impetus of the event would push Boston merchandisers' business perhaps 25 per cent ahead of last year.

A total of 150 lines of merchandise were exhibited and were examined by 4,920 buyers—the largest number ever to have registered.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Saturday; slightly cooler tonight; gentle southwesterly winds, shifting to northwest tonight.

Rhode Island: Partly cloudy, slightly cooler tonight. Saturday partly cloudy, possibly followed by showers.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy, slightly cooler tonight. Saturday partly cloudy, possibly followed by showers in the south portion.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and slightly cooler tonight. Saturday fair.

Maine: Fair, slightly cooler in central and west and partly warmer on the extreme east coast tonight. Saturday fair and slightly cooler on the south coast.

Connecticut: Partly cloudy, slightly cooler tonight. Saturday partly cloudy, possibly followed by showers.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate southwest wind shifting to northwest tonight over central and north portions and to northeast on Saturday over central portion. Weather partly cloudy tonight and Saturday, followed by showers over extreme south portion.

Official Temperatures

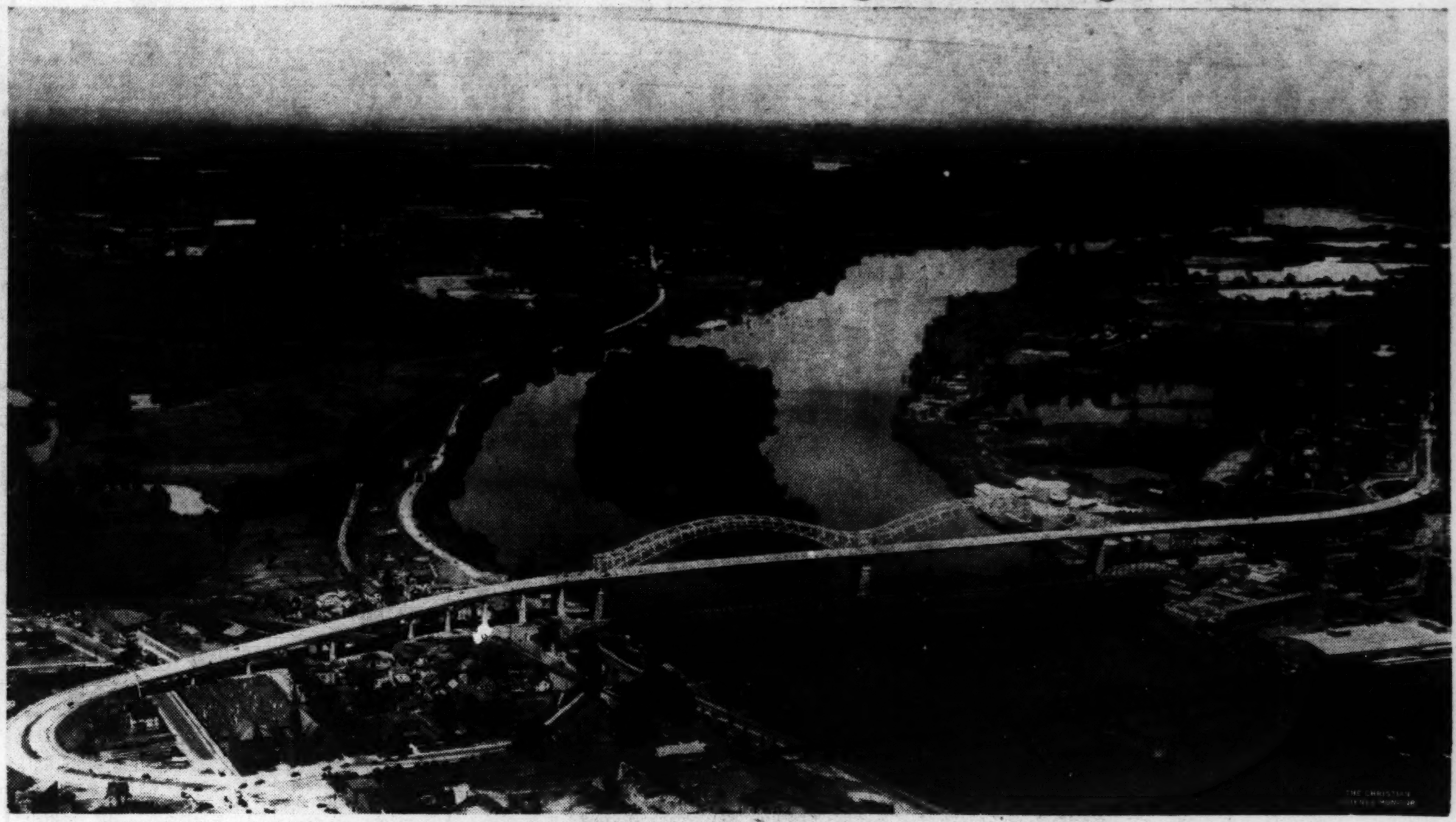
	A	B		A	B
Boston	79	90	Minneapolis	64	90
Bermuda	82	92	New Orleans	76	88
Chicago	72	82	New York	78	84
Denver	68	96	Norfolk	78	94
Helena	56	84	Philadelphia	80	88
Kansas City	78	100	St. Louis	78	96
Los Angeles	66	88	San Francisco	52	64
Miami	82	84	Washington	74	90

A—7:30 a. m., D. S. T., Aug. 5.
B—Maximum, Aug. 4.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 8:01 p. m., height 9.1 feet.
Saturday, 8:37 a. m., height 7.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:30 p. m.

Connecticut Measures Its Progress in Bridges



Photographed by 118th Photo Section, A. C., C. N. G.; Courtesy Middleton-Portland Bridge Committee

New Span at Middletown, Conn., Largest in New England, Seen From the Air

Almost in the shadow of this latest addition to highway travel between Boston and New York is the old bridge which it replaces. The contrast provides a measuring rod for the new structure. In the foreground—not to be confused with the old highway bridge—is the railroad span across the Connecticut.

Campaign for Road Safety; Courteous Drivers Rewarded

Scene: Sumner Tunnel in Boston. Time: 5 p. m., when the traffic is heavy.

Characters: One courteous driver—and other motorists.

"A car with the license number 142,548 was in the line that was heading for an entrance, but there was no space to move forward. However the driver of 142,548 saw that something had to be done. He backed up allowing the outcoming cars to go through. That eased the situation considerably and also brought immediate reward to this courteous driver, for he soon had a space to move forward on the outside of all the lines that were formed. We followed him and soon were able to circle around to another entrance which had been cut off by criss-cross lines of cars. Thus this act of courtesy not only helped two cars, but probably gave a way out or in the tunnel to the other cars in line."

The Christian Science Monitor will send the driver of this car—Achilles DeMartino 204 Shirley Street, Winthrop—two free tickets to either Loew's State or Orpheum Theaters. The Loew's theater management each day gives two pairs of tickets to the two courteous drivers mentioned in this column.

Today's other driver showing highway etiquette is Edward G. Murray, 44 Murdock Street, Brighton, whose number plate reads 31,187. The observer's report:

"Last evening in the midst of the traffic from Boston to Lynn, we came to a wide section of Broad Street, Lynn, where double lines of motor traffic crossed each other. There were neither lights nor a traffic officer. The man driving the car bearing the registration number 31,187 stopped, though there was a long line of cars behind him. He allowed our car to cross in front of him, which kept a possible traffic tangle from developing. I feel this act of intelligence and consideration deserves recognition."

Boston University Officials Turn Earth for New Building

In the presence of alumni, trustees and Boston University officials gathered today on the Commonwealth Avenue side of the new Charles River campus, Daniel L. Marsh, President, climbed aboard a huge steam shovel and pulled the scoop lever to turn the first earth for the $1,150,000 home of the University's College of Business Administration. Students and professors will flock into the new building one year hence.

Former Gov. Frank G. Allen, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, using a walking stick from the collection made by Dr. Marsh, indicated the spot from which the first piece of earth was to be taken. J. Willard Hayden, President of the Charles Hayden Foundation, which presented $476,000 to the University to provide a new home for the 25-year-old college, lifted the first shovelful of earth.

E. Ray Speare, Treasurer of the University, lifted the second shovelful, and Everett W. Lord, Dean of the College of Business Administration, was their to thrust the shovel into the ground. Alumni who put on the campaign to raise funds during the last winter were represented by the General Secretary of the University Alumni Association, George A. Dunn, who lifted the fourth shovelful of earth. Then Dr. Marsh climbed to the cab of the steam shovel and dug into the spot from which the officials had moved the smaller mounds of soil.

The new building will be five stories high in its main section, and two stories high in the wing which extends toward the Charles River. This wing will house an auditorium which will have a seating capacity of 1,500. All 16 departments of the college will be together under one roof. There will be 32 classrooms.

The building is destined to join the group of Boston landmarks, and to mark the beginning of the University's ultimate goal, a centralized campus. The new Boston University will rise along the Charles across the river and midway between the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to the east, and the Harvard spires to the west.

'Hired' Candidates In N. H. Primaries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Concord, N. H., Aug. 5

Evidence tending to show that four candidates in the coming primaries had been paid to run so as to break up the vote was presented to the New Hampshire Ballot Commission today and resulted in action which will remove the name of one of the candidates from the ballot.

Daniel J. Healy of Manchester, a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Register of Probate of Hillsborough County, contended that three Manchester men and one from Nashua had been paid $25 each to file for the post. Evidence was presented to show that the men in question were paid and that the filing of their names with the Secretary of State had been handled by the parties making the payments. After hearing the evidence, the Commission ordered the removal of the name of Walter Carey of Manchester, one of the men in question, from the ballot.

Peak of Season For Swordfish; Prices Tumble

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Seems unbelievable for those lovers of the "beefsteak of the sea," and almost like the days when it retailed quite generally at two pounds for 25 cents.

But that was before swordfish attained its wide popularity. This year the price has been 50 cents a pound most of the time, recently working down to last week's seasonal low of 39 cents.

Today, it is offered at 25 cents a pound in big retail food marts and at 27 cents in chain stores, and it might be said that the 25 cents slabs looks as attractive and luscious as those in the stores where the price is a dime more, as is the case in the Faneuil Hall area.

Of course, the swordfish season is right at its peak theoretically at least. And hundreds of pounds are coming down to Boston daily on the steamers from Nova Scotia, while the catches brought direct to the Fish Pier are small, due to fog on the fishing grounds, preventing the look-outs from sighting the fish. And more, the large stock of Japanese swordfish in the cold storage plants are being drawn on quite heavily just now. Yes, all told, it would seem that prices of swordfish should be down, if they are going to be at all this year.

Lobsters Higher

Other delicacies in sea food are available in quantities this week. Lobsters are tending higher. Live lobsters are now held at 35 cents around Faneuil Hall, while boiled lobsters are talked at 50 cents and lobster meat jumped a quarter this week to $1.75 a pound. But there are equally delightful morsels on the market. Lake trout is still 35 cents and halibut is offered at the same figure.

In meats, prime rib roast ranges from 27 to 29 cents in chain stores and proportionately higher in Faneuil Hall stalls where price is always secondary to quality. Lamb legs are exactly where they were a week ago so far as price goes, prices ranging from 25 to 27 cents a pound, excepting in Faneuil Hall stores where 30 cents was quoted to the writer in one stall and 28 cents in another. One retailer with a limited number of branch stores hits the spectacular with a sale at 21 cents. Chickens, likewise, are exactly the same price as last week, 25 to 27 cents for the three-pound average in chain stores, and around 30 or 32 cents in Faneuil Hall. Fine four to seven-pound fowl are obtainable in Faneuil Hall stores around 30 and 32 cents and capon of the same weight around 46 or 48 cents.

Eggs are still unusually high though the seasonal trend is upward at this time of year. Fresh near-by eggs of best grading are of-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 5)

$3,500,000 Middletown Span Ready for Formal Opening

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Aug. 5—Gov. Wilbur L. Cross tomorrow afternoon will cut the tape at the center of the new $3,500,000 Middletown-Portland bridge across the Connecticut River, officially opening one of the finest and most important links in New England's highway system, and making for the shortest highway route between Boston and New York.

The Executive Committee, engaged for a month on plans, has completed arrangements to handle more than 50,000 persons and more than 25,000 men and women who will participate in what is expected to be the greatest parade this section of the State has ever known.

The magnificent span, two-thirds of a mile long, embodies all the latest theories of engineering, and is calculated to meet the needs of the motoring public through the Nutmeg State for many years to come.

100 Feet Above Water

Precautions have been taken against occasional or seasonal freshets of the Connecticut River which in the past have interfered with highway traffic. According to the Connecticut Publicity Commission, the bridge stands nearly 100 feet above the mean low water mark in the State, which shoud be high enough to assure freedom from any flood danger. The height also allows sailing vessels to pass under the bridge without the necessity of a draw.

There are two great tied steel arches, each 600 feet long, resting on granite piers embedded in the river. The bridge, which took two years to construct, is supported by three piers, sunk to bedrock at 110 and 125 feet. They are composed of granite resting upon concrete-filled caissons.

The roadway is 45 feet wide with four traffic lanes. There are two pedestrian walks protected from the highway surface by a high curbing.

Ceremonies Planned

A river spectacle participated in by the Coast Guard and United States Navy boats, pleasure craft, and other vessels will be held tomorrow morning. A parade will start at 2 p. m., marching from Middletown via the old Portland-Middletown bridge to the Portland High School and countermarching to Middletown by way of the new bridge, pausing at the center of the new span when dedication of the bridge will be made by Governor Cross. Other distinguished men and women representing the State, cities, and towns will be present at the exercises.

Fireworks displays, one on each side of the river, starting and finishing at the same time, will be held beginning at 9:30 p. m. Dances and other social events will conclude the program.

Financing is arranged on an amortization plan, and is to be paid out of State funds to retire Middlesex County bonds, making for no necessity to exact toll from users of the new bridge.

The planning and building of the new structure was directed by the Connecticut State Highway Department.

Politics in Rhode Island

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 5—Two more hats were tossed in the Rhode Island political ring this week as the campaign leading to the elections in November took shape.

Walter E. O'Hara, former President and Managing Director of the Narragansett Racing Association, filed papers with the Secretary of State and announced he would run as an independent candidate for Governor. Lieut. Gov. Raymond E. Jordan ended rumors he might run for Governor with the announcement that he would seek renomination by the Democratic party for the post he now holds.

Mr. O'Hara entered the race formally with a lengthy statement in which he criticized both major parties for the way in which they choose "machine-made candidates," announced that he was entering the campaign without funds and appealed to dissatisfied members of both parties and to independent voters for support.

In the last legislature Mr. Jordan, who was presiding officer in the Senate, made no attempt to thwart the Republican majority which jettisoned most of the Democratic party program in the closing hours of the session. He was criticized by Democrats who argued that he should have attempted to gavel the measures through to approval and rumors were heard that Mr. Jordan had split with the administration. Other rumors said he might seek the support of independent Republicans to run for Governor against Governor Quinn.

Earlier this week an anonymous letter was sent to Governor Quinn and other administration leaders suggesting that the Lieutenant Governor be dropped from the ticket. The letter provoked widespread comment.

* * *

Safety Campaign

Rhode Island's traffic safety campaign was pressed this week on several fronts. Wilfred J. Paquin, Di-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Green Lashes NLRB Member From Bay State

Federation head delivers scathing attack on Smith in denouncing the Board as a whole.

BULLETIN

Delegates to the Massachusetts Federation of Labor Convention this afternoon ordered preparation of a resolution calling upon President Roosevelt to remove Edwin S. Smith and Donald W. Smith as members of the National Labor Relations Board.

This action followed a stirring address by William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, in which he raised a clenched fist and shouted his determination never to compromise with the CIO.

The more than 400 delegates cheered his words wildly. This was one of the rare instances in which the CIO was mentioned during the convention.

By John L. Blackman, Jr.
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 5—William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, today delivered a scathing attack upon Edwin S. Smith, member of the National Labor Relations Board from Massachusetts, before the annual convention of the State Federation.

While condemning the entire National Labor Board as biased in behalf of the Committee for Industrial Organization, he singled out Mr. Smith for special censure partly because he is from this State, where he formerly was Commissioner of Labor and Industry, and partly because, in the opinion of the A. F. of L. head, "the worst offender on the board."

"The A. F. of L. did not expect, when it secured passage of the Wagner Labor Relations Act, that it would later be used by the labor board to crush out A. F. of L. unions and encourage and foster a rival, rebel secessionist labor movement," Mr. Green shouted to a throng of more than 400 delegates.

Thrust After Thrust

His coat off, his blue shirt gleaming with perspiration, Mr. Green made thrust after thrust at the C. I. O., and the National Labor Board, which he termed the C. I. O.'s "ally" to the more than 400 labor delegates, who sat in their shirt sleeves in the humid, hot atmosphere of the Hotel Bancroft ball room.

At his first mention of the C. I. O., the delegates booed. At each description of the John L. Lewis organization as "that so-called militant, piping, rebel group," the convention burst into applause, pounded tables and cheered. The majority attitude was obviously anti-C. I. O., as had been demonstrated late yesterday when a resolution urging peace and co-operation with the C. I. O. in the interests of labor unity was withdrawn by its sponsors without being debated. The only evidence of the C. I. O. sympathy came from a group of three or four Typographical Union delegates down front, who refused to stand in tribute to Mr. Green when he walked into the convention hall.

In his address, delivered shortly after noon, without the aid of a prepared text, Mr. Green not only assailed the CIO and Labor Board, but declared "mere government spending" is "no solution of our economic difficulties," adding that the existence of 11,000,000 unemployed is "surely a reflection on our administration and our management" in this country.

Six-Hour Day

While lauding the new wage-and-hour law as a boon to the New England textile industry through the alleged ending of wage differentials between the North and the South, he asserted, amid much applause, that labor must fight now for a six-hour day and a 30-hour week.

In attacking Mr. Smith, the A. F. of L. head said: "I always held Mr. Smith in high regard and understood he worked closely with the Massachusetts Federation of Labor while he was Labor Commissioner, and officers of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor spoke well of him to me.

"He is, however, the most outspoken C. I. O. man in government service, and the worst of it is he transfers his prejudices into official action. One week ago, he wan over to his side Donald Wakefield Smith, another member of the board, in a specific case."

Mr. Green charged that Mr. Smith had "twisted the law" so as to crush out craft unions of skilled workers, such as machinists, sheet metal workers, pattern makers and electrical workers, by refusing to allow them to hold a collective bargain-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Prominent in Drive for Centralized Boston Campus

By a Staff Photographer

Boston University Officials and Friends Who Turned Earth for New Building

Left to right—George A. Dunn, alumni representative; Everett W. Lord, Business School Dean; E. Ray Speare, University Treasurer; Daniel A. Marsh, University President; J. Willard Hayden, Hayden Foundation President; former Gov. Frank G. Allen.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Coolidge Corner—
"Nurse from Brooklyn," with Sally Eilers. 2:09, 5:15, 8:12. Also "Always Goodbye," featuring Barbara Stanwyck and Herbert Marshall. 3:50, 6:57, 9:58.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Errol Flynn in "The Adventures of Robin Hood." Also "Beloved Brat." With Bonita Granville. Daily 2:30 and 8:30.

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1, 3:15, 5:25, 7:30, 9:30. Also "Steel, Man's Friend." 2:30, 4:45, 6:55, 9.

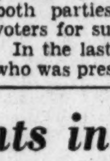
Tremont—
Spencer Tracy in "They Gave Him a Gun." Also Leslie Howard in "Stand-In." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Metropolitan—
Randolph Scott and Joan Bennett in "The Texans." 10 a. m., 12:50 3:45, 6:40, 9:40. Also "Penrod's Double Trouble," with the Mauch Twins. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

South Station Theater—
"Rudolph Valentino—His Life Story," "The Cicado," "Unusual Occupations," and other shorts.

Radio Program— Page 11

Keith Memorial—



"Letter of Introduction," with Andrea Leeds, Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy and Adolphe Menjou. 11:07 a. m., 2:40, 6:13, 9:46. Also "We're Going to Be Rich," with Victor McLaglen. 9:30 a. m., 1:03, 4:36, 8:09.

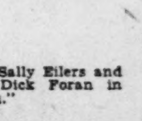
Brookline Village Theater—
"The Shadow," with Charles Quigley. 2:08, 5:10, 8:15. Also "Little Miss Thoroughbred," featuring Frank McHugh, Ann Sheridan and John Litel. 4, 7:05, 10:10.

University—
Robert Taylor and Margaret Sullivan in "Three Comrades." 3, 6:15, 9:30. Also "Hold That Kiss," with Maureen O'Sullivan. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

Strand—
"Lady Behave," with Sally Eilers and Neil Hamilton. Also Dick Foran in "Devil's Saddle Legion."

Uptown—
"Always Goodbye," with Barbara Stanwyck and Herbert Marshall. 2:20, 4:55, 7:35, 10:10. Also "The Devil's Party," featuring Victor McLaglen. 1:05, 3:40, 6:20, 8:55.

Fenway and Paramount—



Harold Lloyd in "Professor Beware." Fenway: 1:55, 4:35, 7:20, 10. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Bulldog Drummond in Africa," with John Howard and Heather Angel. Fenway: 12:50, 3:30, 6:10, 8:50. Paramount: 9:10, 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:30.

Scollay and Modern—
"Cowboy from Brooklyn," with Dick Powell. Scollay: 11:05 a. m., 1:50, 4:35, 7:10, 9:50. Modern: 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:55, 9:40. Also "My Bill," featuring Kay Francis. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:25, 6, 8:40. Modern: 9:25 a. m., 12:10, 3, 5:45, 8:30.

Repertory and Medford Square—
Alice Faye and George Murphy in "You're a Sweetheart." Also "Penrod & His Twin Brother," featuring the Mauch twins. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Boston—
"Blind Alibi," with Whitney Bourne. 10:40 a. m., 12:55, 3:15, 5:30, 7:50, 10. Also "Border G-Men," featuring George O'Brien. 9:30, 11:48 a. m., 2:05, 4:24, 6:42, 9.

State and Orpheum—
"Love Finds Andy Hardy," featuring Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. Orpheum: 9:35 a. m. Both theaters, 12:50, 4, 7:10, 10:20. Also "Storm in a Teacup," with Vivient Leigh and Rex Harrison. Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Tomorrow

Harvard University—
Motion picture, "Le Reve." Institute of Geographical Exploration. 2 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge. 4, 6:45 and 9.

Manager Hartnett and Chicago Cubs in Town for the Week End—Yachting

Fette Pitches Series Opener Here Tomorrow

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Although the Chicago Cubs, who open a series with the Bees here tomorrow, have not set the world afire since Gabby Hartnett succeeded Charley Grimm in the managerial seat on July 20, there is no indication of lost confidence in the Bruin ranks. Seven games behind the Pirates, current pace-setters, and clipping at the heels of the Giants, Gabby's team is almost certain to be heard from later this month, or next.

Under Hartnett's leadership the Cubs have broken even in 12 starts. They have taken two out of four from Brooklyn and four out of five from the Giants. But don't mention the Phillies to Gabby! Over the past week end he dropped three straight to Jimmy Wilson's eighth place outfit.

Upsets in Phillie

All three Philadelphia defeats were by the tantalizing margin of a single run. The opener went 12 innings, 5 to 4. The second saw Passeau edge Dizzy Dean and Larry French by a similar score. The third also went 12 frames, 6 to 5. With better "luck" against the Wilson strategy, Hartnett would have passed the Giants in the National League standing.

Incidentally, Boston is practically assured of watching Dean go through his paces in the approaching Saturday and Sunday series at the Beehive. Dizzy's name has not appeared in a Chicago box since last Saturday. If Hartnett does not use him tomorrow in the opener, he probably will in one half of the double-header the following afternoon.

The Cub mound ace at the moment is Big Bill Lee, with 13 won and seven lost. The big right-hander has absorbed two of his setbacks on this eastern trip—in Philadelphia and New York. Clay Bryant, one of the most improved young pitchers in the majors this year, has 10 and eight. Both hurlers are scheduled to work here.

On their last visit to Boston, in the middle of June, the Cubs dropped three out of four to the local heroes, but since then have swept a four-game series at Wrigley Field.

Fette Tomorrow

Lou Fette, with five full days of rest, pitches for the Bees tomorrow. John Lanning is due to work one game Sunday. Manager Casey Stengel will probably send either Ira Hutchinson or young Dick Errickson at the Cubs in the second.

The Bees waited for the Cubs just one percentage point behind Brooklyn in the second division of the National League. Both the Dodgers and locals are the same distance in back of the leading Pirates—15½ games.

Keeping Somerville on Map

By a Staff Photographer

Danny MacFayden, Boston Bees

After his layoff of more than a month, the Deacon has come back strong. He has now won four straight, and for the season boasts a noteworthy record of 10 and 3

Danny MacFayden won his tenth game yesterday, facing the Pirates. He has now captured five in a row and has not been beaten since the Cubs did it at Wrigley Field July 17. In succession the Deacon has taken Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Pitt again.

The MacFayden record shows 10 complete games. In nine of the ten triumphs he lasted the distance. He needed help in gaining only one—the July 23 victory in Pittsburgh, where Errickson walked out of the bull pen and pitched to the last batter.

Danny worked hard for yesterday's game and was aided greatly by Vince Di Maggio and Joe Stripp. Vince hit his seventh home run of the season in the fifth inning—at a time when the Bees were trailing by 2 to 0—with Al Lopez and Rabbit Warstler on base. Stripp's fly to left in the last of the eighth let Cooney tally with what proved to be the deciding run.

The postponement in Cleveland yesterday cheated Lefty Grove of his comeback attempt, but the big hurler was scheduled to open the Red Sox series in Detroit this afternoon.

Tiller Talk

After yesterday's closing festivities, Quincy Bay Race Week, its premier prelude, is now history, and to all present a great success. Competing as it was with Marblehead's famous Race Week which starts tomorrow, Quincy's racing fleet was quite remarkable.

Although the publicity committee for the week had over-estimated the fleet about 50 boats in its pre-race predictions, the yachting editors covering this event were at least 50 less in their predictions.

Actual figures for the week were as follows: Sunday, 256; Monday, 164; Tuesday, 209; Wednesday, 207; Thursday, 197.

The Squantum Yacht Club, honor club the first two days, received first prize and booby prize in their fleet tonnage. On Monday the smoky southwester took the fleet's toll. Squantum's 256 mark Sunday, though, placed the hatchet club among the few who have surpassed that two-century record.

Wollaston then stepped to the fore on Tuesday and Wednesday with 200 fleets, it, too, joining the favored few.

At Quincy yesterday, 197 boats were present at the starting lines, but Quincy has been a member of the "200 club" for a year now.

This 200 mark which all the Boston Bay clubs have been shooting at each interclub will have to be stretched to 300 if the exclusiveness is to be maintained. Already the three Marblehead clubs have passed 300, during Race Week, and one club, the Corinthian, has passed 400.

There are around eight clubs in the United States who have started fleets listing more than 200 boats. Soon all the Boston Bay yacht clubs sponsoring these week-end interclub regattas will have started more than 200.

Squantum made the initial start towards 300, and next year either Squantum or Quincy should surpass 300.

Yachting, and yacht racing is truly becoming more and more popular each year!

* * *

Jimmy Bonney skippered his Wiwona to its second straight Indian Class win yesterday at Quincy . . . Wiwona was moving fast all the way until the beat home of the second time around . . . Mohawk, with the heavy crew of Bob Dalrymple, skipper, Harry Colburn, owner, and large Bob Allison, tacked fast to close a minute and a half of Bonney's margin . . . Twono was third, Osseo fourth and Dutch Holland's Navaho, leader for the week, fifth . . . Bonney's win—he also beat the Adams Class which started six minutes ahead of the Indians—was the feature triumph of yesterday.

W. A. D.

The Standings

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	59	34	.634
New York	55	41	.573
Chicago	53	42	.558
Cincinnati	52	42	.553
Brooklyn	44	50	.468
Boston	43	49	.467
St. Louis	39	54	.419
Philadelphia	29	62	.319

Results Aug. 4

Boston 4, Pittsburgh 3.
Chicago 6, New York 0.
Only games played.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	59	31	.656
Cleveland	55	32	.632
Boston	52	37	.584
Washington	49	48	.505
Detroit	47	49	.490
Chicago	38	47	.447
Philadelphia	32	56	.364
St. Louis	29	61	.322

Results Aug. 4

Chicago 8, Philadelphia 2.
Chicago 7, Philadelphia 3.
Washington 10, St. Louis 4.
New York 8, Detroit 4.
One game postponed.

Local Players Are Eliminated In Net Tourney

EAST HAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 5 (AP)—Slightly flabbergasted by the results of the quarter-final firing, the Maidstone Club's annual women's invitation tennis tourney field moved into the semifinals today with the top-seeded Dorothy Bundy and Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, seeded No. 2, on the sidelines.

These two, the Santa Monica, Calif., girl with the smashing game and the veteran stylist from Cambridge, Mass., were victims of Dorothy Workman of Los Angeles and Barbara Winslow of Hollywood, respectively, in the quarter-finals of the singles yesterday. The two defeats can be classed among the year's most startling tennis upsets.

Joining Miss Winslow and Miss Workman in the semifinals were two other players only slightly better known, Helen Pedersen of Stamford, Conn., and Virginia Wolfenden, the current western sensation from San Francisco. Miss Workman meets Miss Pedersen and Miss Winslow plays Miss Wolfenden in today's semifinal round.

Miss Bundy, the nation's third-ranking player, bowed to Miss Workman 4—6, 8—6, 6—2 in a match which she had every chance of winning when, after taking the first set, she led 3—0 in the second. Miss Workman rallied brilliantly, went to five-all and, after Miss Bundy led 6—5, tore off three more games to win.

In the decisive set Miss Workman was confident. She found a weakness in her rival's overhand game, and forced the play continually. The set was over in less than 15 minutes.

Miss Fabyan, the nation's sixth ranking player dropped her first set 6—3, when her game went completely to pieces. She rallied and took the second but then fell apart again in the third when Miss Winslow's steadiness and excellent use of passing shots won the set and match 6—3, 3—6, 7—5.

Miss Wolfenden, who started her phenomenal eastern showing at Sea Bright, banged out a workmanlike triumph over Mrs. Virginia Rice Johnson, 6—0, 6—2, while Miss Pedersen, after failing to get started in the first set, finished strongly to down Katharine Winthrop of Manchester, Mass., 10—12, 6—2, 6—4.

Dead Heat For Three Americans

HAMBURG, Germany, Aug. 5 (AP)—Three American sprinters finished in a dead heat for first place in the 100-meter dash yesterday as a visiting United States track and field team won seven of eleven events and tied another in the first meet of a German tour.

The sultry weather suited the dash men, for Mozel Ellerbe, of Tuskegee Institute; Wilbur Greer, of Michigan State, and Clyde Jeffrey, of Riverside (Calif.) Junior College, hit the tape together in 10.5.

The trio captured first, second and third places in the 200 meters, Jeffrey winning in 21.4, Greer second in 21.7 and Ellerbe third in 21.8. Charlie Howells, of Ohio State, ran a dead heat with Harbig, of Germany, in the 400 meters in 48 flat, with Charles Miller, of California, next in 48.6.

The invaders swept the 800 meters with Charlie Beetham, ex-Ohio State ace, winning in 1:54.3. John Marion, of Prairie View (Texas) Teachers College, was second, a tenth of a second behind. Blaine Rideout, of North Texas State Teachers College, was third and was timed in 1:55.2. Walter Mehl, of Wisconsin, won the 3,000 meters in 8:43.2, with Forest Efaw, of Oklahoma A. and M., second in 8:43.4, and Eino Pentti, of the Millrose A. A. of New York, third in 8:46.5.

An American relay team won the 1,600-meter relay in 3:21.7.

After scoring a sweep of the track events, except for the tie in the 400 meters, the invaders ran into trouble in the field events.

Weinkoetz, of Germany, won the high jump at 6ft. 3 63-64in. and Gottlieb another German, beat H. Kent of Louisiana State University, in the hop, skip and jump with 48ft. 4 47-64in. to Kent's 47ft. 10 53-64in.

Hein, of Germany, defeated Bill Lynch, of Princeton, and the New York A. C. and Irving Folswartshny, of Rhode Island State, the latter the I. C. A. A. A. A. champion, in the hammer throw with a toss of 184ft. 8 3-16in. to Lynch's second, 168ft. 2 15-16in.

Folwartshny, in an amazing reversal of form was third at 167ft. 1 61-64in.

The tourists swept the broad jump, with Bill Lacefield of the University of California at Los Angeles, winning with a leap of 24ft. 8 55-64in. Arnold Nutting, of Southern California, was second at 23ft. 7 5-64in. Bill Watson, Michigan's one-man team, took third with 23ft. 5½in.

Watson won the shot-put over a fine German field with a put of 51ft. 2 13-16in.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Harold S. Vanderbilt's Ranger scored a clean sweep of four races against T. O. M. Sopwith's Endeavour II in defense of the America's Cup.

Three Years Ago

Combined Yale - Harvard tennis team defeated Oxford-Cambridge, 11—10, in England

Five Years Ago

Bill Miller won National singles sculls title for fourth straight year; Helen Jacobs' victory over Peggy Scriven enabled U. S. to retain Wightman Cup.

Need Foul Balls

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 5 (AP)—The upper deck of the Sportsmans Park grandstand was closed to customers for yesterday's Browns-Senator game. It was unofficially reported Brownie executives figured they were losing more in foul balls to a few industrious fans than they netted in gate receipts from that section.

Finalists in Portside Golf

Wide World

Alvin Everett (Left) and Alex Antonio

Shown with the Watke Trophy before starting the final round for the open left-handed golf championship of the United States. Antonio, who entered from Linden, N. J., won, 1 up, in 36 holes. His rival comes from Rome, Ga.

MacPhail Helping Baseball In Face of Stern Opposition

Larry MacPhail

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (AP)—The young man brushing up on his baseball history 10 years from now likely will find the name of Leland Stanford MacPhail plastered all over the pages. The snappy dresser is doing more to baseball than the average fan realizes now.

The student a decade hence will learn that the game was invented by Abner Doubleday in 1839 and given a transformation by Larry MacPhail 99 years later after a terrific tussle with the old guard.

The student will be mildly surprised to learn that there was a time when big league ball was played exclusively in the hot afternoons and that there was absolutely no extra-added entertainment, like foot-races, pre-game band concerts and fireworks displays.

Making Money

He will wonder how the old guard could have been so stupid as to have opposed the livewire in his efforts to rejuvenate the pastime and make money for all the magnates, some of whom hadn't turned a profit in an age.

And don't think that MacPhail isn't being fought. The Brooklyns, under his talented aegis, have drawn 153,298 customers to five night games against Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Boston, Chicago and St. Louis. That means the Dodgers are paying off that fat mortgage and will have a bundle of money to spend for good players next season.

Yet the Giants still won't give them a tumble after dark. When MacPhail asked Bill Terry the other day if he hadn't changed his mind about giving the game a few frills, the Giants boss retorted that he wasn't managing a semi-pro team, or words to that general effect.

Both New York clubs, in fact, have been all bristled up ever since MacPhail brought his one-man swing band to town last winter. So far, they have successfully blocked his efforts to broadcast all Brooklyn games, holding him to an agreement which had been made with previous Flatbush officials.

Brooklyn Fan Excited

The eccentric Brooklyn colony is more excited about its club than in many years, though it hasn't seen the first division since the race began. At every night game there have been thousands milling around outside Ebbets Field after the gates were closed.

Visiting clubs can't help noticing their fat share of the receipts when they play in Brooklyn and Cincinnati. The others are bound to begin falling in line soon.

The American League is going to be harder to crack. It has more old-line owners, like Col. Jacob Ruppert of the Yankees, who are stubbornly opposed to anything except what they term 100 per cent baseball.

Old Connie Mack of the Philadelphia Athletics said the other day that he rather liked night ball, however, so there likely will be lights atop Shibe Park by next May.

Touring Americans Lead in Sweden

MALMO, Sweden, Aug. 5 (AP)—Led by Ben Johnson and Ray Malott the touring American track and field team opened a two-day meet with European athletes yesterday by taking five of seven events.

Johnson, former Columbia University captain from Plymouth, Pa., won the 100-meters dash in 10.5, while Malott, unbeaten thus far on the tour captured his specialty, the 400-meters, in 48.6.

Fred Wolcott, Rice Institute's sensational sophomore hurdler, won the 110-meters high hurdles in 14.4 while a relay of Gil Cruter, of Colorado University, Malott, Wolcott and Johnson won an 800-meters relay in 1:28.6.

Cruter also won the high jump with a leap of 6ft. 2 13-16in.

Howie Borck, of Manhattan College, was beaten by Bertil Anderson, of Sweden, in the 800-meters run in 1:54 with Borck finishing second nine-tenths of a second behind.

McBrayne Wins Shoot

YORKLYN, Del., Aug. 5 (AP)—Morley W. McBrayne, of West Chester, Pa., shattered 200 straight targets yesterday to win the Brandywine classic, a feature of the eighteenth annual T. Clarence Marshall trap-shooting tournament.

Phil F. Miller, National amateur champion from French Lick Springs, Ind., Joseph F. Hiestand, of Hillsboro, Ohio, and Walter S. Beaver, of Conshohocken, Pa., Middle Atlantic champion and former Grand American handicap champion, deadlocked for second with 199 out of 200.

Despite 200 straight Fred S. Tomlin of Glassboro, N. J., lost professional honors to J. Mowell Hawkins, of New Haven, Conn., Hawkins, with a three handicap, finished with a 201 score. He broke 198.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Foxx, Red Sox	89	335	81	120	.358
Lombardi, Reds	79	292	34	104	.356
Averill, Indians	87	313	71	111	.355
Travis, Senators	92	357	63	124	.347
Berger, Reds	65	240	51	82	.342
Medwick, Cardinals	89	361	59	121	.335

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Greenberg, Tigers	37	Goodman, Reds	27
Foxx, Red Sox	29	Ott, Giants	24
York, Tigers	22	Mize, Cardinals	15
Di Maggio, Yanks	20	Camilli, Dodgers	15
Johnson, Athletics	20		
Dickey, Yankees	18		
Keltner, Indians	18		

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
Foxx, Red Sox	105	Ott, Giants	81
Dickey, Yankees	80	Medwick, Cards	75
Greenb'rg, Detroit	79	Goodman, Reds	71
Di Maggio, Yanks	76	McCormick, Reds	69
York, Tigers	76	Rizzo, Pirates	66

Brown Betters Pawson

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 5 (AP)—Ellison "Tarzan" Brown, Rhode Island Olympic distance runner, last night won the first annual K. of C. 10-mile road race, bettering by 1m. and 4s. his Pawtucket rival, Leslie Pawson. Andrew "Hawk" Zampelli of the Carr Club of Boston finished third. The veteran Clarence De Mar of Keene, N. H., placed 15th in the field of 34 starters from all over New England. All but six finished.

Antonio Defeats Everett in Golf For Portsiders

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 5 (AP)—Alex J. Antonio of Linden, N. J., won the Watke Cup and the open left-handed golf championship of the United States yesterday at Westchester Country Club when he defeated Alvin Everett of Rome, Ga., 1 up in a 36-hole thriller.

The match ended on the 18th green of the second round when Everett's four-foot putt missed the cup by two inches. He needed the putt to halve the hole and send the match into extra holes. Both Antonio and Everett carded 76's for the last 18 holes.

Five down at the end of 28 holes, Everett put on a courageous drive to overhaul Antonio, whose golf fell off in the last nine. Everett won five of the next eight holes and halved two.

Steadying himself on the 11th, Everett clipped out a birdie 3 to take the hole. He won the 12th when Antonio's drive was stymied by a tree. They halved the 13th and Everett shot a par 5 to take the 14th. Then he overshot the short 15th and lost by a stroke to Antonio's three.

Everett, playing cautiously, won the 16th on a par 5 when his magnificent drive hit the apron. Antonio gambled on the 17th and lost when his drive fell into a water hazard near the green and Everett holed out with a par 5.

The southerner dropped his drive near a rockpile on the 18th, but took two irons and laid the ball four feet from the cup. In the meantime, Antonio played down the center and was on the green in 3. Here Everett cracked, missed his putt and the match was over.

Canadians Pin Hopes On Miss Canada III

GRAVENHURST, Ont., Aug. 5 (CP)—Canadian hopes of winning the Gold Cup for supremacy in American power boat racing appear to center on Miss Canada III which Harold Wilson of Ingersoll, Ont., will drive in the Labor Day classic on the Detroit River. The boat has been built by Tom Greavette at Gravenhurst, Ont., for Wilson's father, E. A. Wilson.

Young Wilson, who piloted Miss Canada II in last year's race, from which he was eliminated, again will have the same mechanic—the former Lorna Reid of Toronto, now his wife.

The new craft was tested this week on Lake Muskoka and boating critics report a radical type of design. It will embody further development of ideas in hull design tried out the last several years by Douglas Patten, the designer.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Larry French, Cubs — Blanked Giants 6—0 with six hits.

Thornton Lee, Rip Radcliff and Gerry Walker, White Sox—Lee pitched six hitter and Radcliff hit five-for-five, driving in three runs in 8—2 opener win over Athletics; Walker hit two doubles, two singles, drove in three runs in 7—3 nightcap.

Vince Di Maggio, Bees — His homer drove in three runs to beat Pirates, 4—3.

Zeke Bonura, Senators — Hit homer, two doubles and single, driving in four runs in 10—4 win over Browns.

Monte Pearson, Yankees—Pitched nine-hitter, hurling shutout ball through last seven innings, and hit two-bagger driving in two runs in 8—4 victory over Tigers.

German Netmen Sail

BREMERHAVEN, Germany, Aug. 5 (AP)—Germany's Davis Cup tennis team of Henner Henkel and Georg Von Metaxa sailed in the Europa today for the United States. Also in the party were substitute Rolf Goepfert and the non-playing captain, C. F. Uhl.

The Germans, European zone champions, will play either Australia or Japan in the interzone finals at Brookline, Mass., Aug. 18—19—20. The ultimate survivor then will face the United States in the challenge round.

Riggs vs. Field In Meadow Club Net Play Today

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 5 (AP)—It's Bobby Riggs against the field today as the semifinals round of the 48th annual Meadow Club invitation tennis tournament gets under way.

Riggs, one of tennis' real "loners," has designs on this tourney, and, incidentally, the No. 2 spot on the Davis Cup team. Today he must beat Frank Kovacs, the lanky youngster from Oakland, Calif., to enter the finals against the winner of the Don McNeill-Sidney Wood match.

McNeill is the only surprise in the round. The Oklahoma City boy is unseeded, but yesterday he beat big, easy-going Charles Hare of England, 6—3, 6—4.

Wood Whips Grant

Wood scored one of the tourney's outstanding victories yesterday when he whipped Bryan (Bitsy) Grant, the stout-hearted Atlantan, in straight sets, 7—5, 8—6. The feat isn't quite the thing it was a year ago, however, for Grant is well below his best form.

Wood, a master of every stroke, discarded his hard-hitting tactics through most of the match and "pat-balled" Bitsy so smartly that the nation's fourth-ranking player was sucked into the net repeatedly for the New Yorker's accurate passing shots.

There was nothing slow about Riggs' game. He poured it on through two fast sets to trim Hal Surface, of Kansas City, Mo. He whipped the ball through the first set to win, 6—2, in less than 15 minutes, and, although Surface's resistance stiffened in the second, was in command all the way, winning 7-5.

Good and Bad

Kovacs, Riggs' perennial foe, was good and bad against Joe Hunt of Los Angeles, as he won 6—4, 7—5. He made numerous errors, but he rarely gave Hunt a chance to exhibit his best strokes and finished strongly.

Four teams reached the doubles semifinals. Wood and Hunt defeated McNeill and Surface, 6—3, 6—4; Ernie Sutter of New Orleans and Gilbert Hunt of Washington downed Riggs and Grant, 7—5, 8—6, and Frank Guernsey, Jr., of Orlando, Fla., and Russell Bobbitt, of Atlanta, defeated Gardner Mulloy and George Toley, of Miami, 6—4, 4—6, 6—2. Kovacs and Bobby Harman of Berkeley, Calif., completed the round of four by topping Martin Buxby and Charles Harris, of Miami, 6—4, 6—3.

They face Wood and Joe Hunt today, while Bobbitt and Guernsey meet Sutter and Gilbert Hunt.

Favorites Lose In Culver Play

CULVER, Ind., Aug. 5 (AP)—Favorites fell rapidly by the wayside yesterday at Culver Military Academy as the National boys' and juniors' tennis tournament reached semifinal play.

For the first time in many years but two Californians, Welby Van Horn, Los Angeles, and Dave Freeman, Pasadena, remain in the singles play. Vic Seixas and Isadore Bellis, both of Philadelphia; Bobby Jake and Fred Zeimann of Milwaukee; Marshall Chambers, Cincinnati, and Bobby Curtis, Houston, Texas, complete the list for play today.

The draw pits Van Horn against Bellis and Curtis against Freeman in the junior division. In the boys' bracket, Jake meets Zeimann and Seixas plays Chambers.

Van Horn was forced to three sets before he defeated Billy McGehee, 3—6, 6—1, 6—3 while Bellis had an easy glide through Ted Olewine, Santa Monica, Calif., 6—0, 6—1. Freeman, the "unknown," eliminated Seymour Greenberg, Chicago's last hope, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3. Curtis dropped Jack Kramer, Montebello, Calif., 6—1, 3—6, 7—5.

Zeimann took three sets to win over Bobby Abbott, Los Angeles, 8—10, 6—0, 6—2 in the boys' singles. Seixas defeated Gardner Larned, Chicago, 6—1, 6—2. Jake eliminated Bill Vogt, Drexel Hill, Pa., 6—2, 6—0, while Chambers ousted Dick Cooley, Rye, N. Y., 6—2, 6—4.

Chambers and Jake are favored to win the boys' doubles championship over Seixas and Vogt. Chambers and Jake defeated Cooley and Bob Smith, River Forest, Ill., 5—7, 6—4, 6—0, while Seixas and Vogt coasted over Jimmy Everett and Gardner Larned of Chicago, 6—3, 6—3.

Eddie Rack Victor

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 5 (AP)—Eddie Rack, McKeesport, Pa., apprentice, won the Walter Hagen Trophy emblematic of the Union Printers International Golf Association championship yesterday with a total of 311 for the 72-hole four-day event.

He covered the final 18 holes at Edgewood Country Club in 79, seven over par, staving off a determined finish by C. E. Schell of Reading, Pa.

Joe Balestri of Washington, D. C., retained the Allied Trades championship he won last year at Baltimore with a 316 total, including an 81 in the final round.

He was not a contender for the Printers' division title and G. R. Peters of Grand Rapids, Mich., earned third place with a 318. Peters had a 77.

Women's Essex County Golf

May Kennedy and Marie Bourneuf will meet Loretta Dee and Mrs. E. H. Baker in the final of the annual women's invitation four-ball at Essex County Club today. The team of Miss Kennedy and Miss Bourneuf defeated Kay Slevin and Bety Murphy in the semifinal for the trophy yesterday, 2 and 1, while Miss Dee and Mrs. Baker eliminated Mrs. H. L. Chalifoux and Alice Burrage, 4 and 3.

Summer School Regatta

J. J. Anderson, Cambridge, and Silvio Merola took their boats in the men's senior class of the eighth annual two-day Harvard Summer School regatta on the Charles River yesterday. There were five classes conducted yesterday and finals in seven will be held today.

Where to Dine

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What's Going On in the Arts

Introducing Miss Fields

Gracie Fields, so far as this reviewer is concerned, is the star not only of "We're Going to Be Rich," but of the whole new Keith Memorial bill. The English comédienne, making her American screen début, justifies all the praise that has been lavished on her for years at home. She has the true comedic genius, and she is no slouch, either, as an emotional actress.

The present opus, though no great shakes in itself, gives her opportunity to show many sides of her talent, for it involves comedy, farce, and drama in theatrically effective doses. Playing the vaudeville-actress wife of a ne'er-do-well (Victor McLaglen), she conveys vividly the self-reliant, forceful character. She is particularly good in her singing scenes, in which she exhibits a fine rhythmic sense and an unfailing knowledge of stage technique.

Mr. McLaglen distinguishes himself as the blundering husband, and Brian Donlevy does well enough as an unsuccessful home-breaker. The action, progressing from Australia to the gold-rush days in South Africa, is lively and colorful. A small boy, Ted Smith, makes an attractive Cockney type of lad.

So far as the majority of filmgoers are concerned, no doubt the Memorial is quite right in billing "Letter of Introduction" as its major feature. It profits from the polished acting of Adolphe Menjou in the role of a veteran actor who fears he is on his way out, and who therefore conceals the fact that he has a charming (but grown) daughter (Andrea Leeds).

There is a story of sorts, which involves George Murphy as a hoofer in love with the daughter, Rita Johnson as his dancing partner who is in love with him—and so on. But perhaps of main interest to the public will be the fact that Edgar Bergen is one of the principal members of the cast. He is accompanied by Charlie McCarthy and by a new dummy called Mortimer Snerd, introduced as a foil to Charlie. The picture is routinely good of its kind.

"Professor Beware"

Probably Harold Lloyd has been chased across more screens than anyone else in the business. But it still is good for a laugh. In "Professor Beware," his new film at the Paramount and Fenway, he and his gag men have arranged the pursuit motive both on a long haul and a short range basis. There is a "marathon" for the main plot, in which he leads his pursuers from Los Angeles to New York. And there is a "hundred yard dash" for a finish, with an irate mob at his heels, ripe for mischief. It is a conclusion that is worthy of his talents.

The "professor" part of the title comes from the fact that Mr. Lloyd is supposed to be an expert in Egyptology. And the "beware" is due to his familiarity with the fate that overtook his counterpart in the days of antiquity. Mr. Lloyd discovers that his adventures with a young woman, whom he has attempted to befriend, are curiously similar to events that happened 3,000 years before in Egypt. So he is understandably alarmed.

The plot is not too closely knit. It includes police embarrassments in California, exploits with hobos on a freight train, a ride in a sheriff's car with a hen concealed beneath his jacket, an effort to elude his pursuers by careening around the countryside in an auto concealed beneath a tent, and a grand fracas in which he enlists an involuntary gang of backers.

The manner in which he incites the ruffians to follow him is one of the high spots in the film. So is the lengthy sequence in which he runs from one freight car to another attempting to escape being carried into a tunnel.

Phyllis Welch is an attractive leading lady. Raymond Walburn and Lionel Stander help in the comicalities, Mr. Lloyd is in fine fettle.

The second film on the bill, "Bulldog Drummond in Africa," arrays John Howard, Heather Angel, and H. B. Warner in hairbreadth adventures.

"The Texans"

Echoes of Hollywood epics provide a background of reminiscence to "The Texans" at the Metropolitan. It has a bit of "The Covered Wagon" about it, and a distant reminder of "The Birth of a Nation." "In Old Chicago" is recalled before the yarn is finished, and scores of obscure Westerns in which the cavalry rode to the rescue just when the Indians seemed to be winning.

It is an elaborate and spectacular production, about the Reconstruction era, based on a novel by Emerson Hough. It has bits of song, comic touches, and enough of romance. The narrative is concerned with efforts of Southerners to save their cattle from rapacious carpetbaggers, their decision to set out for Kansas, the difficulties of the journey, and their final triumphant arrival. Marauding Northerners, hostile Indians, snow and mud, and prairie fire are some of the obstacles in their path. But thanks to Randolph Scott every handicap is overcome.

Joan Bennett has the chief feminine part of a Southern belle who finally admits that the Southern cause is lost and bends her energies to making the most of changed conditions. Walter Brennan, Raymond Hatton, and May Robson add bits of frontier humor. Robert Barratt has the unpleasant task of portraying a villainous carpetbagger.

During much of the time the cattle seem to be covering the 1,500 mile journey at a run. The film would have been more convincing if they had been photographed at a slower pace, and it would be less open to suspicion of cruelty to the beasts.

"Penrod's Double Trouble," which is the second film on the bill, chronicles further adventures of Booth Tarkington's juvenile hero, with the Mauch twins in the chief parts.

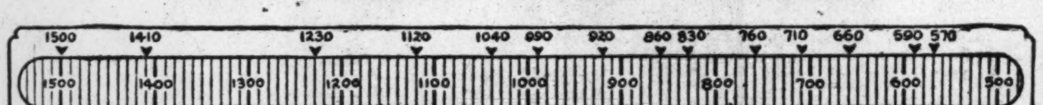
Tonight's Radio Specials

8:00 WBZ—University Town Meeting debate, from University of California, Berkeley, Calif.; "The Founding Fathers—Guidepost or Milestone?"; Chester Rowell, editor; Dr. Dudley D. McGovney, law professor; Dr. Frederic Logan Paxson, historical official; George V. Denny, Jr., moderator.

9:30 WAAB—Robin Hood Dell concert, Philadelphia Orchestra, William Van Hoogstraten, conductor; Oscar Schumsky, violin soloist.

10:30 WEEI—Talk, Harry Hopkins, WPA Administrator, "Economic Problem No 1—The South," from Memphis, Tenn.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	The Boston Hour	"Neighbor Nell": news	"Tune Types": vocal-	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15	The Boston Hour	"Don Winslow": sketch	ists: orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30	Dinner music	Little Variety Show	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Rhythm Revue	Little Variety Show	Little Orphan Annie	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	**"The Monitor News"**
6:15	"Troubadour"	Dance Revue	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	"Not So Long Ago"	Sport comment	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45	Network talk	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Organ and piano
7:00	Baritone	Dick Todd, songs	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15	Folk Singers	"Music Is My Hobby"	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Comedy sketch	"Headlines"
7:30	Adult Education	Revelers' Quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	"Voice of Israel"
7:45	Boake Carter, news	"Triotime": vocalists	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00	"Ghost of Benja-	**University Town Meet-**	**Lucille Manners, so-**	"Musical Album"	C. Perry's Orchestra
8:15	min Sweet"	**ing Debate**	**prano; Revelers Quar-**	"Musical Album"	Shirley Winters, songs
8:30	St. Louis Blues	**University Town Meet-**	**tet; Ross Graham;**	Musical program	Vocalist; orchestra
8:45	St. Louis Blues	**ing Debate**	**Frank Black's Orch.**	Frank Ferneau's Orch	Cottage Hawaiians
9:00	"Hollywood Show-	George Olsen's Orch.;	"Waltz Time": Frank	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch	"Front Page Drama"
9:15	case": variety	Tim and Irene	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Dean Hudson's Orch	"Piano Rambling"
9:30	"Hollywood Show-	News dramatizations	"Death Valley Days":	**Robin Hood Dell Con-**	"The Old South"
9:45	case": variety	News dramatizations	dramatic sketch	**cert by Philadelphia**	"The Old South"
10:00	**Goldman Band**	"Design for Dancing"	"First Nighter": dra-	**Symphony Orch.: Alex-**	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
10:15	**Goldman Band**	"Design for Dancing"	matic sketch	**ander Smallens, cond.**	Movie Stardust
10:30	**Harry Hopkins**	"Ink Spots"	Movie comment	"Curtain Time"	Gypsy Orchestra
10:45	"Viewpoints"	"State of the Nation"	Sport comment	"Curtain Time"	**"The Monitor News"**
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	News Service	E. Madriguera's Orch	Request Serenade
11:15	Henry Busse's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Billy Losser's Orch	Request Serenade
11:30	Vaughn Monroe's	Music As You Desire It	**Pop Concert: Minneap-**	"Nation's Playhouse"	Stuff Smith's Orchestra
11:45	Orchestra	Music As You Desire It	**olis Symphony Orch.**	"Nation's Playhouse"	Stuff Smith's Orchestra

Saturday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	"Sunrise Special"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15	Popular variety	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30	Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45	WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Chapel Singers"	
8:00	Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15	"Morning Harmony"	"The Old Refrains"	Weather Service	Organ recital	"Musical Timetable"
8:30	"Radio Almanac"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45	"About Us"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	R. Maxwell, tenor	"As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	Choir Boys	Farm and home news
9:15	Musical programs	"As You Like It"	Studio speaker	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30	"Fiddler's Fancy"	Breakfast Club; popu-	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Herbert Lewis, songs
9:45	"Fiddler's Fancy"	lar orchestra; soloists	"Singing Strings"	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Children's program	Breen and De Rose	Amanda Snow, songs	"The Marriage Clinic"	Studio speaker
10:15	Children's program	Viennese Ensemble	Charioteers; quartet	"The Marriage Clinic"	Studio speaker
10:30	Hillbilly Singers	"The Child Grows Up"	Chautauqua Concert for	Organ recital	"Shopping With You"
10:45	Hillbilly Singers	"Swing Serenade"	Young People	Commentator	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Oriental; music	Vaughn de Leath, songs	Tenor recital	Manhatters; orchestra	Beatrice Fecteau; songs
11:15	"Ramblings"; music	Male quartet	Piano duo	Manhatters; orchestra	"Jam Session": music
11:30	Junior Musical	"Our Barn": children's	Instrumental Ensemble	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45	Comedy	program	Network program	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
12:00	**"Columbia Concert**	News; musicale; Dance	Walter Kidder: organ;	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	**Hall": Oxford En-**	Revue; stocks	violinist	Agricultural talk	News; music
12:30	**semble**	National Farm and	"Along Gypsy Trails"	Italian music program	Music; forecasts
12:45	News Service	Home Hour	"Along Gypsy Trails"	Italian music program	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00	Enoch Light's Or.	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Rhythmaires; orch.	Home Hour	George and Juanita	Organ recital	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Serenade"; music.	Ray Kinney's Hawaiians	"Hum and Strum"; songs	"Our Quartet"	Radio Rangers
1:45	"Serenade"; music.	Ray Kinney's Hawaiians	"Alice Presents"	"Treasures in Melody"	Short Story Editor
2:00	"Golden Melodies"	Bill Kreuz's Orchestra	"Musical Roundup"	Variety program	"Swing at It"
2:15	"Golden Melodies"	Bill Kreuz's Orchestra	"Musical Roundup"	Local sports	"Swing at It"
2:30	"Prosperity F. O. B."	Piano duo	"Music Internationale"	Sport commentator	"Music from the Clas-
2:45	"Prosperity F. O. B."	Bert Farber's Orchestra	Kiriloff's Orchestra	Sport reports	sical Album"
3:00	"Romany Trail"	Rakov's Orchestra	"Golden Melodies"	**Boston Bees - Chicago**	Edna Carter, songs
3:15	"Merrymakers" Or.	Rakov's Orchestra	"Golden Melodies"	**baseball game**	Sport reports
3:30	Song recital	Ricardo's Orchestra	"Rhythm and Rhyme":	**Boston Bees - Chicago**	Sport reports
3:45	Song recital	Ricardo's Orchestra	orchestra; soloists	**baseball game**	Sport reports
4:00	Organist	Club Matinee; variety	Stamp program	**Boston Bees - Chicago**	Sport reports
4:15	"Dancepators"	Club Matinee; variety	"Men of the West"	**baseball game**	Sport reports
4:30	Network sports	Club Matinee; variety	Rollini Trio	**Boston Bees - Chicago**	Sport reports
4:45	Network sports	Club Matinee; variety	Judy and Lanny, songs	**baseball game**	Sport reports
5:00	"The Boston Hour"	"Trio Time"	Joe Green's Orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15	"The Boston Hour"	"Trio Time"	Joe Green's Orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30	"America Dances"	Paul Sabin's Orchestra	Kidoodlers; quartet	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Rhythm Revue	Paul Sabin's Orchestra	F. Hawk's Sky Patrol	"Book Theater"	Sport reports
6:00	News; sportshots	News; music	News Service	Dinner concert	**"The Monitor News"**
6:15	"Songs for You"	Lou Martin's Orchestra	Sport Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	"Across the Table"	Sport commentator	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45	"Tango Time"	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Dramatic sketch	Sport results	Organ recital
7:00	Syncopation Piece	Message of Israel	Studio speaker	News Service	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15	Syncopation Piece	Message of Israel	Richard Himber's Orch	Vincent Pirro's Orch	Terry O'Toole, songs
7:30	**Columbia Work-**	Jim's Question Bee	"Sports of the Week"	Musical Album	Terry O'Toole, songs
7:45	**shop: drama**	Jim's Question Bee	Talk: Judge Tiffany	Musical Album	Charles Perry's Orch
8:00	Saturday Night	Dedication WOAI Stu-	"Kaltenmyer's Kinder-	"Bands Across the Sea"	"Jungle Jim"
8:15	Swing Club	dios: speakers; music.	garten": comedy	"Bands Across the Sea"	Travel talk
8:30	Russ Morgan's Or.;	"Death of a King":	**Republican Committee:**	**Robin Hood Dell Sym-**	Dance music
8:45	sketch; soloists	dramatic sketch	**Talk, Glenn Frank**	**phony Concert**	Dance music
9:00	"Professor Quiz":	National Barn Dance;	"America Dances": Nor-	**Robin Hood Dell Sym-**	Music from Germany
9:15	questions; answers	Henry Burr; soloists;	man Sherr's Orchestra;	**phony Concert**	Music from Germany
9:30	"Rhythm Rendez-	vocal groups; "Hoosier	Walter Kelsey, violin-	**Robin Hood Dell Sym-**	Dance Orchestra
9:45	vous": orchestra	Hot Shots"	ist; L. Shaffer's Orch.	**phony Concert**	Dance Orchestra
10:00	Your Hit Parade;	Jacques Renard's Or-	"The Crickets"	**Robin Hood Dell Sym-**	"Jam Session": music
10:15	vocalists; quartet;	chestra	"The Crickets"	**phony Concert**	Ivan Frank's Orchestra
10:30	orchestra	Al Roth's Orchestra	Al Donohue's Orchestra	Bunny Berrigan's Orch	Ivan Frank's Orchestra
10:45	Del Casino, songs	Al Roth's Orchestra	Al Donohue's Orchestra	Bunny Berrigan's Orch	**"The Monitor News"**
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; Dance Orchestra	News Service	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
11:15	Count Basie's Or.	William Farmer's Orch	Weather Service	Madriguera's Orchestra	Dance music
11:30	Kay Keyster's Or-	Horace Heidt's Orch	**Cincinnati Summer Op-**	Bill Carlsen's Orchestra	Wildwood Orchestra
11:45	chestra	Horace Heidt's Orch	**era: "Rigoletto"**	Bill Carlsen's Orchestra	Wildwood Orchestra

Sunday's Features

10:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Blaisdell Woodwind Ensemble.

11:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Madrigal Singers; Yella Pessl, harpsichordist.

12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Music Hall String Quartet; vocal and instrumental soloists.

1:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Europe Calling": "Anglo-French Initiatives," John Whittaker.

1:45 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Poet's Gold"; readings, David Ross; music.

2:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Wahlberg Brown String Ensemble.

2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "The Magic Key"; Gladys Swarthout; Colonel Stoopnagle; Linton Wells; Richard Himber's Orchestra; Symphony orchestra.

3:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Everybody's Music"; Columbia Symphony Orchestra; Howard Barlow, conductor.

3:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Chautauqua Symphony Orchestra; Albert Stoessel, conductor; Susanne Fisher, soprano.

3:00 WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), "H. M. S. Pinafore," Act I.

3:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Finland in the 1940 Olympics," talks from Helsingfors.

4:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "The Farmer Takes the Mike"; interviews.

4:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), CBC Singers, from Toronto.

5:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "There Was a Woman"; dramatic sketch.

5:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Marion Talley, soprano; concert orchestra.

5:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Radio Newsreel"; news interviews.

6:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), WLW Summer Concert Orchestra.

7:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "The Passing Parade," with John Nesbett.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Edgar Bergen; Nelson Eddy; John Barrymore; Edward Arnold; Loretta Lee.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Songs We Remember"; soloists; orchestra.

8:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Lewisohn Stadium Concert; Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Alexander Smallens, conductor; Joseph Emonts, cellist.

8:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Robin Hood Dell Concert; Philadelphia Orchestra, Saul Caston, conductor.

9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), American Album of Familiar Music; soloists; piano duo; violinist; orchestra.

10:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), University of Chicago Round Table: "The Future of Democracy."

10:50 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Headlines and Bylines" with Kaltenborn and Trout.

In 1926—$10,000—Today—$7,800

Federation

(Continued from Page 9)

ing election among their group alone in a plant.

Instead, he held that the skilled workers should vote only with the production workers so that the choice of a union would be made by a majority in an entire plant, Mr. Green charged. Voting by plants, instead of crafts, is, of course, the C. I. O. method.

"The Wagner Act was passed before there was any seceding, rebel, rival, ripping labor movement in America," he told the convention. "We believe in the law, we fostered it, we sponsored it, but the administration of the law has been terrific and awful. I use these two words to impress you with our disappointment.

Raw and Terrific

"The decisions of the Board have been so raw and terrific as to arouse the indignation of our members and officers. Why shouldn't the board be impartial and judicial?

"My own opinion is that the Board has imbibed the philosophy of the CIO and allowed the administration of the law to sink to a level where it can be classified only as a CIO agency. It is using the law to further the cause of a secessionist labor movement."

Prior to the address of Mr. Green, State Senator James P. Meehan, a member of the State Unemployment Compensation Commission, and a delegate to the convention, won applause when he declared there would be a better feeling among the delegates "if the Federation held its conventions following the state primaries instead of before them. No action was taken on the proposal, however.

Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly was a convention visitor last night—the third Democratic Gubernatorial candidate to make an appearance. He danced at the federation ball and made a short address in another room which his followers had rented at the hotel.

Neutral on Governor

The State branch has taken a neutral stand in the race for the governorship. With the delegates divided in their sympathies between Governor Hurley, who is seeking re-election, and former Governor Curley, who is attempting a comeback, it will not support or oppose any candidate.

Backers of Governor Hurley had hoped at the start of the convention to push through a resolution of praise for their candidate, but after Mr. Curley crashed the gathering on Tuesday afternoon, opposition arose so rapidly to Governor Hurley that at the last minute they withdrew their resolution rather than see it defeated.

The Governor has been the subject of both praise and criticism in addresses by the delegates, but his friends adroitly avoided direct debate on a resolution of endorsement by withdrawing their proposal yesterday afternoon just before it was to have been reported to the floor by the Resolutions Committee.

Spared Ignominy

As a result, Governor Hurley is spared the ignominy of having such a resolution turned down by the representatives of 200,000 labor union members, but at the same time it is regarded by the Curley followers as a victory for them. With the A. F. of L. divided on his candidacy and the C. I. O. solidly against him, Governor Hurley cannot rely heavily on labor votes in his bid for a second term.

Rhode Island

(Continued from Page 9)

rector of the State Division of Motor Vehicles, released a list of 87 persons whose licenses to drive had been suspended or revoked after convictions for speeding or other offences.

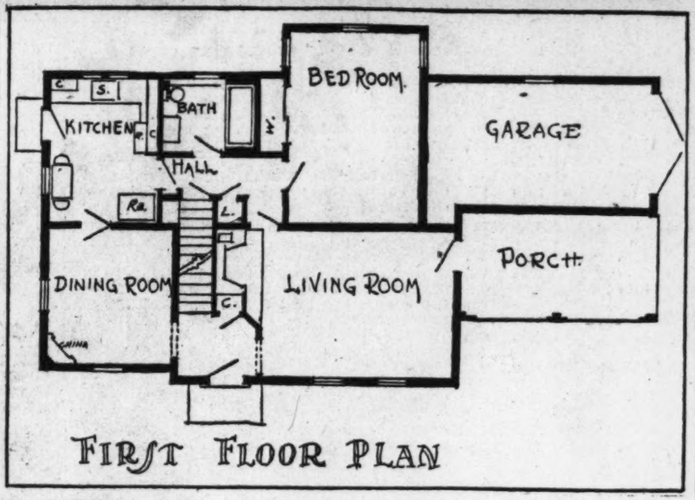
Police in the various towns and cities joined the campaign and the names of 1137 motorists, accused of driving dangerously, were submitted to the State Division.

* * *

Defense Program

Governor Quinn sent letters to Governors and Senators of 13 northeast states this week urging them to support him in a campaign to induce the Federal Government to fortify more heavily the north Atlantic coast.

The letter said that New York City would be the first objective of any attacking force and urged that stronger defenses be built on the coast between New York and Boston for protection. It suggested that Narragansett Bay be made the center for North Atlantic coast defense, and criticized the Government for devoting too much attention to the Pacific coast and too little to the Atlantic side.



By a Staff Photographer

The Cape Cod Influence

The Cape Cod Cottage that started as a one-room affair furnishes the motif in a great many of the small-house types today. This one, Jerome Bailey Foster, Architect, shows one of the countless variations.

Experts Say Now Is Best Time To Spend Money on New Home

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The 1938 home is the greatest bargain in history. This was the answer of builders, architects and community developers this week to the persistent inquiries of prospective home buyers: "Is this the time to invest in a new home?"

For more than a year now, this question has been intensified by the so-called fallacy of high building costs, whereas according to George R. Glendining, Editor of Banker and Tradesman, today, the 1938 home is 10 to 15 per cent cheaper than its 1926 counterpart which did not have such modern conveniences as automatic heat, refrigeration, insulation, air-conditioning and other factors that have taken the drudgery out of home owning.

But Mr. Glendining is not the only building authority to rise up in rebellion against the highly publicized cry of excessive building costs. Rodney W. Long, president of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, today joined the unprecedented national campaign of building interests to lay the building facts before the public in a light that would encourage rather than discourage home building and hence "national recovery."

From Mr. Glendining's comprehensive study of building conditions throughout the United States, he found that building materials are down 10 to 24 per cent as compared with 1926 and 1937. And while hourly wages are not down, the builder today has his choice of efficient mechanics whose productivity is great enough to actually cut labor costs 25 per cent on the average contract, Mr. Glendining added.

To the President of the Real Estate Exchange, the so-called ballyhoo concerning high building costs are predicated solely on the rise in costs of building materials during the last year. No one denies that a $5,000 home of a year ago costs $6,500 today, according to Mr. Long. Yet the $6,500 to $7,500 home of today, he said, has more attractive features and improved equipment than any home ever offered to the American public at equivalent costs.

Looking ahead, Mr. Long predicted that instead of the drop in prices to last year's levels anticipated by many prospective home buyers, home building costs will continue to go up as the general market improves and national recovery becomes an established trend.

Mr. Glendining chose the years prior to 1930 for his comparisons of building conditions. Against 1926 costs of lumber, which he considered a sound index, prices are lower, he said. So are the cost of roofing, concrete, brick, plaster and steel. Financing costs are the lowest in history. And while taxes are up at the moment, the editor noted definite trends in government policies to lift the tax burden from real estate.

From the records of one large concern, Mr. Glendining learned that whereas a building operation involving millions of dollars in 1926 showed an approximate cost of $1 a cubic foot, this project could be completed today he found for 80 cents. This comparison is between buildings of identical construction and indicates a saving of 20 per cent.

Swordfish Season at Peak

(Continued from Page 9)

fered from 49 to 55 cents in Faneuil Hall today and motorists who are fortunate enough to be out in the country locate splendid brown, graded eggs at 45 cents at farmhouses without much difficulty. The writer found one place where the price was 35 cents but the eggs were not graded, and were sold just as they came, some large and some small.

Vegetables Ample

Vegetables are in ample supply at varying prices. Native cabbage that has sold within a few weeks at 1 cent a pound in certain stores, is quoted today at 3 cents around the Faneuil Hall area. Carrots that are marked native are today two bunches for 9 cents in chain stores where beets are marked three bunches for 10 cents. Tomatoes are higher, with scores of New England gardeners claiming their crops of tomatoes ruined by recent rains and floods. Chain stores are quoting two pounds for 19 cents today, a jump of four cents in the past week.

Native corn is now plentiful, though signs of borers are found in a great deal of it. Prices range as low as 35 cents a dozen and as high as 50 cents, the latter being supposed to be free of borers.

California potatoes are offered in Faneuil Hall stalls at 75 cents a peck or thereabouts. Federal No. 1 grade of natives are offered today at 19 cents a peck at big food marts. Some new sweet potatoes are found at three pounds for a quarter. Italian onions are plentiful around 15 cents a pound, and another big shipment came in this week, when the steamer Exeter brought 2,042 additional baskets from Naples. California Bartlett pears are as low as 17 cents a dozen in some of the chain stores and up to 50 cents in Faneuil Hall stalls. Of course the degree of ripeness governs not only the price but the condition of the fruit upon arrival in the buyers' homes.

Leon Stone

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Aug. 6

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, Aug. 7

10:45 a. m.—WORL, The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:12 a. m.—W1XAL (15.13mc), Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

In the Boston Shops

By Janet Treat

Perhaps you will recall that we recently described the "Steem-Electric" iron which we saw demonstrated at Jordan Marsh in glowing terms. At the time we hadn't used one personally. Now that our household actually possesses one we can use even more glowing terms of description. Suppose your pet white blouse is soiled, and you've simply got to wear it the first thing in the morning. All you have to do is wash it out, let it dry overnight, and then press it out. No bothering with sprinkling and rolling at all! And it's equally good at pressing suits and dresses after they've been worn and are somewhat wrinkled. The "Steem-Electric" business seems to steam out every line. $12.50.

* * *

Hats Definitely Out of Ordinary

Not that they don't have a flock of inexpensive millinery as well, but the next time you decide to throw caution to the winds as far as your clothes budget is concerned, and go in for a hat that's definitely out of the ordinary, let us suggest Conrad's.

Their collection of Hattie Carnegie small hats are something to look at, with their ostrich plumes swooping down over one eye, and folds of velvet molding the head in back, but their audacious number that's nothing more than a piece of mink and a wool snood is something else again, and then some! To be sure it's be $55 . . . but we warned you in the beginning, didn't we? Quite a piece of mink on this hat, plus oodles of style . . . In fact this hat is literally nothing but a crown of mink. Naturally something has to hold it on, and that something is a snood. Which for the benefit of the unititiated, is in this case wool that looks as if it had been loosely crocheted. It "gives," and you pull it down low on the back of your hair, so that every lock is either gathered up inside it, or acts as a protective covering. Depending on whether you're wearing your hair short or long.

* * *

Fur-Trimmed Suits at Low Cost

At Chandler's they thought this would be a nice time to offer some of their fur-trimmed suits to the public for $39. That's the price at the moment; if you go waiting until next month you'll be spending at least $10 more, and getting the same thing. These suits are the usual classic affairs that are almost a "must-have" in anybody's wardrobe. Three piecers too, which means that loads of wardrobe problems are solved with just one suit. They've made up in tweed . . . in such colors as brown, green, blue and plum, and the outside coat has a generous wolf collar. You can wear the skirt with frilly blouses and jelly-bean sweaters (those are the cotton knits that come in all the bean colors, for only a dollar) or with the matching buttoned-up jacket which makes a regulation suit. And then of course you can top it all with the coat, which you'll do doubt usually have folded over your arm for looks, anyhow.

* * *

Here Is a Gown Worth Looking Over

Once more history repeats itself . . . this time in such furbelows as are shown in Jay's hoop-skirted dinner-and-dancing gown. Of Victorian blue, there's a great deal of the "airy, fairy" about it, for the skirt practically never ends . . . there's so much fullness. And all around the edge of the skirt, as well as the low neckline is a fluting of fine pleated velvet of the same color, or a contrast if you prefer. Short puff sleeves, and of course the bodice is very, very slim. That is, in contrast to the full skirt.

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Feature

Tobin Studies Relief Plans

(Continued from Page 1)

other tax bases outside of property levies. Mayor Tobin supported the sales tax proposal.

2. As probably the most promising of its long-range recommendations, the Bureau asks for a broad gauged study of local welfare problems. This would include organized efforts to refit welfare recipients for jobs. Vocational training for relief recipients might be started, and a general community-wide co-operative drive made to find jobs for those now receiving help from the city.

Mayor Helped Plumbers

On this score, it is recalled that Mayor Tobin, while a member of the School Committee, was able to have school facilities used to teach Boston plumbers the new technique of welding pipe instead of threading it. This resulted in many local jobs being secured that had previously been given to New York plumbers. At another time a shortage of stenographers equipped to do legal work was noted, a special class begun and several jobs secured. Employment gains might be fostered if continuous, concentrated effort were directed toward them, the Bureau believes, in asking study by competent persons of the potentialities of more extended employment effort on the part of the local agencies.

3. Maximum use of Federal WPA for employable cases on city relief rolls is advised by the Bureau. Theoretically, the Bureau explains the WPA is presumed to take care of men and women ready and able to work, while city welfare is supposed to care for those unable to work for one reason or another. In its examination of Boston relief, however, the Bureau states it found this theory is not working out in actual practice, in view of the large group of "employables" now receiving dependent aid and soldiers' relief from the city.

As a further example of apparent failure of federal and local relief programs to dovetail, the Bureau observes that when the WPA reduced its rolls in July and August of 1937, some 5,512 WPA workers were laid off in Boston, but the net gain of dependent aid cases in Boston was less than 1000. "Within limits," the Bureau reports, "WPA may go up or down without reference to the need for direct relief."

Boston's Indigent Methods

In explaining why even a sudden upturn in business conditions would not end the relief problem facing the city, the Bureau gives a rounded picture designed for the layman of how Boston takes care of its indigent. There are four general classifications of help given, the Bureau reports. These are:

(1) Dependent Aid, usually known as direct relief and consisting of money or subsistence requirements to both employable and unemployable needy.

(2) Soldiers' Relief available for war veterans, or their dependents.

(3) Old-age assistance available to needy persons over 65.

(4) Mothers' Aid for families in need because of desertion, prison sentence, death and other factors eliminating the wage-earner from families with children. It is designed primarily to allow minor children to grow up in home surroundings.

About half the 14,000 in the dependent aid classification, would be classed as "unemployable" according to Welfare Department standards, the Bureau found. This is to say, even if business improved, these men and women, because of loss of skill advanced age, or other reasons, would not secure jobs. It is in this group that the Bureau believes rehabilitation work is required.

Of the 1,412 on Soldiers' Relief in June, only 437 were classed as suited for employment by the Soldiers' Relief Department. This means a sizeable load for the city regardless of economic improvement.

Mothers' aid, expected to reach the 3,000 mark by the end of the year—a rise from 1,400 in the early years of the depression—is another type of expenditure not likely to be drastically reduced by better business.

Many Are Unemployable

In fact, the Bureau concludes, of the 54,000 Boston relief cases on the rolls last month, some 23,000 are "unemployable."

"If the analysis were carried still further," the Bureau states, "and allowance made for persons in public institutions or receiving other charitable support, the number of dependents in Boston would undoubtedly reach a still more disheartening total."

Backing up its assertion that Boston now stands at the fore in its per capita relief expenditures, the Bureau cites Boston's cost of $30.12 per capita over a recent 10-months period. This compares with New York's $30.01, San Francisco's $23.49, Philadelphia's $21.14, St. Louis' $12.63.

Expressing surprise that Federal funds have so largely supplemented rather than supplanted city expenditures, the Bureau points out that while Federal spending had risen from $3,094,000 in 1933 to $19,009,000 last year, Boston yearly welfare costs of $11,727,000 in 1933 had only dropped to $8,141,000 last year. During the same period, additional state assistance for Boston cases rose from $1,568,000 to $2,500,000.

The Bureau appends to its report tables showing the huge post-war growth of public relief in Boston. During the twenties relief costs ranged between $1.88 and $3.84 per capita. After 1930 costs skyrocketed to a maximum of $39.63 per capta.

Corrigan

(Continued from Page 9)

Common, and Park Streets to City Square for a five-minute stop, before going on through Washington Street North, Haymarket Square, Sudbury Street, Scollay Square, Tremont Street, and School Street to City Hall for a 25-minute stop. Then after traversing sections of School, Washington, Court, Tremont, and Park Streets the parade will reach the State House for a 30-minute stop. After that it will get under way once more and go along Beacon and Charles Streets to the main gate of Boston Common and on in to the Parkman Bandstand for an indefinite stop. Finally the party will leave from the main gate of the Common and will go along Charles, Beacon, and Arlington Streets to the Statler Hotel. Six hundred policemen will be stationed along the route.

All Boston radio stations are expected to broadcast events at the airport, the Parkman Bandstand and the Copley-Plaza. The airport program will also be sent by shortwave to listeners in Ireland.

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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	1,100,000
Previous day	609,600
1938 volume to date	159,763,983
1937 volume to date	252,996,127

Leading Stocks Rise Moderately; Trading Picks Up

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (AP)—Buying of stocks broadened out in afternoon trading today, giving impetus to the market's creeping advance.

Near the closing hour, many issues were up fractions to more than 2 points, some to new peaks for the year. Demand centered on industrials but rails also did better after the weekly carloadings report disclosed a moderate gain.

Transactions, picking up on the rise, ran at the rate of about 1,000,000 shares for the full session.

Steel, motor and rubber stocks were prominent on the forward tilt.

New 1938 peaks were reached by General Motors, American Can, Continental Can and Greyhound Corporation, among others.

Prominent on the upturn were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Caterpillar Tractor, Anaconda, American Smelting, Phelps Dodge, du Pont, Union Carbide, Allied Chemical, U. S. Gypsum, Celanese and Loew's.

Aluminum Ltd. got up more than 5 points on the curb. Lesser advances were shown for Carrier Corporation, Casco Products, Lockheed Aircraft, Mead Johnson and N. J. Zinc.

Both steels and motors attracted attention as production in these fields was expected to move ahead briskly. Several of the important motor manufacturers reported deliveries of cars and trucks in July topped those of June against a normal decline in this month. Recessions for other automobile makers were less than usual for July.

Some shares such as du Pont and Celanese drew followings on reports that July industrial rayon shipments were exceptionally large.

Rubber company issues were benefitted by indications sales of replacement tires, beginning in July, have sharply reversed the trend of earlier months and are currently better than last season.

Bonds Are Firmer

The bond market developed a somewhat firmer tone today, with selected rail issues showing recovery trends after a decline for several days.

Illinois Central 4¾s, M-K-T 5s of '62, Pennsylvania General 4½s of '65, Southern Pacific 4½ of '68, Southern Railway 4s, B. & O. first 5s and 4s were up fractions to more than a point.

Other rails continued lower, including New York Central 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s and Erie 5s of '75.

Industrials were generally stronger and on the upside were Bethlehem Steel 3¾s and 4¼s, Loews 3½s, Shell Union 3½s. Utilities did little either way.

U. S. Government obligations were slightly improved in light trading. Japanese issues advanced in the foreign list.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Stocks were quiet today, most business consisting of closing out the current account. The market closed steady with industrials in better demand. Mines had a firm tone, especially Kaffirs. Transatlantics opened at about a parity and added fractions as the session progressed. Gilt-edged issues and foreign bonds held even.

Paris: Bourse issues advanced substantially in a firm market today. Industrials were widest gainers. Demand for internationals tapered in later trading but most net gains were maintained at the close. Bank of France was up 50 points, Royal Dutch was ahead 15 points and Suez Canal added 10.

Liverpool: Weakness at Winnipeg this morning erased most early gains in wheat futures today. Firm at the outset on good outside buying influenced by Canada's wheat board announcement of 80 cents a bushel payments, the market eased to finish ⅛ higher to ¼ lower.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Accumulated				
Artloom Cp pf	$1.75	..	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Carman & Co A	$1	..	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Cent Ill P S $6 pf	$1	..	Sep. 15	Aug. 20
Cent Ill P S 6% pf	$1	..	Sep. 15	Aug. 20
Reduced				
Metropolitan Investments, Inc	15c	..	Aug. 15	Aug. 6
Seasoned Investments, Inc	15c	..	Aug. 15	Aug. 6
Initial				
Bankers Natl Investing Cp (Del) A	8c	..	Aug. 25	Aug. 10
Bankers Natl Investing Cp (Del) B	8c		Aug. 25	Aug. 10
Gatineau Pwr ...	20c	Q	Sept. 15	Aug. 20
Special				
Loew's, Inc	$1	..	Aug. 25	Aug. 15
Optional				
Reeves (Danl)	12½c		Sept. 15	Aug. 31
*Payable in cash or preferred stock.				
Regular				
Amer Factor, Ltd	10c	M	Aug. 10	July 3
Am Invest Co (Ill)	40c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Bankers Nat Inv Cp (Del) 60c pf	15c	Q	Aug. 25	Aug. 10
Bird & Son, Inc 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Boott Mills	$1	Q	Aug. 1	July 23
Cent Ark P S Cp 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Crown Cork & S Co. Inc $2.25 pf	56¼c	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 31
Crum & Forster Ins Shrs A & B	30c		Aug. 31	Aug. 19
Crum & Forster Ins ShrsCorp7% pf	$1.75	Q	Aug. 31	Aug. 19
Electrolux Corp	40c	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 15
Foundation Petrol, Ltd	2½c		Sep. 3	Aug. 20
Gatineau Pwr pf	$1.25	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 1
Hamilton Tr Shrs (Denver, Col)	*	..	July 31	June 30
*$0.150518 per share				
Midco Oil Corp	25c	Q	Aug. 25	Aug. 15
Monarch Roy, Ltd	14c	..	Sep. 3	Aug. 20
Moran Tow Cp, 7% participat pf	35c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 10
Royalty Inc Shrs A	45-1000		Aug. 25	July 30
Reeves (D) pf	$1.62½	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 31
Spear & Co 1st & 2d pf	$1.37½	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Toledo Ed 7% pf	58⅓	M	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Do 6% pf	50c	M	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Do 5% pf	41⅔c	M	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
United Inv Shrs, Inc Series A	95-1000c		July 15	June 30
Do. Series C	1 51-100c		July 15	June 30
US Envelope pf	$3.50	S	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
US Potash 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 1

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Aug. 3: Receipts $39,795,498.72; expenditures $28,838,202.80; net balance $2,185,744,298.85, including $1,592,699,718.77 working balance; customs receipts for the month $2,512,944.93. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $423,123,939.29; expenditures $891,877,509.75, including $244,815,338.43 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures $468,753,650.46; gross debt $37,275,027,032.56, an increase of $49,242,368.74 over the previous day; gold assets $13,024,628,231.65.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
52	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	51	51	51	
119¾	119⅝	Abbott Lab pf (4½)	1	119¾	119¾	119¾	Jul 22
52	28	Acme Stl (1)	1	41	41	41	+1
12¾	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	8	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅝
21¾	14½	Adams-Millis (1e)	1	21	21	21	+ ¼
25⅜	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	1	25½	25½	25½	+ ½
65¾	40	Air Reduction (1a)	8	62¼	61	62¼	+2
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	4	*1¼	1¼	1¼	Aug 4
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau (.60a)	34	11⅝	11	11¼	— ⅜
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	2	1	1	1	
17⅜	5½	Alleghany pf xw	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¾
17⅞	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	24	12	11	12	+1½
17¼	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	2	10⅞	9¼	10⅞	+2⅛
17½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	2	12¼	12	12	Aug 2
21¾	11⅝	Allegheny Steel	3	19	18½	19	+ ¾
10	4½	Allen Industries	3	10	9¾	10	+ ¾
184	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	7	181	179½	180	+1
11¼	7	Allied Kid (½e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jul 27
14⅞	8⅝	Allied Mills (½e)	3	14	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
12	4½	Allied Strs	43	11⅜	10½	11¼	+ ⅞
68⅛	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	63	63	63	
54½	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (¾e)	38	52¾	50	52¾	+2¾
17¾	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	5	18⅜	18	18¼	+ ⅜
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	20	20	20	Jul 21
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	8	75	71½	75	+5
83	49	Am Ag Ch Del (2¼e)	21	84¾	80¼	84¾	+4½
23⅛	10	Am Bank Note (.60e)	7	19⅞	19	19⅞	+1⅛
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe (½e)	6	41	40	41	+ ¾
101	80¾	Am Can (4)	76	102⅛	100	101½	+1½
167½	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	167½	167½	167½	
32¼	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	9	29	28½	29	+ ¾
53	28	Am Car&F pf (2½e)	2	49	49	49	+2
22¾	9½	Am Ch&Cable (.40e)	26	21¾	20½	21¾	+1½
104¼	89½	Am Ch & Cbl pf (5)	1	104¼	104¼	104¼	Jul 19
116	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	116	116	116	+ ⅛
9¾	4½	Am Colortype	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Aug 3
14¾	9	Am Coml Alco	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	Aug 4
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	8	5½	5¼	5½	
6¾	4	Am European	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Aug 4
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	3	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	16½	16½	16½	Aug 3
25¼	13⅝	Am & F P $7 pf	1	21	21	21	+ ¾
12¾	5⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅝
12	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	11	11	11	Aug 2
5⅛	2	Am Hide & Leather	6	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ⅛
27	12	Am Hide & L pf	1	26½	26½	26½	Jul 26
42½	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	2	41½	41½	41½	Aug 4
2¼	1½	Am Ice	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Aug 4
20¼	13¾	Am Ice pf (1e)	1	18½	18½	18½	+1⅜
8¾	4⅛	Am International	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ¼
24¾	12⅜	Am Locomotive	16	22¾	21½	22¼	+ ¾
74¼	44	Am Locomotive pf	1	71½	71½	71½	Jul 26
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (.60e)	3	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Aug 3
38¾	23	Am Metal (½e)	8	35¾	35¼	35¾	+ ¾
112½	89½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	3	112½	112½	112½	Jul 30
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	20	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ¼
41⅜	19	Am P & L$6pf (2¼k)	2	37	37	37	+ ¼
37⅜	16⅛	Am P & L$5pf (1⅞k)	2	32½	32½	32½	Aug 4
17	9	Am Rad & St S	73	16	15⅝	16	+ ½
22⅞	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	24	21	20¼	21	+1
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf(4½)	2	79	79	79	— ¼
20⅞	15⅝	Am Safety Raz (1.60)	1	18½	18½	18½	Aug 2
15¾	7⅛	Am Seating	2	14½	14½	14½	+ ½
56¾	28⅛	Am Smelt & R (1¾e)	41	51¼	50	51¼	+2
131	103	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	131	131	131	Aug 4
55¾	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	55¾	55¾	55¾	+ ¼
34¾	15⅝	Am Stl Fdrs	28	29¾	29	29¾	+1½
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	1	9	9	9	Aug 3
14	12	Am Stove	1	14	14	14	Jul 30
31	21½	Am Sugar Ref (1¼e)	2	27	27	27	—1
118⅛	101⅜	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	113	113	113	
20¼	12⅝	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	29	141¾	141	141¾	
85½	58	Am Tobacco (5)	4	87¼	86	87¼	+1¾
89¾	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	16	90⅛	89¼	90	+ ¼
142	130	Am Tob pf (6)	2	141	141	141	Jul 30
8½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	3	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
13½	6	Am Wat Wks	47	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅜
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	90¾	90¾	90¾	Aug 3
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	6	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+ ¼
43	23⅝	Am Wool pf	4	38⅝	37½	38⅝	+1⅞
9½	4⅜	Am Zinc L & S	9	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ¼
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	43	43	43	Jul 25
38	21	Anaconda	137	37	36¼	36⅞	+1
50	29	Anacon W & C	2	48	47	47	Jul 27
21	10¾	Anchor Hoc Gl (.30e)	14	21⅞	21	21	+ ¼
19	10	Andes Copper	2	17¼	17	17¼	Aug 2
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jul 25
30¾	20	Arch-Dan. M (1e)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	Aug 4
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	100	100	100	
7	3⅞	Arm Ill	21	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	1	55	55	55	
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Mar19
47½	24¼	Armstrong Cork	12	43⅜	42⅝	43⅜	+ ⅜
11	5½	Arnold Const (½e)	2	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
7⅜	2½	Artloom Corp	4	6¼	6	6¼	+ ½
11¾	4	Assd Dry Goods	15	10⅜	10	10⅜	+ ½
70½	52	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	5	70½	67	70½	Jul 12
72½	56	Assd D Gds2pf(5⅝k)	3	72½	70	71	Jul 29
35	27	Associates Inv (2)	2	34	34	34	Aug 3
42	22¼	Atch T & S F	28	38⅛	36½	38	+2
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	4	53	51¾	53	+1
27⅜	14	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	8	23⅝	22⅞	23⅝	+ ⅞
8¼	3¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	7½	7½	7½	Aug 2
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	1	12	12	12	Jul 29
27⅜	17⅜	Atl Refining (1)	52	24⅝	23⅞	24⅝	+ ¼
107½	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	2	107	107	107	Jul 30
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¼e)	3	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
45⅛	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	+1⅜
58	36	Atlas Powder (1½e)	3	56½	56	56	— ¾
7½	4½	Atlas Tack	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Aug 4
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	4	4¼	4	4¼	+ ¼
3⅝	2	Aust Nichols	1	3	3	3	Jul 29
4¾	2½	Aviat'n Corp (.18½e)	28	4¾	4⅜	4¾	+ ⅜
		B					
11¾	5	Bald Loco ct	17	10¾	10⅜	10¾	+ ⅝
11	4	Balt & Ohio	65	9¼	8¾	9¼	+ ⅜
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	27	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	+ ½
36	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	5	35	34½	34½	Jul 27
23⅜	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	9	20⅞	20¼	20⅞	+ ⅜
13⅛	5	Barker Bros	2	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
21⅜	10½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	36	19⅞	19⅜	19⅞	+ ½
17¼	9	Bayuk Cigar (.56¼e)	13	16	15⅝	16	
18½	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	6	17½	17¼	17¼	Aug 3
96½	90½	Beat Crm pf ww (5)	1	93	93	93	Jun 13
115½	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	114	114	114	Aug 4
9	5¾	Belding Hem (½e)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
83	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	2	75¾	75¾	75¾	Jun 28
21¾	8⅝	Bendix Aviation	140	21¾	21	21½	+1
19	15⅛	Benef Ind Ln (.85e)	5	18⅞	18½	18½	
50¼	26⅞	Best & Co (1.92½e)	7	47½	46½	47½	+1¼
⅞	39⅞	Beth Steel	85	60¼	58¾	60	+2
16½	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ¼
99	57	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	97¾	97¾	97¾	— ¼
29	17⅛	Bigelow-Sanford	1	23½	23½	23½	— ¼
20¼	9¾	Black & Decker	1	18½	18½	18½	
19¼	10⅛	Blaw-Knox	24	18	17¼	18	+ ¾
35½	20⅛	Boeing Airplane	34	29⅜	28½	29	+ ⅜
30⅜	15⅝	Bohn Al & Brass	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ¾
14¼	9	Bond Strs	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	
19⅝	15	Borden Co (1e)	2	17¾	17½	17½	
33	16½	Borg-Warner	52	32½	30¾	32¼	+1¼
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
25⅛	14	Bower Roll Bear	4	25¼	25¼	25¼	+1
12⅝	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	42	12½	11⅝	12½	+1¼
34½	12¾	Briggs Mfg (¼e)	91	34½	33¾	34½	+1¼
38	20	Briggs & Strat (1½e)	3	38	37⅜	38	Jul 29
39½	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	3	39	39	39	— ¼
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Aug 3
10⅜	3⅝	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	6	9⅝	9¼	9¼	Aug 4
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	6	11⅜	11	11⅜	
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	Aug 3
21½	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	2	18⅜	18	18⅜	+ ⅞
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1e)	1	34½	34½	34½	Jul 30
10½	5½	Brunswick-Balke	4	10	9¾	10	+ ½
12⅞	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	7	11⅞	11¼	11¾	+ ⅝
6¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	14	6	5¾	6	+ ¼
5½	3	Budd Wheel	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
23⅜	13¼	Bullard Co	2	21	20½	21	Aug 4
39	15½	Bulova Watch (2½e)	*35	35½	34½	35½	+1
15½	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	31	15¾	14¾	15¾	+1
22¼	14½	Burr Add M (.40e)	11	20¼	19½	20⅛	+ ⅛
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Aug 2
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	Aug 1
10	5⅜	Butler Bros	5	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ½
24	16⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	21½	21½	21½	— ¼
4½	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	3	4	4	4	+ ¼
13⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	2	11¾	11⅝	11¾	Aug 4
22	13	Byron Jackson (1e)	4	20⅜	20	20⅜	+ ⅝
		C					
24½	15⅛	Calif Packing (1a)	6	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+ ⅜
50	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	50	50	50	Aug 1
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	9	2⅛	2	2	
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	10	9	8½	9	+ ¼
18½	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	15	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅞
21½	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale	29	20¼	19½	20¼	+ ⅞
8⅛	5	Canadian Pacific	16	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
42	21	Cannon Mills (1¼e)	2	40	40	40	Aug 3
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Aug 4
18¼	12⅝	Carpenter Stl (.20e)	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.10e)	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
107½	62½	Case (J I) Co	2	100½	100½	100½	+ ½
58	29⅝	Caterpil Tract (1½e)	8	55⅛	53⅞	55⅛	+1⅜
106	100½	Caterp Tract pf (5)	1	105½	105½	105½	Jul 7
22¾		Celanese Corp	88	22⅜	22	22⅜	+1⅛
94	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	2	89	89	89	Aug 3
25½	12⅛	Celotex Corp	3	23	22½	22¾	+ ⅞
28	19⅝	Cent Aguirre (1½)	5	20	19¾	20	
5⅝	2	Cent Foundry	7	5	4⅞	5	+ ¼
14	7	Cent RR NJ	1	14	14	14	Jul 28
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	3	6½	6⅜	6½	Aug 1
6⅞	3¼	Century Rib M	1	5½	5½	5½	—1
49¼	26¼	Cerro de Pas (3e)	10	48⅞	47½	48⅞	+1⅜
10½	4½	Certain-teed Prod	12	10	9¼	10	+ ¾
30½	18	Champ Pap & F	2	28	26⅞	28	+1¼
12¾	6	Checker Cab	3	12	12	12	Aug 3
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (1⅜e)	14	33¼	31¾	33	+2¼
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	Jul 11
48½	27¼	Ches Corp (1.85e)	2	39	39	39	
1¼	½	Chi & E Ill	1	½	½	½	
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	3	3	3	
1¾	¾	Chi & N West	5	1⅛	1	1⅛	
5¼	2	Chi & N West pf	1	5	5	5	Jul 29
1¼	½	Chi Great West	1	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Chi Great West pf	2	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
15⅞	8⅞	Chi Mail Order	3	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+1¼
1	⅛	Chi M St P & P	8	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
1⅞	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	3	1½	1½	1½	
16⅞	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	8	16	15½	16	+ ⅝
37	22	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	36	36	36	Aug 2
44	37½	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	42	42	42	Aug 1
1¼	⅜	Chi Rock Is & Pac	2	¾	¾	¾	
2⅛	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Aug 4
3	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	3	2⅛	2	2	Aug 4
12¾	8	Chi Yell Cab (¾e)	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	Aug 3
19¼	12	Chickasha Cot (⅜e)	4	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅝
10⅝	3¼	Childs Co	9	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅜
73½	35⅜	Chrysler Corp (¾e)	235	73⅝	72	73⅝	+2½
13½	10	City Ice & Fuel (.80e)	1	11	11	11	+ ¼
5⅛	2	City Stores	3	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅜
27	10⅝	Clark Equip	1	24	24	24	
27¾	15¼	Clev Graph Br (½e)	4	27	26½	27	+ ¾
45⅝	32½	Climax Molyb (.60e)	1	42	41¾	41¾	— ⅛
25¾	10½	Cluett Peabdy (.40e)	29	24⅝	22⅞	24⅝	+1⅝
142¾	105½	Coca-Cola (1e)	2	139	137½	137½	—1
60	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58½	58½	58½	+ ¼
13¾	7⅛	Colgate-Palm-P	14	13	12¾	13	+ ½
95½	79	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	95	95	95	
37⅜	13¼	Collins & Aik (1e)	26	36¼	35	36¼	+1⅛
20	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	6	17¾	17	17¾	+ ¾
22⅜	13½	Col Br'cast A (.90e)	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅝
22⅜	17	Col Br'cast B (.65e)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	Aug 4
9⅝	5⅛	Col Gas & El	29	7½	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
79	57	Col G & E pf A (6)	2	68	68	68	Aug 3
16½	9	Col Pict vtc (2½%f)	10	13½	13½	13½	
35⅜	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	33	33	33	Jul 30
98½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	5	90½	89	90½	+ ⅜
49½	23	Coml Credit (4)	17	49½	47⅝	49½	+2
103	84	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	103	103	103	Aug 3
54½	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	43	55⅜	54	55½	+2
107	90	Coml I T cv pf (4¼)	1	107	107	107	Jul 29
12¼	5⅞	Coml Solvents	79	12⅛	11⅜	11⅞	+ ⅛
2	1	Com'with & South	18	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
45	25	Com & So pf (2¼k)	3	39¼	38¾	39¼	+1¼
28	22⅛	Com'with Ed (1¼)	4	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	+ ¼
9⅛	3⅞	Conde Nast	3	8½	8½	8½	Aug 4
28	15	Congoleum-Nairn	29	25¼	24½	25	— ¾
8¼	6	Congress Cigar	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jul 13
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	5	16½	16	16	+ ¼
10⅛	4¼	Consol Cigar (⅜e)	1	9	9	9	— ¼
30½	17	Cons Edison (1½e)	34	28¼	27½	28¼	+ ½
100	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	3	99¾	99¾	99¾	+ ¼
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	1	1½	1½	1½	
8⅜	4½	Consol Film pf (½k)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
6⅜	2⅞	Cons Laundries	5	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	Aug 4
10¾	7	Consol Oil (.80)	83	10¼	10	10⅛	
103½	98¾	Consol Oil pf (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	Jul 5
7½	2⅝	Consol R R Cuba pf	2	4	4	4	— ⅛
½	¼	Consol Textile	2	¼	¼	¼	
5⅝	2¼	Consol'n Coal	7	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	Aug 3
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	19	19	19	Aug 4
89½	78	Consum Pow pf (4½)	1	88¼	88¼	88¼	+ ¼
17½	9¾	Container Corp	10	16	15½	16	+ ½
26⅞	8⅝	Cont Bak A	16	25⅜	24¼	25⅜	+1½
2¾	1¼	Cont Bak B	10	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
103½	65½	Cont Bak pf (2)	1	101	101	101	Aug 3
49	36½	Cont Can (1½e)	32	46¾	44¼	46¼	+2¼
112½	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	110½	110½	110½	— ½
11⅞	6	Cont Diam Fib	12	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅛
36	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	35	35	35	— ⅛
1⅜	⅞	Cont Motors	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
35⅜	21¼	Cont Oil Del (¾e)	31	35½	34⅞	35⅜	+ ⅜
19⅛	10	Cont Steel	1	17	17	17	Aug 2
69⅝	53	Corn Products (3)	18	69½	69¼	69½	+ ⅛
167⅝	162	Corn Products pf (7)	1	167	167	167	Aug 1
5¼	2¾	Coty Inc	6	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
36½	19	Crane Co	75	35½	34⅝	35¼	+ ⅜
113	85	Crane Co cv pf (5)	3	111½	111	111½	Aug 3
25⅜	21⅝	Cream of Wh (1½e)	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	Aug 3
10⅞	5⅛	Crosley Radio	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
39⅞	22¼	Crown Cork & S	5	35	34½	34⅝	+ ⅝
37	29	Crown C pf ww (2¼)	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	Aug 3
34¼	25½	Crown C pf xw (2¼)	2	33½	33½	33½	+ ¼
14⅞	7½	Cr'n Zellerbach (⅜e)	12	13⅝	13	13⅜	+ ⅜
82	58	Crown Zeller pf (5)	2	81	80	81	Jul 26
44⅜	19¼	Crucible Steel	26	37⅛	36½	37⅛	+ ⅜
94½	70	Crucible Stl pf	1	87	87	87	+1
1⅛	⅜	Cuba Co	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	
6¼	3	Cuban-Am Sugar	5	5	5	5	
21⅞	12	Cudahy Pack	1	18	18	18	Aug 1
7¼	4⅜	Curtis Publishing	16	6⅞	6	6⅞	+ ⅜
50½	35	Curtis Pub pf (2½k)	18	46⅞	45⅝	46⅞	+1⅛
6	3¼	Curtiss-Wright	185	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
24⅜	12⅝	Curtiss-Wright A	78	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	+ ¼
28¾	13¼	Cutler-Hammer	9	26	25	26	+1
		D					
8¾	4½	Davega Stores	3	7¾	7⅛	7¾	+ ½
15½	13¼	Davega St pf (1¼)	1	15½	15½	15½	Jul 28
11¼	6¼	Davison Chem	16	10⅞	10½	10⅝	+ ⅜
25¼	13⅝	Deere & Co	49	21⅝	21	21¼	+ ¼
25	19¾	Deere & Co pf (1.40)	5	23½	23¼	23½	
15½	9	Deisel-W-Gil (.40e)	4	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
17⅞	7½	Del & Hudson	98	19¾	17⅝	19¾	+2½
8½	4	Del Lack & West	16	7¾	7⅛	7¾	+ ¾
2½	1	Den & Rio G W pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
108	76	Detroit Edison (5e)	2	104¾	104¾	104¾	Aug 3
29¼	20¾	Diam Match (1¾a)	3	29¼	29	29¼	Aug 3
40	31½	Diam M pf (1½a)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ¼
10⅞	5	Diam T Motor	8	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
17½	13⅛	Distil Cp-Seag (1e)	9	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
76½	65½	Dist C-S pf ww (5)	1	76½	76½	76½	Aug 3
17	13	Dixie-Vortex	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	Aug 2
24	12	Doehler Die Cast	1	23½	23½	23½	+1
34¼	27¼	Dome Mines (½e)	15	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝	— ¼
8¼	4½	Dominion Stores	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Aug 4
54½	31	Douglas Aircraft	12	51⅞	51¼	51⅞	+1
140⅛	87⅛	Dow Chem (2¼e)	1	134	134	134	—2
24¼	15	Dresser Mfg A (1½g)	3	23¼	23¼	23¼	Jul 25
14	6½	Dresser Mfg B	1	12½	12½	12½	Aug 2
4¼	1¾	Dunhill Int	3	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
11	8½	Duplan Silk (1)	1	11	11	11	+ ½
132¾	90½	du Pont de N (1e)	40	131½	127¼	131⅜	+3⅜
137	130¾	du Pont deb (6)	1	135⅛	135⅛	135⅛	Aug 3
117½	109½	du Pont pf (4½)	4	117½	117½	117½	Aug 4
		E					
7⅛	3¼	Eastern Roll Mill	3	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
181	121½	Eastman Kodak (6)	4	178	177½	178	+1
21¾	10½	Eaton Mfg	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ¾
5⅜	2	Eitingon Schild	3	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ¼
4	2¼	El & Mus Ind (.19g)	2	3	3	3	
28¼	13¼	El Auto Lite (¼e)	34	27⅜	26⅝	27⅜	+1⅛
10⅝	6	Elec Boat (.60g)	32	9⅜	8¾	9⅜	+ ¾
13¾	6⅛	El Power & Lt	36	12¼	11¾	12	+ ⅜
41¾	18	El Pow & Lt $6 pf	1	37	37	37	
45½	22½	El Pow & Lt pf	7	40½	39	40½	+1½
31¼	21¾	El Storage Bat (2)	2	31	30	31	+1½
2	½	Elk Horn Coal	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Aug 3
2⅞	1⅝	Elk Horn Coal pf	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	Mar11
26	17	El Paso Nat Gas (2)	3	25⅜	25¼	25⅜	+ ⅜
44¾	33	Endicott-John (3)	2	44	43¾	44	+ ¾
7	2½	Eng Pub Service	17	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	+ ¼
57½	38½	Eng P S $5 pf (5)	1	56¼	56¼	56¼	Aug 4
62½	40	Eng P S pf ww (5½)	1	61¼	61¼	61¼	Aug 4
66⅝	46	Eng P S $6 pf (6)	1	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	Jul 25
2⅞	1½	Equit Office Bldg	2	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
6¼	1¾	Erie R R	13	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
9⅞	2¾	Erie 1 pf	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
7	2	Erie 2 pf	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
5¼	2⅛	Eureka V Cleaner	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
14⅝	5¼	Evans Products	5	12⅞	12	12⅞	+ ⅞
16⅝	8	Ex-Cell-O (.30e)	22	16⅛	15¾	16	+ ⅜
2⅛	1⅛	Exchange Buffet	1	2	2	2	
		F					
37⅜	19½	Fairbanks Morse	14	36½	34½	36½	+2
34¾	22½	Fajardo Sug (3e)	1	32½	32½	32½	
15¼	6⅞	Fed Lt & Traction	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	Jul 27
92	52½	Fed Mng & Smelt	1	89	89	89	Jul 29
99½	96½	Fed M & S pf (7)	1	99½	99½	99½	M'y 17
4⅞	2⅛	Fed Motor Truck	54	5¼	4¾	5⅛	+ ⅝
4⅝	1⅞	Fed Screw Works	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ¼
2⅛	1⅛	Fed Wat Svc A	1	1½	1½	1½	+ ¼
26	12⅞	Federat D Strs (¾e)	3	23⅞	23	23⅞	+ ⅞
90	67½	Fed D Strs pf (4¼)	1	90	90	90	Jul 27
35⅛	22½	Fid P Fire Ins (1.60a)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	
25⅛	16¼	Firestone T & R (1e)	28	22	21	22	+ ¾
96⅞	76	Firestone pf (6)	1	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	+ ½
34⅞	24½	First Nat Strs (1⅞e)	9	33¾	33⅛	33¼	— ⅜
24⅞	10⅞	Flintkote	35	23⅛	22¼	23¼	+1¼
29¾	19⅞	Florence Stove (1e)	2	27½	27½	27½	
21	15	Florsheim Sh A (⅜e)	8	20⅜	20	20⅜	+ ⅝
3	1¼	Follansbee Bros	5	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
33½	18	Food Machin'y (½e)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ¼
22	11	Foster Wheeler	8	20⅜	20	20¼	+ ⅛
5⅝	2½	Francisco Sugar	*1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Jul 19
30¼	19⅞	Freeport Sulph (2)	25	31¼	30	31¼	+1¼
		G—H					
2¾	1¼	Gabriel Co A	3	2½	2⅜	2½	Aug 4
5⅞	2½	Gair (Robert)	5	5	4¾	5	+ ⅛
18	10	Gair (Robert) pf	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	Aug 4
7⅞	4⅛	Gar Wood Ind	2	7⅜	7	7¼	+ ⅜
15¾	13½	Gaylord Cont (1)	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ¼
50	48	Gaylord C pf (2¾)	1	50	50	50	Aug 4
8½	4¼	Gen Am Invest	4	8½	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅜
100	82	Gen Am Inv pf (6)	5	98⅝	98¼	98⅝	+1⅛
51⅛	29	Gen Am Tr (1⅛e)	5	49½	49	49½	+ ⅜
11⅞	6½	Gen Baking (.40)	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
5⅝	2½	Gen Bronze	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Aug 3
13¼	5¾	Gen Cable	12	12	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
26⅞	11	Gen Cable A	2	23½	23½	23½	Aug 4
72	35	Gen Cable pf	1	68	68	68	Aug 4
28	20⅞	Gen Cigar (1e)	1	27	27	27	
45½	27¼	Gen Elec (½e)	148	42⅞	41¼	42⅞	+1⅝
36⅞	22⅞	Gen Foods (2)	21	35⅞	35¼	35⅞	+ ⅞
111¼	108⅝	Gen Foods pf (4½)	1	111	111	111	— ¼
1⅜	⅝	Gen Gas & El A	3	1	⅞	⅞	
68	50¾	Gen Mills (3)	1	67¾	67¾	67¾	+ ⅝
44¾	25⅛	Gen Motors (¾e)	506	46	44½	45⅞	+1⅜
121¼	111¾	Gen Motors pf (5)	1	121	121	121	
9⅞	4	Gen Out Advert	5	9	9	9	+ ½
45	21½	Gen Out Ad A (1k)	1	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	Aug 4
12⅛	6¾	Gen Print Ink (.20e)	3	11	11	11	— ¼
2⅜	1¼	Gen Pub Service	6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
26½	12¾	Gen Ry Signal	7	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+1⅛
2½	1	Gen Real & Util	9	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
24¾	13⅝	Gen Real & Util pf	2	22½	22½	22½	Aug 1
37⅝	15⅛	Gen Refractories	11	33⅝	33	33⅝	+ ⅞
16⅝	8½	Gen Thea Eq (½e)	5	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
20	14	Gen Time Inst	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	Jul 25
16	9⅛	Gen Tire & Rub	42	16⅜	14⅝	16¼	+1¼
11⅛	6½	Gillette Saf R (.40e)	17	8⅞	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
61	51	Gillette Saf R pf (5)	2	58	57	58	
15¾	5	Gimbel Bros	35	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	+1
67	37½	Gimbel Bros $6 pf (6)	1	63	63	63	
27¼	13	Glidden Co	5	24⅛	23	24⅛	+1⅛
51½	37	Glidden cv pf (2¼)	1	46	46	46	+1
3⅜	1¾	Gobel (Adolf)	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Aug 4
3⅞	2½	Goebel Brew	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
24⅝	10	Goodrich (BF)	126	25⅛	23⅞	25	+1¼
61⅝	32	Goodrich (BF) pf	10	59¼	57⅝	59¼	+2⅝
28⅞	15⅛	Goodyear T & R	181	29⅛	27⅛	29¼	+2¼
98	69¾	Goodyr T & R pf (5)	2	98⅛	98	98⅛	+1½
5⅝	2⅝	Goth Silk Hosiery	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Aug 4
2	¾	Graham-Paige Mot	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅞	2½	Granby Con Min	25	7⅜	6¾	7	+ ¼
2¼	1	Grand Union	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
13⅝	8	Grand Un pf (1k)	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	Aug 4
18⅛	10⅛	Granite City Steel	4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅝
30	19	Grant (W T) (1.40)	3	29	28⅜	29	+ ⅜
23⅝	20	Grant (W T) pf (1)	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	Aug 3
15⅛	9¼	Gt Nor Ir O ct (⅜e)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ¼
26⅞	12⅛	Gt Northern Ry pf	38	23⅞	21⅞	23⅛	+1⅝
32	23½	Gt West Sug (2.40a)	2	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+ ¼
25⅝	13⅝	Green (H L) (1.60a)	3	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞	+ ⅞
17	7⅛	GreyhoundCorp (.80)	226	17⅝	16⅞	17⅜	+ ⅝
11⅝	7⅛	Greyhound pf (.55)	8	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅜
1⅜	⅞	Guantan Sugar	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Aug 1
6½	3	Gulf Mob & North	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Jul 30
22	8	Gulf Mob & Nor pf	2	20½	20½	20½	— ½
28	24	Hack Water (¾e)	2	27	27	27	Jul 20
10½	5	Hall (W F) Printing	2	9½	9¼	9½	+ ½
21¼	12	Hamil Watch (¾e)	2	18	18	18	Aug 4
34⅜	15	Harb-Walker	4	29	28½	29	+ ¾
7¾	4⅛	Hat Corp Am A	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Aug 2
3½	1¼	Hayes Body	2	2½	2½	2½	Aug 4
98	76¾	Hazel-Atlas Gl (5)	1	96½	96½	96½	Aug 3
8⅝	5½	Hecker Prod (.60)	7	8	8	8	+ ⅛
95	80½	Helme (G W) (5a)	1	95	95	95	Jul 23
19⅝	10	Hercules Motor	12	19⅜	18⅝	19⅜	+ ½
65¼	42⅝	Hercules Powd (.65e)	3	60	59⅞	60	Aug 4
56½	40	Hershey Choc (3)	1	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	Aug 4
98⅝	80	Hershey cv pf (4a)	1	98	98	98	Aug 4
20	16½	Hinde&Dau Pa (¾e)	1	18½	18½	18½	Aug 1
42½	17	Holland Furn (1½e)	26	42⅜	41	42⅜	+1⅜
13⅝	5¾	Hollander (A)	3	13	13	13	
25⅝	11⅝	Holly Sugar (2e)	1	17½	17½	17½	Aug 3
65¾	48⅛	Homestake M (4½)	18	65⅛	64½	65	— ¼
30⅞	17½	Houd-Hersh A (2½)	1	29	29	29	
15⅞	6	Houd-Hershey B	32	15¾	14½	15⅜	+1⅛
64	46½	Household Fin (4)	3	64¾	64½	64¾	+ ¾
100	83½	Household F pf (5)	3	98⅛	97½	98¼	Aug 3
9¾	5	Houston Oil	32	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅜
53⅝	23½	Howe Sound (3)	8	49	48½	49	+1½
3⅜	1⅝	Hudson & Man	1	2½	2½	2½	Aug 3
9⅝	3	Hudson & Man pf	1	9	9	9	Jul 29
30⅞	20⅝	Hudson B M&S (¾e)	26	31	30⅝	31	— ½
10	5	Hudson Motor	12	9½	9¼	9½	+ ½
1⅞	½	Hupp Motor	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
		I					
14	6⅛	Illinois Central	34	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅞
24⅛	12	Ill Central pf	1	21	21	21	
10¼	4	Indian Refining	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Jul 27
26¼	14⅜	Indust Rayon	30	27	25⅞	27	+1⅛
96	60	Inger Rand (4e)	*2	95½	95	95½	+2½
82	56¼	Inland Steel (2e)	4	75	74	75	+2
16⅞	7⅛	Inspirat Copper	50	16⅜	15⅞	16⅜	+ ⅝
5⅛	3⅝	Insuransh ct (.10e)	1	5	5	5	Aug 3
6¾	2⅞	Interb Rap Trans	1	6	6	6	Aug 4
26½	15	Interchem Corp	2	22½	22½	22½	Aug 2
5⅝	2	Intercon Rubber	11	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ¼
13½	6⅞	Interlake Iron	61	13⅜	12½	13⅜	+ ¾
3⅞	2	Int Agricultural	4	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
29	15	Int Agr pr pf (2k)	1	27	27	27	— ⅛
168	130	Int Bus Machine (6a)	1	166	166	166	—1
70	48	Int Harvester (1¾e)	37	63½	62⅛	62½	
156	141	Int Harvester pf (7)	1	155	155	155	+1¼
7¾	3⅛	Int Hydro-Elec A	6	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
4⅞	2	Int Mer Marine	4	4	3¾	4	+ ¼
11⅞	6¾	Int Mining (¼e)	2	10¼	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
52¾	36⅞	Int Nick Can (1½e)	94	51⅜	50⅝	51⅜	+1
140	132	Int Nick Can pf (7)	1	140	140	140	Jul 23
11⅝	4¼	Int Paper & Pow	41	10½	10	10½	+ ⅝
47⅞	18⅝	Int Paper & Pow pf	16	44½	43¼	44½	+1⅜
24¾	19½	Int Salt (1½)	3	24	24	24	
35⅜	28	Int Shoe (1⅜e)	3	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
23½	12	Int Silver	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	Aug 4
10⅜	5½	Int Tel & Tel	32	9¼	9	9⅛	+ ¼
10⅞	6	Int T & T for ct	2	9½	9¼	9½	+ ¼
15⅝	6⅝	Interst Dept Strs	12	14⅜	14⅛	14½	+ ¾
12¾	8	Intertype (.20e)	6	12¾	12½	12¾	Jul 25
24	16	Island Crk Coal (1e)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ¼
		J—K					
70	44¼	Jewel Tea (4)	1	70½	70½	70½	+ ½
99¼	58	Johns-Manville	17	95	93	95	+1
24½	12½	Kalam St & F (½e)	1	21	21	21	Aug 4
13⅛	5½	Kan City South	12	11¼	11	11⅛	+1
24½	12	Kan City South pf	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	Aug 3
21	12½	Kaufmn Dept (.90e)	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	Jul 27
15	10½	Kayser (J)	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
11¾	4¾	Kelsey-Hayes Wh A	1	11	11	11	Aug 4
8⅜	3	Kelsey-Hayes Wh B	5	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅜
44	26⅞	Kennecott Cop (¾e)	87	42⅝	41⅜	42⅝	+1⅜
11⅝	6½	Keyst S & W (.55e)	6	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
30	19	Kimberly-Clark (1)	1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ¼
3⅜	1¼	Kinney (G R) Co	17	3	2⅞	3	
19⅝	15½	Kresge (S S) (.60e)	9	19½	19	19½	+ ½
8	2½	Kresge Dept Stores	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Aug 2
31⅞	22	Kress (S H) (1.60)	2	30½	30	30	—1½
17½	12⅜	Kroger Groc (1.60)	3	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ¼
		L					
14¾	8½	Lambert Co (1⅛e)	4	14	13⅞	13⅞	Aug 3
7½	3⅛	Lane Bryant	1	7½	7½	7½	Jul 20
19⅝	10⅛	Lee Rub & Tire (½e)	6	19	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅝
25	13½	Lehigh Port C (¾e)	3	24	23¼	23¼	+ ⅝
1⅛	½	Lehigh Val Coal	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Aug 3
5¼	1⅞	Lehigh Val Coal pf	1	4	4	4	
9¼	3	Leh Val RR	8	6	5⅝	6	
29	19¾	Lehman Corp (.70e)	14	27¼	26½	27¼	+ ¾
11	6⅞	Lehn & Fink (½e)	2	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	Aug 4
33	19¾	Lerner Stores (2)	3	31½	31	31½	+1½
48	23¼	Lib-O-F Glass (¾e)	14	47½	45⅞	47½	+2
9	6	Libby, McN & L	2	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	
33½	25	Life Savers (1.60a)	1	32	32	32	Aug 4
100	81	Liggett & Myers (4a)	2	100	99½	100	+1
103⅝	81½	Liggett & My B (4a)	5	103½	103	103½	
169	157	Liggett & My pf (7)	2	169	169	169	Jul 29
18	14⅝	Lily Tulip Cup (1½)	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	Jul 27
37½	20¼	Lima Locomotive	2	32½	32½	32½	+1
48	29	Link Belt (1e)	2	46⅞	46	46⅞	— ¼
21½	12⅛	Liquid Carb (.80e)	3	19⅞	19	19⅞	+ ¾
56¼	33	Loew's Inc (2e)	28	50⅜	49⅛	50⅛	+1⅛
107¼	102	Loew's Inc pf (6½)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Aug 4
2¾	¾	Loft Inc	6	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
56	26	Lone Star Cem (3)	3	54½	54	54	+ ⅝
6⅛	2½	Long-Bell Lumb A	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
27⅞	14⅝	Loose-Wil Bis (.80e)	8	20⅝	20½	20½	Aug 4
21¾	13⅛	Lorillard (P) (1.20)	7	20	19¾	20	
56⅜	29⅛	Louisv & Nash	6	44	42¾	44	+1⅝
18⅛	12½	Louisv G & E A (1½)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
21¼	12½	Ludlum Steel	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Aug 4
		M					
31⅝	22	MacAnd&Forbes (2a)	1	31	31	31	Aug 4
29	18	Mack Trucks	26	28⅛	27	28	+1½
46	24⅞	Macy (R H) Co (2)	28	45⅜	44⅛	45⅜	+2
15¼	10	Mad Sq Gar (1.40e)	3	14½	14½	14½	Aug 1
33⅜	18¼	Magma Cop (.70b)	5	31¾	31	31¾	+ ⅜
2⅛	¾	Manati Sugar	1	1½	1½	1½	Aug 3
9	4⅞	Mandel Bros (⅜e)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Jul 25
9	2⅝	Manh Ry mod gtd	4	8⅝	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
18	9	Manhattan Shirt (1)	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ½
2⅝	1½	Maracaibo Oil Expl	7	2	2	2	Aug 3
7⅞	5	Marine Midl	18	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
14½	5⅛	Marshall Field	20	13⅜	12⅞	13¼	+ ⅝
29⅞	14⅛	Martin (G L) Co	30	25⅜	25	25⅜	+ ⅝
4⅞	2¼	Martin-Parry	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Aug 4
51	25	Masonite Cp (1e)	16	52½	50⅝	52½	+1½
30⅞	19⅝	Mathieson Alk (1½)	2	29½	29	29½	
51	28½	May Dept Stores (3)	2	49½	49	49½	+ ⅝
6⅝	3½	Maytag Co	10	7	6½	7	+ ⅜
28¼	18⅜	Maytag Co pf	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	Aug 3
15⅞	8⅝	McCall Corp (1)	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅞
12⅞	6	McCrory Stores	16	12¼	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
80	61	McCrory Strs pf (6)	1	80	80	80	Jul 13
17⅝	10	McGraw Elec (1)	4	17½	17	17½	+ ⅛
12⅜	7	McGraw-Hill	4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	Jul 29
47⅞	35½	McIntyre Porc (2)	32	47⅝	47	47	— ½
26⅛	13⅛	McKeesport Tin	32	23¼	22	23	+ ¼
8¼	5⅜	McKess & Robbins	7	7½	7¼	7½	+ ¼
35½	27	McKess & Rob pf (3)	1	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
10½	5	McLellan Strs (.40e)	3	10	10	10	+ ¼
15⅝	6¾	Mead Corp	3	14⅜	13½	14⅜	+ ⅞
68	50	Mead pf B ww (5½)	1	66	66	66	Aug 4
57½	32½	Melville Shoe (2⅜e)	1	51¼	51¼	51¼	Aug 4
6½	3⅛	Mengel Co	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ¼
47½	26¾	MestaMachine (2½e)	7	45	44½	45	
12¼	5¾	Miami Copper	7	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	+ ¼
22⅝	12¼	Mid Cont Pet (¼e)	26	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	
28⅝	15⅛	Midland Steel	4	27½	27	27½	+ ⅜
87	46½	Minn H Reg (1½e)	9	79½	78	79½	+ ½
8	4	Minn-Moline	10	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅜
72	35	Minn-Moline pf	3	70	70	70	Aug 3
¾	⅛	Minn St P & SS M	10	¼	¼	¼	Jul 25
1⅛	⅜	Minn St P & SS M pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
17¾	10⅝	Mission Corp (1e)	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
3⅜	1½	Mo-Kan-Texas	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
11½	4¾	Mo-Kan-Texas pf	14	10¼	9½	10¼	+ ⅞
2⅜	¾	Mo Pacific	2	1½	1½	1½	Jul 27
3⅝	1¼	Mo Pacific pf	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jul 31
18⅜	10	Mohawk Carpet	1	16½	16½	16½	
94½	67	Monsanto Chem	12	95	94	95	+1½
49⅝	25	Montgom W'd (1¼e)	222	49⅝	47⅜	49½	+2⅛
38⅜	22¼	Morrell (J) & Co	3	38⅜	38⅛	38⅜	Aug 3
22⅜	10½	Motor Products	15	22	21½	22	+1
14¾	8	Motor Wheel	8	14¼	14¼	14⅜	+ ¼
28⅝	11⅝	Mueller Brass	5	27¼	26⅞	27¼	+1⅜
8¼	4	Mullins Mfg B	4	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅜
15½	9¼	Munsingwear (¼e)	1	14	14	14	Jul 28
58	34¾	Murphy (G C) (3)	1	56½	56½	56½	Aug 1
10¼	4	Murray Corp	29	9⅞	9⅜	9⅞	+ ½
53	37¼	Myers (F E) (1½e)	2	54	54	54	Jul 29
		N					
12½	6¾	Nash-Kelvinator	34	10⅞	10⅜	10¾	+ ¼
14⅜	8⅛	Nat Acme	16	14¼	13⅛	14¼	+ ¾
10¾	6	Nat Aviation	10	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ¼
25¼	15½	Nat Biscuit (1.20e)	34	23¾	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
159⅞	150	Nat Biscuit pf (7)	3	158	158	158	Aug 3
17¾	10¼	Nat Bond & I (.56e)	3	15¾	15¾	15¾	Aug 3
85	65	Nat B & I pf ww (5)	1	85	85	85	Jul 25
46½	37½	Nat Bond & S (¾e)	3	46¼	46¼	46¼	Aug 3
30⅝	12½	Nat Cash Reg (¾e)	37	29⅝	28¾	29½	+ ⅞
16½	11⅞	Nat Dairy Pr (1.20)	8	16	15¾	16	+ ¾
10¾	3½	Nat Dept Stores	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
6⅜	3⅛	Nat Dept Stores pf	1	6	6	6	Jul 29
26⅝	17¼	Nat Distillers (2)	29	26⅝	26	26¼	+ ⅛
20⅞	11⅛	Nat Enam & Stpg	1	18½	18½	18½	—1
13	5	Nat Gypsum	52	12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ⅝
31	17⅛	Nat Lead (½)	33	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛	+ ½
161½	154	Nat Lead pf A (7)	2	161½	161½	161½	Aug 2
25	13¼	Nat Mal & Stl Cas	1	22	22	22	+1
8⅛	5	Nat Pow & Lt (.60)	21	7	7	7	
66⅛	44⅜	Nat Steel (½e)	9	60¾	60	60¾	+ ⅝
23	14⅛	Nat Supply	34	19½	18⅛	19⅛	+ ⅜
75	70	Nat Supply 6% pf (6)	1	75	75	75	Aug 3
82	63	Nat Sup5½%pf (5½)	3	76	75½	75½	—2⅝
30	21	Nat Sup $2 pf (2)	12	27½	27	27	—1
4½	2½	Nat Tea	1	3½	3½	3½	
12⅝	7⅝	Natomas Co (.80)	6	12½	12⅜	12½	
26	14⅝	Neisner Bros (1)	2	24⅝	24	24⅝	+1¼
80	58	Neisner B pf (4¾)	1	70	70	70	Jun 29
40	28	Newberry (JJ) (1.10e)	2	38⅜	38	38⅜	+ ⅜
19½	9⅞	Newport Indust	43	18⅜	18	18¼	+ ¼
40	20	NY Air Brake	4	33¼	32¾	33	+ ¼
21⅛	10	NY Central RR	135	20	19¼	20	+1
22⅛	7	NY Chi & St Louis	8	18⅝	17	18¼	+1⅛
38¼	12⅜	NY Chi & St L pf	11	29⅛	27⅛	29⅛	+2⅛
37⅜	18	NY C Omnibus	7	36¼	36	36¼	Aug 3
⅝	¼	NY Investors	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
2¾	1⅛	NY NH & H	3	2⅛	2	2	
7⅛	2⅜	NY NH & H pf	3	6	5⅝	6	+ ¼
1⅛	½	NY Ont & West	1	1	1	1	+ ⅛
10⅝	4¾	NY Shipbuilding	11	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
198	133	Norfolk & W (10a)	1	170	170	170	+1⅛
1⅛	⅝	Norfolk Southern	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jul 29
11	5⅞	No Am Aviation	21	10½	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅜
24⅝	13¾	North Amer Co (.60e)	39	22	21⅜	21¾	+ ⅝
55½	45¾	North Amer Co pf (3)	2	55½	55½	55½	Aug 4
99	87¼	No Am Edison pf (6)	1	98¼	98¼	98¼	+ ⅞
14½	6⅜	Northern Pacific	56	13⅞	12⅞	13⅞	+ ⅞
95	93½	Nor Sta Pow pf (5)	1	95	95	95	+ ½
3¼	1⅝	Norwalk Tire & R	5	3⅛	3	3	
		O					

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
15	15	Thermoid Co pf	1	15	15	15	Apr 11
2⅝	1	Third Avenue Ry	1	2	2	2	Aug 4
5½	3⅛	Thompson (J R)	4	5	4¾	5	Jul 27
18½	8⅛	Thompson Prod	16	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	+ ⅞
4	1½	Thompson-Starrett	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
19	5¾	Thompson-Star pf	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	Aug 1
15⅝	10⅛	Tide-Water A (1)	24	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
98	77½	Tide-Water pf (4½)	1	96	96	96	Aug 4
15⅝	8	Timken-Det Axle	9	14⅝	14	14⅛	+ ⅛

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
48¾	36	Woolworth (2.40)	92	47⅜	46⅞	47¼	+ ¼
22⅝	11¼	Worthington P & M	10	21⅜	20⅝	21¼	+ ¾
50¼	28¼	WP&M cv pr pf (4½)	2	46	46	46	— ½
40	27	WP&M pr pf (4½)	1	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	— ⅜
72	61¼	Wrigley (W) Jr (3)	1	71½	71½	71½	— ½
		Y—Z					
39	20¾	Yale & Towne (.60)	6	33¼	32¾	33¼	+1½
21⅝	8⅜	Yellow Tr & Coach	282	21¼	20½	21¼	+1⅛
22¼	9⅜	Young Spg & W	8	21¼	20	21⅛	+1⅜
43¾	24	Young Sh & Tube	55	39⅞	38½	39⅞	+1⅞
80⅛	62¼	Young S & T pf (5½)	2	80⅛	80	80⅛	Jul 20
22½	11½	Youngst Steel Dr	4	20	19½	20	+ ½
25¾	9	Zenith Radio	40	21⅞	20⅝	21⅝	+1⅛
5¾	2¾	Zonite Products	2	4	4	4	

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra or extras; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid or declared this year.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

Odd Lots—Inactive Stocks

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
42½	30¼	Abr & Straus (¾e)	60	42½	41½	41½	Aug 1
1937	Sale	Ala & Vicks (6)	10	67	67	67	Aug 3
99¾	95	Albany & Susq (9a)	10	99¾	99¾	99¾	Jul 25
28	28	Alleg & West (6)	20	28	28	28	M'y 11
60½	46¼	Am Bank N pf (3)	20	57	57	57	Aug 4
132½	114	Am Br Shoe pf (5¼)	50	132¼	132⅛	132⅛	Aug 3
20	19½	Am Coal	10	17	17	17	—3
83	69	Am Crys S 6% pf (6)	10	78	78	78	

(Continued on Bond and Curb Page)

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Lawyers Attend Seminar to Study Trade Legislation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Because the Robinson-Patman act has, as one prominent New York attorney said, "a lawsuit in every word," attorneys who represent business firms affected by the act are going to law school again. A number of them have been meeting here every morning of late in a seminar offered by Northwestern University, and conducted by professors of law and economics from this institution and from the University of Wisconsin.

The sessions for attorneys, which open every morning at 8:15 like any other college class, are the first of a series of three seminars on problems created by recent federal legislation in regulation of trade. The second series, which is being held this week, is for federal and state prosecutors who will study methods of proof. The last of the three consecutive seminars is for business men. They are scheduled to discuss taxation problems in Illinois.

Study Practical Problems

Lawyers and law professors meeting in the university lecture room considered such practical problems as whether a manufacturer can offer certain items of his line to some customers and fail to offer them to others without getting into trouble. Is a full line a "facility" or a "service" such as the Clayton Act requires a dealer to offer equally to all his customers? Problems like these, and others involving the legality of quantity discounts, functional discounts and other price systems are being debated.

No flat answers are given by the law professors, Dr. N. L. Nathanson of Northwestern University and Dr. James Willard Hurst, of the University of Wisconsin, and Northwestern's economist, Dr. Ernest H. Hahne, who are conducting the seminar. Rather the fundamentals underlying the act are brought out with a view to guiding attorneys in their own interpretations.

Lawyers were urged by Dr. Hahne to consider not only the welfare of their clients, the producers of goods, but that of the consumer, in advising businessmen as to proper procedure under the act.

"If the controls of the Robinson-Patman Act work to favor only the producer, and not the consumer as well, then the act will not endure," said Dr. Hahne. "I do not question the integrity of the two authors of the act, but I believe there will be a tendency under it to ignore the consumer and to stress advantage to the producer."

When an act protects the producer only, and does not operate to encourage the passing on to the consumer of the advantages of large-scale production, then it tends to become fascistic and calls for further governmental control, Dr. Hahne declared.

"In the United States," he continued, "we have tended to overemphasize producer interest. To take care of the producer is all right so long as he aids the consumer, but when he reaches a point where he is acting contrary to the best interests of the consumer, he needs regulation."

Defends Chain Stores

Chain stores came in for a word of defense from the economist. So long as one big chain does not start to swallow up the others, chain stores will tend to benefit the customer, in Dr. Hahn'e opinion. If one chain were to get a monopoly, however, that would be quite different; but as yet he sees no indication of the A & P gobbling up its chief competitor or vice versa.

"I doubt if you could find 10 per cent of the economists working in the field of marketing who would like to see the chain store eliminated," concluded Dr. Hahne.

Some members of the seminar charged Dr. Hahne with giving too much consideration to price alone. Other matters affect the well-being of the community in which a producer carries on his business, such as, for example, the wages he pays and the contribution he makes to local welfare, and should be considered, these "round tablers" declared.

In reply Dr. Hahne said that he agreed these items were to be seriously considered but price, he said, is basic. It constitutes 75 per cent of the problem, he insisted.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, Aug 5

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling: Demand	$4.89⅝	$4.89⅝	$8.2397
Cables	4.89¾	4.89¾	8.2397
France—franc	.0274¼	.0274⅜	.0279
Belgium—belga	.1691	.1691	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2287	.2287	§
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4011	.4012	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5464	.5465	§
Sweden—krona	.2524	.2526	.4537
Norway—krone	.2460	.2462	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2185	.2187	.4537
Spain—peseta	†		.3267
Greece—drachma	.0090½	.0090½	.0220
Austria—schilig	†	†	.2382
Cz'ch'vla—koruna	.0345½	.0345½	.0351
Finland—finm'k	.0218	.0218	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1985	.1985	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1887	.1887	.1890
Port'gal—escudo	.0446⅞	.0446⅞	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0296
South America			
Argentina—peso¶	.2600	.2610	.7187
Brazil—milreis¶	.0590	.0590	.2025
Chile—peso¶	.0375	.0375	.2060
Peru—sol	.2250	.2350	.4740
Uruguay—peso¶	.4250	.4300	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2855	.2857	.8440
India—rupee	.3660	.3663	.6180
Java—florin	.5478	.5478	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3062½	.3050	*
Shanghai—dol	.1650	.1650	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5720	.5720	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9956	.9956	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2040x	.2040x	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shaighai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. xNominal.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3⅜s '43-41 Mch	107.13	107.13	107.13
1 3⅜s '47-43	110.7	110.7	110.7
25 3¼s '46-44	109.22	109.22	109.22
11 4s '54-44	114.13	114.11	114.13
1 2¾s '47-45	106.15	106.15	106.15
10 2½s '45	105.30	105.30	105.30
12 2⅛s '53-49	102.4	102.4	102.4
2 2¾s '54-51	103.19	103.18	103.19
11 3s '55-31	106.19	106.19	106.19
14 2⅞s '60-55	104.2	104.1	104.2
1 2¾s '59-56	103.3	103.3	103.3
12 2¾s '63-58	102.10	102.9	102.10
Federal Farm Mortgage			
5 3s '47-42	105.31	105.31	105.31
1 3s '49-44	106.7	106.7	106.7
Home Owners' Loan			
11 2¾s '49-39	102.22	102.22	102.22
3 3s '52-44	106.7	106.7	106.7

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
7 Adams Exp 4¼s '46 st	103¼	103⅛	103⅛
5 Alleghany 5s '44	71	71	71
12 Alleghany 5s '50 st	27	26	27
2 Allied Strs 4½s '50	93	93	93
20 Allis Chalm 4s '52	114	112½	114
2 Am&For P 5s2030	58	57½	57½
2 Am Ice 5s '53	100	100	100
11 AmIGChem 5½s '49	103¾	103½	103¾
9 Am T&T 5½s '43	113¼	113	113¼
6 Am T&T 3¼s '66	103	102⅞	102⅞
28 Am T&T 3¼s '61	103½	103½	103½
2 Am W W & E 6s '75	100	99¾	99¾
5 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	106	105¾	105¾
1 Arm Del 4s '57	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
13 Arm Del 4s '55	97⅜	96⅞	97¼
1 AT & SF 4s '95	107	107	107
7 AT & SF aj 4s '95 st	94½	94½	94½
29 AT & SF cv 4½s '48	101¾	101½	101½
1 AT & SF 4½s C-A '62	106	106	106
3 A C Line 1st 4s '52	87½	87⅛	87½
2 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	27	27	27
1 Atl Gu & W I 5s '59	54	54	54
60 B & O rfg 6s '95	23¾	21½	21½
115 B & O 1st 5s '48	41	39	41
42 B & O rfg 5s '95	23⅞	21	21
17 B & O 5s '96 F	21	20⅝	20⅝
39 B & O 5s 2000 D	21	20	20
106 B & O cv 4½s '60	19⅛	18	18
100 B & O 4s '48	40	38	40
4 B & O 4s PLE&WV '41	33	32½	33
10 B & O 4s T C '59	29⅞	29⅜	29⅞
6 Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	117¾	117¾	117¾
2 Bell T Pa 5s '60 C	129	129	129
6 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	105⅜	105¼	105¼
76 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	98⅞	98½	98⅞
110 Beth Stl 3½s '52	95⅞	95½	95¾
1 Big Sandy 4s '44	104½	104½	104½
1 Boston Me 5s '55	36	36	36
20 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	67⅛	66⅞	67¼
1 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	83	83	83
8 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	99½	99¼	99½
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
5 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	73¼	73	73
11 Buf R & P 4½s '57	26	24½	26
6 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	94	94	94
6 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	94	94	94
7 Can Sou 5s '62	88¾	88¾	88¾
5 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	116½	116⅛	116⅜
2 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	119½	119½	119½
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	115	115	115
11 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	115½	115½	115½
3 Can Nor 6½s '46	124½	124½	124½
3 Can Pac 5s '54	99¼	99¼	99¼
5 Can Pac 4½s '46	97⅛	96¾	96¾
12 Can Pac 4s perp	80½	80½	80½
1 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	81½	81½	81½
1 Cen NY Pow 3¾s '62	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
20 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	72½	72	72½
1 Cen RR NY 5s '87	31	31	31
3 Certain-td 5½s '48	74¾	74	74¾
1 Cham P&F '38 4¾s50	98¾	98¾	98¾
14 C&O 3½s '96 D	95	94⅞	94⅞
6 C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	95	95	95
1 Chi & Alton 3s '49	18½	18½	18½
1 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	93	92½	92½
2 CB&Q 4½s '77	89¾	89⅝	89⅝
33 CB&Q gen 4s '58	96½	96	96½
3 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	101½	101½	101½
1 Chi & Erie 5s '82	80½	80½	80½
1 Chic Gt West 4s '59	18½	18½	18½
5 Chi I & L 4s '47	12	12	12
8 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	10	10	10
4 C&NW cv 4¾s '49	6	6	6
7 C&NW 4½s 2037 C	10⅛	10	10
1 CRI&P 4½s '52 A	8	8	8
5 CRI&P 4½s '52 A	8	8	8
17 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	9⅛	8¾	9
3 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	8	8	8
4 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	104¾	104½	104½
5 Ch Un Sta 3¼s '51	101	101	101
6 Ch&WInd 4¼s '62	88½	88¼	88½
5 Childs Co 5s '43	76½	75½	75½
3 Cinn G&El 3¼s '66	106½	106½	106½
10 Clev C Iron 4½s '50	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Clev Un T 5½s '72	87½	87½	87½
5 Clev Un T 4½s '77 C	73¾	73¾	73¾
1 Col&So 4½s '80	46	46	46
2 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	96½	96½	96½
8 Colmbia G 5s 1961	94½	94½	94½
1 Col Ry P&L 4s '65	108½	108½	108½
7 Coml Cred 3¼s '51	101¼	101¼	101¼
27 Coml Cred 2¾s '42	103½	103⅜	103½
12 Coml Inv Tr 3½s '51	105	105	105
20 Com Ed 3½s '68	104⅞	104¾	104¾
37 Com Ed cv 3½s '58	107	106½	107
1 Com Ed 3¾s '65	107½	107½	107½
25 Con Edis 3½s '48	105	104⅞	104⅞
5 Con Edis 3¼s '46	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
15 Con Edis 3¼s '58	101¾	101⅝	101¾
4 Con Edis 3½s '56	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
6 Con Oil 3½s '51	103½	103⅜	103½
6 Con Rys 4s '54	12½	12½	12½
5 Consum Pw 3½s '70	105½	105½	105½
2 Consum Pw 3½s '65	107⅛	107	107⅛
1 Consum Pw 3¼s '66	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
3 Crown Will 6s '51	105½	105½	105½
14 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	37	37	37
32 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	55	52¾	55
10 Den G&E 5s '51 st	108	108	108
4 D&RG 4s '36	12¾	12¾	12¾
1 D&RGW 5s '55 Asd	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
36 D&RG West 5s '78	9⅜	9	9
6 Det Ed 5s '62	105 29-32	105⅛	105⅛
1 Det Ed 4½s '61	113½	113½	113½
2 Det T Tun 4½s '61	93	93	93
25 Dow Chem 3s '51	105½	105½	105½
6 Erie rfg 5s '67	15	14⅝	14⅝
3 Erie rfg 5s '75	14¾	14¾	14¾
15 Erie gen lien 4s '96	21	21	21
1 Fla E Cst 5s '74	7	7	7
1 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
2 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	104	104	104
9 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	106	105⅞	106
4 GenMotAccept3¼s '51	105½	105½	105½
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	62½	62½	62½
3 Goodrich 4¼s '56	98¾	98¾	98¾
6 Goodrich 6s '45	97⅛	97	97
21 GrdRap&Ind 4½s '41	104	104	104
1 GtNorRy 5½s '52	96	96	96
1 Gt Nor 4½s '77E	79	79	79
1 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	101	101	101
11 Gt Nor 4s '46G	96	95⅛	96
4 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	88	88	88
1 Gulf St Util 4s '66	106	106	106
1 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	74	74	74
3 Hous Oil Tex5½s '40	103	103	103
13 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	27¼	27⅛	27⅛
5 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	56⅜	56¾	56¾
5 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	19	18½	19
4 Ill Cen 4s '52	45	45	45
18 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	41½	[illegible]	[illegible]
7 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	45¾	45½	45½
1 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1 Interb R Tr 6s '32	32	32	32
5 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	63½	63¼	63½
2 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	5	5	5
16 Int Hydro El 6s '44	78⅞	78⅛	78⅛
5 Int Paper 6s '55	89½	89	89¼
7 Int Paper 5s '47	96½	96⅜	96½
53 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	99½	99¼	99½
5 Int T&T 5s '55	74	73¾	73¾
2 JamesF&Clea 4s '59	59	59	59
34 Jones&LgnEt4¼s '61	97½	96¾	97½
5 K C South 5s '50	71½	71½	71½
4 K C South 3s '50	72¾	72¾	72¾
5 K C Herm 4s '60	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Kings Co Elev 4s '49	81	81	81
1 Koppers Co 4s '51	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 Las Gas 5½s '53	53	53	53
2 L S & M S 3½s '97	88¾	88¾	88¾
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	61	61	61
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '44	98	98	98
2 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	33	33	33
3 Leh Val 4½s 2003	26½	26½	26⅛
27 Leh Val 4s 2003	25⅛	25	25
3 Liggett & M 7s '44	128¾	128⅜	128¾
15 Liggett & M 5s '51	124⅞	124½	124¾
1 Liquir Carb 4s '47	112¼	112¼	112¼
17 Loews 3½s '46	100⅛	100	100⅛
14 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	82	82	82
1 Lorillard Co 7s '44	126¼	126¼	126¼
24 Louisia&Ark 5s '69	82⅞	82⅛	82⅝
5 Lou&N 5s 2003 B	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
5 Louis & N un 4s '40	100½	100½	100½
5 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	81½	81½	81½
5 Lou&NAtKn&C4s '55	102½	102½	102½
1 Manati Sug 5s '57	28	28	28
4 Manhat Ry 4s '90	32½	32½	32½
12 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	104¼	104	104¼
7 Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	104⅞	104⅛	104½
1 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
6 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	46½	45½	46½
10 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	21	20¼	21
1 M-K-T 4½s '78	42	42	42
1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	63	63	63
3 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	42	42	42
4 Mo Pac 5½s '49	4½	4	4½
3 Mo Pac 5s '80H	19¼	19¼	19¼
12 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	19	19	19
8 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	6½	6⅛	6⅛
7 Mob & Oh 5s '38	25	24½	24½
2 Mob & Oh 4½s '77	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
4 MonWPaPubSv4½s '60	107	107	107
2 MonWPaPubSv5s '65	98¼	98¼	98¼
11 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	96	96	96
1 Nassau El 4s '51	37	37	37
36 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	103¾	103½	103½
4 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	107	107	107
20 Natl Steel 4s '65	108	107⅞	108
1 New Eng T&T 5s '52	125½	125½	125½
5 N-Eng T&T 4½s '61B	123⅛	123¼	123¼
9 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	108	108	108
2 N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	100¼	100	100¼
2 N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	100	100	100
2 N Orl Term 4s '53	70	70	70
2 YC rfg 5s 2013	64½	64½	64½
25 NYC 4½s 2013 A	60½	59⅞	60
4 NYC cn 4s '98	67¼	67¼	67¼
7 NYC 3¾s '46	78⅝	78⅛	78⅛
4 NYC 3½s '52	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞
4 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	60	60	60
4 NYC & HR 4s '42	78	78	78
5 NYC&HR 3½s '97	83	83	83
7 NY Chi & StL 6s '38	53	51½	51½
13 NYC&StL 5½s '74A	45	44⅞	45
31 NY Chi&StL 4½s '78	40¼	40	40¼
1 NY Conn 4½s '53	102	102	102
3 NYI Edis 3¼s '65	105¾	105¼	105⅜
2 NY G El H&P 5s '48	123⅞	123¾	123⅞
15 NY G El H&P 4s '49	115	114⅞	115
2 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	17½	17½	17½
4 NYNH&H 4s '56	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
14 NY Steam 6s '47	106	106	106
6 NY Tel 4½s '39	104¾	104¾	104¾
8 NY Tel 3¼s '67	107¾	107⅜	107¾
6 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	5	4⅞	4⅞
2 Niagara Sh 5½s '50	95	95	95
1 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	12½	12½	12½
3 Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	105¾	105⅜	105¾
3 Nor Am Ed 5s '57A	103½	103⅜	103½
3 Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	104¼	104¼	104¼
27 Nor Pac 6s 2047	72¼	70½	72¼
6 Nor Pac 5s '97	83½	83⅜	83⅜
5 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	103½	103½	103½
17 Ohio Ed 4s '65	103¼	103	103
40 Ohio Ed 3⅜s '72	99½	99	99½
3 OklahomaG&E 4s '66	103	103	103
5 Oklahoma G&E 4s '46	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
2 Ore Sh Line 5s '46	114¼	114¼	114¼
5 Or-WashRR&N 4s '61	100½	100½	100½
10 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	104	104	104
5 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	107⅝	107¼	107⅜
2 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	110¼	110¼	110¼
2 Pac Mo 2d 5s '38	66	66	66
12 Pac Mo 1st 4s '38	73	73	73
1 Panhandle EPL 4s '52	103	103	103
1 Para Pict 3¼s '47	82¾	82¾	82¾
1 Parmelee T 6s '44	50	50	50
5 Pen Oh&Del 4½s '77	97	97	97
24 Pen P&Lt 4½s '81	101	100¾	101
4 Pen RR gen 5s '68	105⅞	105½	105⅞
1 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	97½	97½	97½
20 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	95½	94⅝	94⅝
4 Pen R4¼s '84 E	94½	94½	94½
2 Pen RR 4s '48	110⅞	110⅜	110⅜
4 Pen RR 3¾s '70	87½	87⅜	87½
12 Pen RR 3⅜s '52	81½	81¼	81½
1 Pere Marq 5s '56	72	72	72
7 Pere Marq 4½s '80	67	66	67
6 Pere Marq 4s '56	64	64	64
5 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	114½	114½	114½
30 Phil Bal&Wash 4s '43	108	108	108
9 Phila Co 5s '67	95	94¾	95
3 Phil Read C&I 6s '49	5	5	5
1 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
1 Philippine Ry 4s '37	15	15	15
7 PCC&StL 5s '70 A	102	101¾	102
4 PCC&StL 5s '75 B	102	101½	102
1 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60 C	49	49	49
1 Port Gen E 4½s '60	58½	58½	58½
12 Port Tel & C 5s '53	16½	16¼	16½
1 Potomac El P 3¼s '66	105½	105½	105½
2 Purity Bak 5s '48	96½	96½	96½
1 Read 4½s '97 A	76½	76½	76½
2 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	61	61	61
1 Rep Steel 5s '54	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 Rep Steel 4½s '61	90	90	90
3 Rep Steel 4½s '50	116	116	116
20 Richfield Oil 4s '52	105	105	105
5 Rio Gr W 1st 4s '39	37¾	37¾	37¾
2 Sag Pow 4¼s '66	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
3 StLRM&P 5s '55	62	62	62
10 StLSF 4s '50 A	12¼	12	12¼
1 StLSW rfg 5s '90	16¼	16¼	16¼
2 San Diego G&E 4s '65	110½	110½	110½
5 Seab A L cn 6s '45	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
3 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
8 Shell Un 3½s '51	104¼	103⅞	104¼
2 Simmons 4s '52	96	96	96
1 So Bell T&T 3¼s '62	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 So Cal Pow 6s '47	97¼	97¼	97¼
5 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	99½	99¼	99¼
12 Sou Pac 4½s '68	51	50⅛	51
17 Sou Pac 4½s '81	50⅞	50	50⅝
19 So Pac 4½s '69	50⅞	49¾	50⅞
5 So Pac rfg 4s '55	69⅞	69⅜	69¾
3 So Pac 3¾s '46	62	62	62
2 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	56	55½	56
8 South Ry 6½s '56	61¾	60¾	61¾
3 South Ry gen 6s '56	59	58⅜	58¾
4 South Ry cn 5s '94	77	76¾	77
10 South Ry gen 4s '56	45¾	45	45¾
13 Sou Ry 4s M&O '38	93½	93⅛	93½
2 S W Bell Tel3½s '64	109⅛	109¼	109¼
1 Spokane Int 5s '55	14	14	14
8 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	103⅛	102⅞	103⅛
8 Studebaker 6s cv '45	80½	80¼	80½
4 Swift & Co 3¾s '50	106	106	106
6 Ten El Pow 6s '47A	93	92½	93
1 T RR A St L 4s '53	103½	103½	103½
16 Texark Ft Sm 5½s '50	89½	89½	89½
4 Tex Corp 3½s '51	106⅞	106¾	106⅞
5 Tex & Pac 5s '77B	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
2 Tex & Pac 5s '79C	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
1 TexP-MP Ter 5½s '64	97	97	97
2 Third Ave 4s '60	39⅜	39	39⅜
12 TideWatAssoO3½s '52	105	104⅝	105
5 Union Oil Cal 6s '42	116	116	116
7 Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	114¾	114½	114½
15 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	111⅝	111⅜	111⅝
27 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	104⅞	104	104⅜
4 Unit Bis Am 5s '50	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 Unit Drug 5s '53	79½	79½	79½
98 US Steel 3¼s '48	103	102⅝	103
1 Utah Lt & Tr 5s '44	92	92	92
2 Utah P & L 5s '44	94	94	94
2 Util P & L 5½s '47	52	51½	51½
130 Util P & L 5s '59	52½	51	51
3 Vanadium 5s '41	96½	96	96¼
2 Va El & Pow 4s '55 A	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
21 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	103½	103¼	103½
7 Wabash rfg 5½s '75	11⅜	11¼	11⅜
3 Walwrth 4s '55	68	68	68
2 Warner Bros 6s '39	78	78	78
10 Westch Lt 3½s '67	102½	102½	102½
11 West Pen P 3½s '66	109½	109⅛	109⅜
5 West Shore 4s 2361	61½	61¼	61¼
1 Western Un 5s '51	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛
11 Western Un 5s '60	72½	72	72½
1 Wis Cen 4s '49	11	11	11
3 Youngst S & T 4s '61	101½	101⅜	101½

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Antwerp 5s '58	95¼	95¼	95¼
10 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	80½	80½	80½
4 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	80½	80½	80½
15 Argentine 4½s '71	89¾	89½	89½
3 Australia 5s '55	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1 Australia 5s '57	105	105	105
5 Australia 4½s '56	101	100¾	101
2 Austria 7s '57	32¼	32¼	32¼
4 Brazil 8s '41	15½	15½	15½
1 Brazil 6½s 26-57	13¼	13¼	13¼
14 Breda, Ernes 7s '54	68	71	71
6 Brisbane 5s '57	100⅜	100	100⅜
1 Brisbane 5s '58	101¼	101¼	101¼
7 Buen A 4½s 4¾s '77	60⅛	60	60
8 Canada 5s '52	112½	112½	112½
1 Canada 4s '60	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
33 Canada 3s '67	99½	99	99½
4 Canada 2½s '45	102¾	102¾	102¾
21 Canada 2¼s '44	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
2 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '62	17½	17⅛	17⅛
2 Chile 6s '60	19	19	19
5 Chile 6s '61 Feb	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
5 Chilean Mun 7s '60	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
7 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	18½	18⅜	18⅜
24 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	18¾	18½	18¾
1 Colon Mt Bk 7s '46	24½	24½	24½
7 Copenhag 5s '52	99¾	99¼	99¾
1 Cuba 5½s '53	103¾	103¾	103¾
11 Cuba 5½s '45	70¾	70⅝	70⅝
1 Denmark 6s '42	104¾	104¾	104¾
4 Denmark 5½s '55	101¾	101½	101½
7 Denmark 4½s '62	99½	99½	99½
3 Frankfort 6½s '53	20	20	20
1 GerCAgBk 6s '60 Oct	30	30	30
2 Ger Gov 5½s '65	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
10 Ger Govt 7s '49	31¼	31¼	31¼
9 GtConElPJap 7s '44	62½	61½	61½
2 Hungary 4½s '79 ext	43	43	43
3 ItalPub Util 7s '52	61	61	61
1 Japan 6½s '54	67¼	67	67¼
14 Japan 5½s '65	47⅜	47	47⅜
1 Jugoslav Bk 7s '57	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
2 Kreuger&T 5s '59ct	15¾	15¾	15¾
5 Milan City 6½s '52	61½	61	61
6 Minas Ger 6½s '58	10¼	10¼	10¼
11 Minas Ger 6½s '59	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Norway 6s '44	107	107	107
1 Norway 6s '43	106	106	106
5 Norway 4¼s '65	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Orient Dev 6s '53	46	46	46
3 Panama 5½s '53	98¼	98¼	98¼
4 Par-Ory RR 5½s '68	92½	92½	92½
19 Peru 1st 6s '60	9⅞	9¾	9¾
1 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 Queensld 7s '41	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2 Rhine Westph 6s '52	30	30	30
1 Rhine West 6s '53	30	30	30
1 Rio de Jan 8s '46	9	9	9
3 Rio Gr do Sul 6s '68	8¼	8	8¼
11 Rome 6½s '52	67	66¾	66¾
1 Roumania Inst 7s '59	30¼	30¼	30¼
1 Sao Paulo St 7s '56	9	9	9
1 Sao Paulo St 6s '68	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
51 Sers Cts Sl 8s '62	29	28⅜	28⅜
29 Serbs Cts Sl 7s '62	28	27⅛	27⅛
5 Taiwan El P 5½s '71	42	41⅝	41⅝
5 Tokyo City 5½s '61	45½	44	44
29 Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	45¼	44¾	44¾
7 Ujigawa El P 7s '45	72	65½	72
5 UnStWk 6½s '51 A	39	39	39
5 UnStWk 6½s '47 A	38	38	38
5 UnStl Wk 6½s '51 C	39	39	39
3 Urug 3¾s '4s4⅛s '79	45	45	45
1 Vienna City 6s '52	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
3 Yokohama 6s '61	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝

Total Today, Aug. 5, 3,644,000; Previous Day, 5,718,000; Week Ago, 6,371,400; Year Ago, 5,424,000; Two Years Ago, 13,166,000; Jan. 1 to Date, 1,069,675,005; Year Ago, 1,891,044,850; Two Years Ago, 2,128,375,000.

Odd Lots and Inactive Issues on N. Y. Stock Exchange

(Continued from Stock Market Page)

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
14⅞	4¾	Conn Ry & Lt pf	10	11¾	11¾	11¾	Aug 3
68	55	Consol Cigar pf (7)	20	68	67	67	Aug 3
82⅛	71	Con Cig pr pf (6½)	50	82⅞	82¾	82¾	+ ¾
56	40	Corn Exchange (3)	10	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	+ ⅜
13½	5½	Cuba R R pf	60	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	Aug 3
87	58½	Cuban-Am S pf	20	70½	70½	70½	Aug 4
70	48⅛	Cushman 7%pf(3½)	30	70	69⅞	70	Jul 20
40	18	Cushman $8 pf	10	40	40	40	Jul 23
107½	102½	Dayton P&L pf(4½)	50	108¾	108¾	108¾	+1¼
4⅞	2½	Det & Mackinac	50	4	4	4	Jul 22
7¾	4⅝	Det & Mac pf	10	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jul 27
39¼	25	Devoe&Ray A (1¾e)	10	35½	35½	35½	
34	28¾	Dixie-Vortex A (2½)	100	32¼	32¼	32¼	Aug 4
115	102	Duplan Silk pf (8)	10	109	109	109	Aug 4
116½	111¾	Duq Light 1 pf (5)	20	115¼	115¼	115¼	Aug 3
171	157	Eastmn Kodak pf(6)	10	169	169	169	Aug 4
108⅛	94½	Endicott-J pf (5)	20	108	107¾	108	
2	½	Fairbanks Co	350	¾	¾	¾	M'y 16
11¼	3½	Fairbanks Co pf	30	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ⅝
82	67	Fed Lt & T pf (6)	20	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	Jul 27
21¼	15	Filene's Sons (½e)	10	21¼	21¼	21¼	Jul [illegible]
103¼	85	Food Mach pf (4½)	20	103¼	103¼	103¼	Aug 4
71	50	Foster Wheeler pf	10	70	70	70	Aug 2
43	25	Frank Simon pf	10	40	40	40	Jul 23
18	9½	Gamewell Co (¼e)	10	16¾	16¾	16¾	Aug 4
94	85	Gannett Co pf (6)	40	94	94	94	Aug 4
135	115	Gen Baking pf (8)	10	134	134	134	Aug 2
120½	108¼	Gen Cigar pf (7)	20	118¼	118¼	118¼	Jul 30
37	25	Gen G & El cv pf	10	37	37	37	Aug 2
125	118	Gen Mills pf (6)	50	124	124	124	— ½
106	101¼	Gen Print I pf (6)	70	104½	104½	104½	Jul 21
95	85½	Gen Ry Sig pf (6)	40	95	95	95	Jul 21
28¾	13	Gen Steel Cast pf	60	25½	25½	25½	+ ¼
100	98	Gen Time pf (6)	10	99	99	99	Jul 14
80	60½	Gold & Stock Tel(6)	50	70	69¾	70	Jul 13
65	52¼	Goth Silk Hos pf (7)	10	62½	62½	62½	Aug 4
135	122	Gt West Sug pf (7)	20	135	135	135	Aug 1
40	35	Green Bay&W(7½g)	10	40	40	40	
50	34¼	Greene Cananea (3)	10	49	49	49	Jul 27
28	12	Guantan Sugar pf	40	20	20	20	Aug 2
35	30	Hack W pf A (1¾)	40	33	33	33	—1
100	88¾	Hamil Wat pf (6)	10	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	Jul 19
98	83	Hanna (M A)$5pf(5)	10	98	98	98	Aug 4
126½	120	Harb-Walker pf (6)	10	120½	120½	120½	Jul 12
70	50¼	Hat Cp Am pf (6½)	80	70	69¾	70	Jul 29
152½	140	Helme (G W) pf (7)	30	149½	149½	149½	
132½	126¾	Hercules Pow pf (6)	50	132	132	132	Aug 4
112	98	Holland Fur pf (5)	70	112	111½	111½	Aug 2
108	102	Holly Sugar pf (7)	20	106	106	106	Jul 26
38½	23	Ill Central LL (4)	220	38	37	38	+1½
141	135	Inger Rand pf (6)	10	141	141	141	Jul 18
98	80	Interch Corp pf (6)	30	90	88⅛	88⅛	Jul 29
6	2¼	Int Ry Centl Am	90	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Aug 3
48⅛	28½	Int Ry C A pf(3¾k)	130	47⅛	46⅝	47⅛	Aug 4
72	46½	Int Silver pf (2k)	60	71	71	71	
77	63	Int Dept Strs pf (7)	20	77	76½	77	Aug 3
120	113¼	Island Crk C pf (6)	10	120	120	120	Jul 9
130	122	Johns-Man pf (7)	10	128	128	128	
78	49¾	Jones & L Stl pf	50	63¾	63	63¾	— ¼
120¼	118	Kan C Pow pf B (6)	10	120¼	120¼	120¼	Aug 1
85	63	Keith-A O pf (3½k)	20	85	85	85	Aug 4
92	80	Kendall Co pf (6a)	20	92	92	92	Aug 2
30	15	Kinney (G R) pf	10	30	30	30	Jul 23
19½	9	Kinney G R) pr pf	30	17	16¾	16¾	+ ⅝
18	8	Laclede Gas	40	15	14	14	Aug 3
30	15	Laclede Gas pf	20	22¼	22¼	22¼	Jul 29
117¼	95	Lehigh PC 4% pf (4)	10	117¼	117¼	117¼	Aug 3
106	92	Loose-W B 5% pf(5)	10	100	100	100	Aug 3
143½	125	Lorillard (P) pf (7)	50	139	139	139	+1
126	116⅝	MacAnd & F pf (6)	20	122	122	122	Jun 29
9	7½	Manati Sugar pf ct	10	9	9	9	Jan 24
20½	5⅝	Manh Ry gtd	50	14	14	14	
15⅝	7	Market St Ry pr pf	20	14½	14½	14½	
165	156	Mathieson pf (7)	10	156	156	156	Aug 2
91½	75	Maytag Co 1 pf (6)	10	85	85	85	Jul 30
21	18⅛	Maytag Co pf xw(3)	20	21	21	21	Apr 22
85	70	McLellan Strs pf (6)	50	85	85	85	Aug 2
72	55	Mead Corp pf (6)	20	70	70	70	Aug 3
24¼	14	Mengel 5% pf (2½)	130	21⅞	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
16⅛	11	Merch & Min Tr	20	14¼	14¼	14¼	Jul 30
111	76	Midl Stl Prod 1pf (8)	30	110	110	110	Aug 2
94½	89	Milw El Ry pf (6)	20	93	93	93	Jun 17
110	100	Minn-H pf B (4)	30	110	109¾	109¾	— ¼
1⅛	⅛	Minn St P&SS M LL	330	1½	1¼	1½	Jul 25
116	111	Monsanto Ch pf(4½)	10	113¾	113¾	113¾	Aug 4
39⅛	25	Morris & Essex (3⅞)	20	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
64¼	26	Mullins Mfg pf	40	48	47⅞	48	Jul 28
105	95	Murphy (G C) pf (5)	10	105	105	105	+ ½
18	7½	Nash Chat & St L	200	17	15¾	16	
112½	106½	Nat Dai P pf A (7)	10	112¼	112¼	112¼	Aug 4
113	105¼	Nat Dai P pf B (7)	50	113	113	113	Jul 29
137½	127	Nat Lead pf B (6)	20	137	137	137	Aug 3
106	99½	Newberry 5% pf(5)	60	101¾	101	101	— ¾
13	4½	New Orl T & Mex	10	12½	12½	12½	Jul 23
4⅝	3	NY Dock	20	4	4	4	Aug 4
11⅝	6¼	NY Dock pf	150	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅝
120	101	NY & Harlem (5)	20	111½	111½	111½	Aug 1
111	111	NY & Harlem pf (5)	10	110	110	110	Jul 23
61	54	NY Lack & W (5)	60	57	57	57	Jul 20
63	38	NY Shipbldg pf	10	48	48	48	
100	100	NY Steam $7 pf	20	100	100	100	Jan 15
88¼	85½	NY Steam $6 pf	30	86¼	86	86	Mar23
106¾	100	Norfolk & W pf (4)	70	106	104½	106	+2
93¾	76	Northern Central(4)	10	81½	81½	81½	+1¼
31½	25	Northwest Tel (3)	10	30½	30½	30½	Jul 21
25	12¾	Norw T&R pf(1¾k)	50	24	23⅞	24	+ ⅞
108	83½	Omnibus pf (8)	10	108	108	108	Aug 4
132	122	Otis Elev pf (6)	30	132	132	132	Jul 26
50	39¼	Outlet Co (3)	30	45	45	45	Jun 15
115	115	Outlet pf (7)	10	115	115	115	M'y 31
5⅝	2½	Pac Coast	20	4¼	4¼	4¼	Aug 3
20	10½	Pac Coast 1 pf	10	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅝
9½	3¾	Pac Coast 2 pf	20	9	9	9	+1
116	87	Pac Tel & Tel (3e)	10	111½	111½	111½	Aug 4
145	132½	Pac T & T pf (6)	40	143½	143½	143½	Aug 4
94	88¾	Paraffine pf (4)	10	94	94	94	Jul 25
112½	110	Peoples D pf (6½)	10	111½	111½	111½	M'y 21
38⅛	15	Pere Marq pf	220	32	30½	32	+1
43	17⅝	Pere Marq pr pf	170	36½	34¾	36½	+1¾
2¾	1¼	Phila Rap Tr	30	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jul 26
4½	2¼	Phila Rap Tr pf	20	3½	3½	3½	Aug 4
50½	38	Phillips Jones pf	20	38	38	38	M'y 4
43	30¼	Phoenix H pf (3½)	20	41	40½	40½	Jul 27
52	40	Pirelli (1.68¾g)	10	46	46	46	—3
16⅝	6	Pitt & West Va	150	13¼	12½	13¼	+ ¾
90	90	Pitt CC & St L (5)	20	90	90	90	Jul 12
67	41	Pitt Coke pf (5)	10	67	67	67	Jul 20
166	163	Pitt Ft Wayne (7)	20	163	163	163	Feb 2
174	145	Pitt Ft Way pf (7)	10	155	155	155	Jul 26
51½	20½	Pitt Steel pf B	50	52	52	52	+4
30	11½	Pitt Steel 5% pf	20	30	30	30	
45	23	Pitt Steel pr pf	10	41	41	41	
12	6	Pitt Term Coal pf	50	8	8	8	Jul 22
122¼	112	Procter & G pf (5)	150	116	116	116	—1⅛
143	132	Pub S NJ 8% pf (8)	20	136	135½	135½	—2½
8	3⅝	RR Sec Ill Cen Stk	30	7	6½	7	Jul 28
58	34¼	Real Silk Hos pf	10	58	58	58	Jul 26
66⅞	40	Rens & Saratoga (8)	10	63	63	63	
85	65	Rev Cop & Br B pf	40	80	80	80	Jul 29
64½	62½	Rev C & B 5¼% pf	20	62½	62½	62½	Feb 24
58½	51¼	Reynolds Tob (2.40e)	10	57½	57½	57½	— ⅛
105	79	Safe St 7% pf (7)	20	100¼	100	100	
94	68	Safe St 6% pf (6)	10	92	92	92	—2
81	58	Safe St 5% pf (5)	10	78	78	78	—2
5⅛	2½	St L Southwest	30	4⅝	4½	4½	Jul 21
7¼	6	St L Southwest pf	20	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jul 12
47⅞	34¾	Scott Paper (1.20e)	320	46⅞	46¼	46⅞	+ ¼
27¾	20⅝	Sheaffer Pen (1e)	20	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ½
98	45	Sloss-Sheffield (1e)	20	96	96	96	Aug 1
102	91	Sloss-Sheff pf (6)	10	100½	100½	100½	Aug 2
140¼	128	So P R Sug pf (8)	20	134	134	134	Aug 4
46	29	Spalding 1 pf	10	41½	41½	41½	Aug 4
1937	Sale	Spear pf (5½)	10	75	75	75	Nov 30
41½	29	Spicer Mfg pf A (3)	10	41	41	41	Jul 25
70½	48½	Spiegel pf (4½)	110	68	66¼	68	+3
125¾	119½	Sun Oil pf (6)	10	125	125	125	Jul 29
47	34	Talcott ptc pf (2¾)	10	41	41	41	Aug 4
56	35	The Fair pf	30	45	45	45	Jul 27
44	16	Twin City R T pf	20	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
117½	110⅝	United Bisc pf (7)	10	117½	117½	117½	Aug 4
80½	60	United Dye pf (7)	10	77	77	77	Aug 2
9¼	3½	US Distributing pf	10	7½	7½	7½	+ ¼
172	162¼	US Gypsum pf (7)	10	169½	169½	169½	Aug 4
45⅝	40	US Tobacco pf (1¾)	10	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	Jul 29
147⅝	134	Univ Leaf Tob pf (8)	10	150	150	150	Aug 2
54	27¼	Univ Pictures 1 pf	20	45	45	45	
25	16	Vadsco Sales pf	10	22	22	22	Jul 20
107	97	Van Raalte 1 pf (7)	20	106	106	106	Jul 6
40	40	Vick Shr & Pac (5)	10	40	40	40	Jun 8
1937	Sale	Vick Shr pf (5)	10	86	86	86	Apr 17
114	105	Va El & P $6 pf (6)	10	113¼	113¼	113¼	Aug 4
4½	1⅝	Va Iron C & C	10	4	4	4	Aug 4
15⅝	5¼	Va Iron C & C pf	10	11	11	11	Jul 28
65½	37	Vulcan Detin (1½e)	10	63	63	63	+2
118½	116¼	Vulcan pf (7)	110	116¼	116¼	116¼	Jul 19
3⅝	1⅛	Wabash pf B	10	2¼	2¼	2¼	Aug 2
43	20	Warner Bros pf	60	41	39	41	+3
80	80	Webster E pf	20	80	80	80	Jul 9
1½	⅝	Wells Fargo	90	1	1	1	Jul 29
102½	70	West Penn El A (7)	10	85	85	85	
102½	82⅝	West P El 7% pf (7)	20	97½	97⅛	97½	
97¾	74	West P El 6% pf (6)	40	90	90	90	+1
122	116	West P P 7% pf (7)	30	121	121	121	Aug 3
118	111½	West P P 6% pf (6)	20	116¼	116¼	116¼	Aug 2
140	103	West E&M 1pf (2⅝e)	20	130½	130	130	Jul 29
35	31¼	Weston El Inst A (2)	30	35	35	35	Jul 14
60	60	Wheel & Lake Erie	30	60	60	60	M'y 20
90	65	Wheel & L E pf	50	70	70	70	Jul 25
72½	42	Worth P & M pf A	150	67⅝	67¼	67¼	Aug 3
102	55½	Wright Aero	50	102	98	102	+8½
102	71	Yellow Trk 7% pf(7)	60	104	102½	104	+2½

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra or extras; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid or declared this year.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

California Fruit Exports May Top Record Year 1935

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Exports of California citrus fruits during the first half of this year promise to equal or exceed the record season of 1935, when more than 3,000,000 boxes of oranges, lemons, and grape-fruit were shipped through the harbor here.

Split-second ordering in an increasing number of countries has been timed with emergency advantages to American shippers, according to the California Fruit Growers Exchange, whose "Sunkist" emblem is becoming known the world over.

The emergency advantages have been crop restrictions due to war and other repressing factors in Spain and Italy, normal citrus suppliers to Europe.

Sales Are Steady

Sales across the Pacific Ocean are on a fairly steady year-round basis. The heavy business which spells records occurs during the spring and summer when California fruit finds a market in the United Kingdom and northern Europe. This opportunity varies with the weather demand and the supply from competing countries which also include Palestine, South Africa, and Brazil.

The past winter months created an unusual opportunity for California navel oranges due to a short Spanish crop and to difficulties of distribution under war conditions.

Likewise, somewhat restricted movement of lemons from Italy provided an opportunity for sale of lemons in Europe, and "Sunkist" exported 250,000 boxes during the season, compared to none in 1937.

Although the war situation in the Orient curtailed sales throughout the year, especially to Chinese ports, volume of trans-Pacific exports was expected to reach 500,000 boxes, with the widest distribution ever made.

Value of Exports

This year the delivered value of export shipments of citrus is expected to be between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000, as much as 10 per cent of California's total output.

This potential 10 per cent receives expert attention by the Exchange in seeking to market record crops and to take advantage of higher prices abroad, even with transportation costs included.

No foreign shipments, according to the exchange, are sent on American bottoms. Capacity loads are booked by the Exchange on all foreign vessels equipped with refrigerated service. Many ships are making the round-trip to European ports with citrus and bunker oil one way and just the oil for ballast on the return trip, so profitable is the current business.

Chicago Board

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Wheat					
Sept.	.67⅝	.67⅝	.64⅝	.64¾	—.02½
Dec.	.69¼	.69¼	.66⅝	.66½	—.02⅝
May	.71¼	.71⅝	.68⅝	.68⅞	—.02½
Corn					
Sept.	.55	.55¼	.54	.54⅛	—.00⅝
Dec.	.53	.53	.51⅞	.51⅞	—.00½
May	.55¼	.55¼	.53⅞	.54	—.00½
Oats					
Sept.	.23½	.23⅝	.23	.23	—.00½
Rye					
Sept.	.45	.45	.43⅝	.43⅝	—.01⅝
Dec.	.46¾	.46¾	.42¼	.42¼	—.04⅛

Setwart-Warner Shows Loss

CHICAGO (AP)—Stewart-Warner Corporation and subsidiaries have reported first six months' loss of $393,310 compared with a net profit of $1,541,921 in the corresponding 1937 period. Loss for the second quarter was $178,144. Sales declined 46 per cent compared with a year ago.

Omits Dividend Action

NEW YORK (AP)—Harbison-Walker Refractories Co., directors took no action on the common dividend, on which the last payment was 25 cents on June 1. However, the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred was declared payable Oct. 20 to stock of record Oct. 6.

Canadian Wheat Outlook

OTTAWA (CP)—Rust and grasshoppers are slowly cutting down the prairie province wheat crop but prospects remain favorable for a harvest of close to 300,000,000 bushels, in the opinion of Agriculture Minister James Gardiner, who has returned from a western tour.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
25	Acme Wire vtc	26	26	26
300	Aero Sp Mfg B	3⅜	3¼	3¼
100	Agfa-Ansco	36	36	36
100	Air Assoc (½)	9	9	9
10	Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	57½	57½	57½
1050	Alum Co Am	113	107½	113
750	Alum Ltd	122	117	121
200	Am Airlines	14¼	14	14
1000	Am Box Board	10	10	10
100	Am Centrigual	1½	1½	1½
100	Am Cit P&LB	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
3700	Am Cyan B (.60)	24⅜	23¼	24⅜
1760	Am Gas & El (1.40)	28½	27½	28
10	Am G&E pf (6)	111⅝	110⅝	110⅝
100	Am Gen	5¼	5¼	5¼
200	Am Laun Mch (.80)	19¾	19½	19¾
200	Am Pot&Ch (1e)	45	44⅞	45
600	Am Repubs (.10e)	10	9¾	10
400	Am Superpow	⅞	¾	¾
200	Anch Post F	2¼	2¼	2¼
800	Ark Nat Gas A	3¾	3½	3¾
30	Ark P&L pf (7)	78	78	78
300	AshlandOil&R (.40)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100	Atl Cst Fish	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
100	Atlas Corp war	1	1	1
300	Atlas Ply	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛
100	Automat Prod	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2000	Aviation & Tran	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
600	Babcock & Wil	27	26½	27
300	Baldwin Loco war	4⅝	3⅜	4⅝
300	Baldwin Rub	8⅛	8	8⅛
100	Bardst'n Dis	1	1	1
600	Barium Sta Stl	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Barl&SeelA (1.20)	9¾	9⅝	9¾
100	Bath Iron Wks	8¼	8⅛	8⅛
200	Beech Airc	1½	1½	1½
200	Bell Airc	12¾	12¾	12¾
3300	Bellanca Airc	6¾	6½	6¾
200	Berk & Gay Furn	⅞	⅞	⅞
800	Berk & Gay F war	⅜	⅜	⅜
400	Bliss (E W)	10⅜	10	10⅛
300	Blue Ridge	1½	1½	1½
200	Blue Rid cv pf(3h)	40	39¾	39¾
300	Blumenthal (S)	11	10¾	11
130	Bohack (HC) 1 pf	15	15	15
100	Breeze Corp	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1400	Brewst Aero (.20e)	6¼	5¾	6
50	Brown Co pf	27	27	27
2000	Brown Rubber	5¼	5⅛	5¼
200	Bruce, E L	14¼	14	14¼
200	Buf N&EP pf(1.60)	21½	21⅜	21⅜
50	Buf N&EP 1pf (5)	100¼	100¼	100¼
100	Bunk Hill & S	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
100	Can Marconi	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
25	Cap City Prod (.45e)	9	9	9
100	Carib Syn	1¼	1⅛	1¼
2600	Carrier Corp	24½	23⅞	[illegible]
1100	Casco Prod (1e)	16¼	14¼	16¼
600	Catalin Am	3¾	3⅝	3¾
25	Celanese 1pf	78¾	78¾	78¾
200	Cen &SW Ut	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Cen Hud G&E (.80)	12	12	12
200	Cen Ohio Stl (½e)	7⅞	7½	7⅞
200	Cen St El	½	½	½
50	Cen St El 6% pf	5⅛	5	5
50	Cherry-Burrell (.65e)	15	15	15
450	Chi Flex Shaft (4)	75	75	75
150	Childs pf	51	50	51
600	Cities Service	8⅞	8¾	8⅞
100	Cit Svc pf	40¾	40⅞	40¾
70	Cit Svc pf BB	40	37	38½
400	Claude Neon Lts	1½	1⅜	1½
100	Club Al Uten	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	Colon Develop	3	3	3
100	Colo Fuel & I war	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
100	Comwlth & So war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Cons Biscuit (.20e)	6½	6½	6½
800	Cons Coppermin	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
200	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	73⅜	73⅛	73⅛
200	Cons Stl Corp	5⅛	5	5⅛
25	Cont G&E pr pf (7)	73	73	73
100	Cont Roll & Stl	9	9	9
600	Cooper-Bess	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛
100	Cosden Petro	1½	1½	1½
1100	Creole Pet (½a)	23½	23	23½
100	Crocker-Wh El M	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
1400	Croft Brewing	½	½	½
500	Crown Drug	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Darby Pet	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝
100	Dayton Rub	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
100	Dejay Strs	6	6	6
600	Det Stl Prod	31¾	29½	31½
200	Divco Twin Trk	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
200	Duval Tex Sul	8	7¾	8
100	Duro-Test	5	5	5
400	Eagle Pich Ld	11	10⅞	10⅞
50	East Sta pf A	22	22	22
100	Easy Wash MB	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Eisler Elec	1¼	1¼	1¼
4400	El Bond & Sh	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝
400	El Bond & Sh pf	57½	57	57
300	El P&L war	5	5	5
200	Electrographic (1)	11¼	11¼	11¼
25	Emp G&F 6% pf	48¾	48¾	48¾
200	Emsco D&Eq (.55e)	10	10	10
300	Equity Corp	¾	¾	¾
900	Esquire-Cor (1.20a)	12¼	12	12
200	Fairchild Av (.15e)	5	5	5
100	Falstaff Brew (¼e)	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Fedders Mfg	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Ferro Enam	20	20	20
30	Fire As Phil (2)	56	55¾	55⅞
900	Fisk Rub	7⅜	7	7⅜
100	Ford M Can A (1)	19½	19½	19½
100	Gen Alloys	2	2	2
100	Gen Firepfg (.35e)	14	14	14
10	Gen Pub S pf	45	45	45
100	Gen Tel (1)	12	12	12
700	Glen Alden Coal (¼e)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
100	GorhMfg vtc (1¾e)	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
2000	Grand Nat Films	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	Gray Tel P S	9¼	9¼	9¼
300	Gt Nor Pap (1a)	28⅞	28¼	28⅞
900	Greenf T&D	8	7⅞	8
100	Grum'an AircE (¼e)	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
10	Gulf St Util 6 pf (6)	94	94	94
700	Gulf Oil (½e)	46¼	45½	46¼
225	Gypsum Lime&Alab	7	7	7
200	Hearn D Strs	7	6⅞	7
200	Hecla Min	9¾	9¾	9¾
400	Holling Gold (.65a)	15¼	15⅛	15⅛
100	Humble Oil (¾e)	70	70	70
100	Hummell-Ross F	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
700	Ill Zinc	12½	12	12½
300	Imp Oil Ltd (½a)	17	17	17
200	Imp Oil reg (½a)	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
10	Ind Svc 6% pf	5	5	5
10	Ins Co N Am (2a)	63½	63	63
200	Int Hyd-El pf	19	18	19
100	Int Pap&Pow war	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Inter Prod	3½	3½	3½
100	Inter Radio	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
200	Inter Vitamin (.20e)	4⅝	4½	4⅝
300	Inters HomeEq (.44)	4	4	4
400	Invest Roy (.06)	⅜	⅜	⅜
300	Jacobs (F. L.)	5⅛	5	5⅛
10	Jer C P&L 6s '69 (6)	70	70	70
10	Jer C P&L 7 pf (7)	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜
700	Jones & Lau Stl	31⅞	30¼	30¼
100	Kennedy's	5½	5½	5½
20	Kimberly-Clk pf (6)	106	106	106
100	Knott Corp (.20e)	13	13	13
100	Kreuger Brew	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
800	Lake Shore M (4)	52½	52⅛	52½
1400	Lehigh C&N	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞
800	Lion Oil (1)	23	22⅜	23
200	Locke Stl Ch (1e)	13⅛	13	13⅛
13800	Lockheed Aic	15⅝	14¼	15⅝
500	Lone Star Gas (.40e)	9¾	9⅜	9¾
300	Long Is Ltg	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
100	Loudon Pack	1¾	1¾	1¾
300	Louis L & E (.40)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
700	Majestic Rad & T	1½	1½	1½
100	Marc Int Mar (.178e)	6½	6½	6½
200	Marion St Shov	6	5⅜	6
50	Master Elec (.65e)	15	15	15
100	McCord Rad B	2¾	2¾	2¾
700	McWill Dredg	17¾	16¾	17¾
100	Mead John (3a)	123¾	123½	123½
100	Merritt-C & S	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
500	Mich Bumper	⅝	⅝	⅝
600	Michigan G & O	3⅜	3¼	3¼
100	Mich Stl Tube	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Mid St Pet A vtc	4¾	4¾	4¾
300	Mid West Corp	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
50	Minn M&M (.80e)	38½	38½	38½
100	Mock J Voeh (.30e)	11	11	11
200	Molybdenum	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
70	Montg Ward A (7)	149	148	148
1400	Mount City Cop	7⅜	7¼	7⅜
100	Mount Prod (.60e)	5½	5½	5½
100	Murray O Mfg (.15e)	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
100	Nat Auto Fib	9½	9½	9½
500	Nat Bellas Hess	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Nat City Lines	9½	9½	9½
100	Nat Container.42½e	7	7	7
100	Nat Fuel G (1)	12	12	12
200	Nat Oil Prod .40e	36¼	36	36¼
200	Nat Rub Mch	5	5	5
200	Nat Tun & Mines	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
600	Nehi Corp (1e)	44	43⅛	44
25	NEngPA6% pf 3½k	53	53	53
450	N J Zinc (1½e)	68¼	66⅛	68¼
100	N Mex & Ariz Ld	2	2	2
1000	Newmont Min (1e)	75½	75⅛	75½
800	N Y Auction	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞
500	NYC Omnibus war	19½	19	19½
100	NY Shipbd fd sh	6½	6½	6½
600	Niag Hud Pow	8⅛	8	8
100	Niag Hud 1 pf (5)	80	80	80
50	Niag Hud 2 pf (5)	68	68	68
200	Niag Sh Md B	6½	6½	6½
200	Niles-Bem-P (1e)	39½	39	39½
150	No Am L&P pf	41	40¼	40¼
300	No Sta Pw A	11¼	11⅛	11¼
100	Okla Nat Gas	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
100	Okla Nat G pf	35	35	35
100	Overseas Sec	4	4	4
100	Pac Can	8⅞	8½	8⅞
100	Pac G&E 6pf	30	30	30
100	Pac Light pf	107½	107½	107½
100	Pac Pub Svc	7¼	7¼	7¼
200	Pan-Am Air	15½	15½	15½
100	Prkrsbrg R&R (1.60)	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
50	Pender Gr A (3½)	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Mex Fuel (¼e)	1¼	1¼	1¼
500	Pennroad (¼g)	2⅛	2	2⅛
10	Pa P&L $6 pf (6)	84½	84½	84½
100	Pa Wat&Pw (4½e)	67	67	67
50	Pepperell	75	75	75
200	Pharis T&R (.30e)	8⅛	8	8⅛
400	Phila Co (.55e)	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜
1600	Phillips Pkg	3½	3⅜	3⅜
900	Phoenix Sec	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
900	Pierce Govern (.60)	20¼	19¾	20¼
100	Pioneer Gold (.40)	3	3	3
100	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	7¼	7¼	7¼
110	Pitts & Lake E (½e)	54	54	54
200	Pitts Forg	9¼	8⅝	9¼
700	Pitts Pl Gl (½e)	101½	100	100
1300	Powdrell & Alex	5⅛	5	5⅛
200	Pressed Met	20½	20¼	20½
100	Prud Investors	7	7	7
50	P S Ind $6 pf	23⅞	23¼	23⅞
75	Pug Sd P & L $6 pf	20¼	20	20¼
10	Quaker Oats (5)	109	109	109
100	Reed Roll Bit (.80a)	33½	33½	33½
100	Reynolds Inv	¼	¼	¼
200	Richmond Rad	2¾	2½	2¾
100	Roeser & Pend (1)	17	17	17
300	Royal Type (2¼e)	55	54	55
300	Russeks F Ave (½)	7½	7½	7½
200	Rustless I&S	8¼	8⅛	8¼
100	Ryerson & Haynes	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1500	Safety Car H&L (1e)	79½	75	75
100	St Regis Pap	3½	3½	3½
25	St Regis Pap pf	58	58	58
300	Samson Unit	3¼	3¼	3¼
300	Schiff Co (½e)	14	14	14
100	Scovill Mfg	24	24	24
100	Scullin Stl war	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Sec Corp Gen	1½	1½	1½
100	Segal Lock & H	⅛	⅛	⅛
1800	Seiberling Rub	4¼	3⅞	4
300	Selected Ind cv	9	9	9
300	Seversky Airc	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
400	Shattuck-Denn	8½	8⅜	8⅜
450	Sherwin-Wms (2e)	109¾	109⅜	109¾
400	Simmons Har & Pt	2½	2⅛	2½
100	Simplicity Pat	4¼	4¼	4¼
300	Solar Mfg	4	4	4
1100	Sonotone	1⅜	1	1⅜
100	So Coast (.15e)	⅛	⅛	⅛
800	So Penn Oil (1½a)	36½	36	36¼
400	So C Ed B pf (1½)	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛
20	So New Eng Tel (8)	148	148	148
100	Southland Roy	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
100	Stand Cap&S (1.60)	18	18	18
100	Stand Dredg	2½	2½	2½
2000	St Oil Ky (1)	18	17½	17½
100	St Oil Ohio (1)	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
200	St Pow&Lt	1	1	1
100	Stand Prod	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
1100	Stand Tube B	4	3¾	3⅞
700	Starrett Corp vtc	5¼	4⅞	5⅛
1400	Sterl Alum Prod	7	6⅞	7
100	Sterling Inc (.20a)	3	3	3
75	Stetson (JB)	9	8¾	9
300	Sunray Oil (.05e)	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
200	Taggart	6	6	6
200	Tampa El (2.24)	29¼	29¼	29¼
800	Technicolor (½e)	25	24¾	24¾
400	Thew Shovel	20	18¼	20
100	Tilo Roof	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
50	Tob & AlliedStks(1e)	62¼	62	62¼
600	Tubize Chat	11⅝	11½	11⅝
100	Tubize Chat A	31¾	31¾	31¾
300	Union G Can (.60e)	14¾	14¼	14⅜
300	Union Prem FS	14	14	14
1100	United Airc war	12¼	12	12
200	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	⅞	⅞	⅞
4800	Unit Gas	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛
200	Unit Lt&Pow A	2½	2½	2½
100	Unit Lt&P pf	25½	25	25½
200	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	79	78½	78½
200	Unit Specialts	5½	5	5½
100	U S & Int Sec	⅝	⅝	⅝
900	U S Foil B	6⅝	6½	6⅝
700	US Radiator	6⅜	5¾	6¼
100	Unit Verde Ext	1½	1½	1½
10	Unit Wall Paper	2½	2⅜	2½
400	Univ Corp vtc	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛
75	Utah P&L pf (2.33k)	43	42¾	43
200	Util Power & Lt	¼	¼	¼
250	Util P&L pf	12½	12	12½
200	Valspar Corp	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
200	VenezMex Oil	4⅝	[illegible]	4⅝
800	Wentworth Mfg	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
50	Weyenberg Shoe	7	7	7
200	Wolverine Tube	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
3600	Wright Harg (.40)	8⅛	8	8⅛

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
1 Ala Pow 5s '46	100	100	100
1 Ala Pow 5s '51	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
5 Ala Pow 4½s '67	82⅝	82¼	82⅝
4 Am G & E 5s 2028	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
3 Am P & L 5s 2016	88½	88	88
2 Am Seat 6s '46 stp	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
1 Appal Pow 6s 2024 A	116	116	116
5 Ark Lou Gas 4s '51	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
6 Ark P & L 5s '56	98⅞	98⅛	98⅛
12 As G & E 5s '50	31¾	31	31½
2 As G & E 5s '68	30½	30½	30½
4 As G & E 4½s '49 C	28½	28½	28½
1 At T & T 5½s '55 A	76	76	76
9 Atlan Gas Lt 4½s '55	99½	99½	99½
3 Baldw L 6s '50	84	83¼	84
2 Bell T Can 5s '55 A	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
1 Bell T Can 5s '57 B	120	120	120
5 Birm El 4½s '68	87½	87	87½
3 Can Nor P 5s '53	104	104	104
1 Can Pac 6s '42	103½	103½	103½
3 Caro P&L 5s '56	96¼	95¾	95¾
3 Cen Ill PS 5s '56 E	103¾	103¾	103¾
20 Cen Ill PS 4½s '67 F	98⅛	98	98
13 Cen P&L 5s '56	95	94⅝	95
1 Cen Pow 5s '37 D	82½	82½	82½
11 Cen St El 5½s '54	35½	34¾	35½
5 Cen St El 5s '48	35½	35	35⅛
14 Cen St P&L 5½s '53	54½	54	54
15 Chi Dist E 4½s '70	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Cin St Ry 5½s '52	75	75	75
5 Cities Ser 5s '69	64⅞	64	64
1 Cities Ser 5s '58	64½	64½	64½
26 Cities Ser 5s '50	64¾	63¾	63¾
24 Cit S Gas 5½s '42	101½	101¼	101½
2 Cit S P & L 5½s '49	63	63	63
13 Cit S Pow 5½s '52	62¾	62½	62¾
3 Commun P&L 5s '57	74½	74	74½
2 CommuPbSv5s '60A	100	100	100
6 Con &EL Ba 3¼s '71	108½	108½	108½
3 Con G Balt 5s '39	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Con Gas Ut 6s '43 st	63	63	63
15 Cont G&E 5s '58A	80½	79⅞	80½
14 Cudahy Pack 3¾s '55	97¾	97½	97½
4 Del El Pow 5½s '59	103½	103	103½
2 Det C Gas 5s '50 B	103½	103½	103½
5 Det Int Br 7s '52 ct	1	1	1
5 East GF 4s '56 A	77½	76¾	76⅞
5 Edison El Illum3½s '65	109	109	109
1 El Paso El 5s '50 A	104	104	104
14 Elec P&L 5s 2030	78	77	77½
2 Elmira Wat L 5s '56	107	107	107
7 Empire Dis E 5s '52	97	97	97
39 Emp O & R 5½s '42	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Fstone Cot M 5s '48	103½	103½	103½
20 Fla P&L 5s '54	91⅛	91	91⅛
8 Fla Pow 4s '66 C	86¾	86½	86½
1 Gary E&G 5s '44 st	92½	92½	92½
2 GenPubS 5s '53	90	90	90
1 Gen Pub Ut 6½s '56	80	80	80
1 Gen W Wk 5s '43A	84	84	84
2 Geo Pow 5s '67	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
4 Glen Ald Coal 4s '65	72	72	72
10 Grand Trunk 4s '50	87¾	87½	87¾
1 Hall Pr 6s '47A st	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
1 Heller (W) & Co 4s '46	94½	94½	94½
8 HousGulf G 6½s '43	103	103	103
8 Hous Gulf G 6s '43	103	102¾	103
4 Hous Ltg & P 3½s '66	107	107	107
1 Hygrade Fd 6s '49A	66	66	66
3 Ill Pow & L 5s '56 C	92½	92¼	92¼
5 Ill Pow&L 5½s '57	85	84¼	85
4 Ill Pow&L 6s '53	100⅜	99¾	99¾
1 Ill Pow &L 5½s '54 B	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 Ind Gen Svc 5s '48	108	108	108
3 IndSvc 5s '50	53½	53	53½
2 Ind Svc 5s '63 A	54⅛	53½	54⅛
15 Ind P&L 5s '57 A	104½	104½	104½
5 Inters Pow 6s '52	35¾	35	35
21 Inters Pow 5s '57	56⅞	56½	56⅞
2 Inters P Svc 4½s '58	74	74	74
2 Ia-Neb L&P 5s '57	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
1 Ia Pub Svc 5s '57	105	105	105
2 Jacksonv Gas 5s '42st	45	44	45
5 Jer Cen P&L 4½s '61C	104½	104½	104½
4 Kan El Pow 3½s '66	101½	101	101
1 Ky Util 5s '61 H	83¼	83¼	83¼
1 Lake SupLP3½s '66A	99	99	99
17 LehighPS 6s 2026A	100½	100	100¼
10 Lex Util 5s '52	94¾	94¾	94¾
5 Lib McN & L 5s '42	104	104	104
4 Long Isl Lt 6s '45	88	88	88
1 Lou P&L 5s '57	105	105	105
1 McCord R 6s '43	70½	70½	70½
4 Mengel Co 4½s '47	92	92	92
1 Metro Ed 4s '71	106	106	106
1 Mid St Pet 6½s '45A	88½	88½	88½
5 Milw G Lt 4½s '67	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
3 Minn P&L 4½s '78	95½	95	95
3 Miss P&L Co 5s '57	86¼	86¼	86¼
2 Miss Pow 5s '55	79½	79½	79½
1 Mo P Sv 5s '60	68	68	68
18 Mont-Dak P 5½s '44	100	99	100
7 Nat P&L 6s 2026A	90	90	90
5 Nat P&L 5s 2030B	82½	82½	82½
8 Nev Cal E 5s '56	84	83½	84
1 New Amst G 5s '48	117	117	117
12 NE G&E 5s '50	56½	56¼	56¼
3 N Eng G&E 5s '47	58⅛	58	58⅛
1 N Eng Pow 5½s '54	90	90	90
1 N Orl PS 5s '42 st	93½	93½	93½
2 NY Pow&Lt4½s '67	107½	107¼	107¼
32 NY St E&G 4½s '80	96	95½	95½
1 Nor Con Ut 5½s '48A	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
7 Nor Ind Pub S 5s '69	103⅞	103⅛	103⅞
40 Nor Ind PS 4½s '70E	100	99⅞	100
1 Nor'west El 6s '45 st	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Nor'west P S 5s '57	94½	94¼	94½
1 Ohio Pow 4½s '56 D	104	104	104
6 Okla Nat Gas 5s '46	99½	99	99
14 Okla-Nat G 4½s '51 A	104¼	103¾	103¾
12 Pac P&L 5s '55	73⅝	73	73
3 Pen Cen P&L& 4½s '77	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
1 Pen El 4s '71 F	94	94	94
1 Pen-Oh Ed 6s '50	96	96	96
8 Peo Gas L&C 4s '81 B	94½	93½	94
1 Peo GasL&C 4s '81 D	95¼	95¼	95¼
6 Phila El P 5½s '72	112½	112½	112½
5 Potomc Ed 5s '56 E	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
38 Pub Sv N Ill 5s '56	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
1 Pub Sv Okla 4s '66A	103½	103½	103½
7 Pug Sd P&L 5½s '49	79	78⅜	78¾
2 Safe Har W 4½s '79	109½	109½	109½
1 Scullin Stl 3s '51	57	57	57
5 Shaw W&P 4½s67A	104¼	104	104
5 Shaw W&P 4½s70D	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 S E P&L 6s 2025A	92½	92	92
5 So Cal Ed 3¾s '60	107⅜	107⅛	107⅛
2 So Cal Ed 3¾s 60B	108⅜	108⅛	108⅛
1 So Ind Ry 4s '51	47	47	47
5 So'west A Tel5s61A	99	99	99
10 Stand G&E 6s '48 st	53⅞	53	53¾
3 Stand G&E 6s '35 cv	55	55	55
9 Stand G&E 6s'48cvst	53¼	53	53
13 Stand G&E 6s '51	54¾	53⅞	53⅞
2 Stand G&E 6s '66	54	54	54
4 Stand Inv 5½s '39	78⅛	77⅛	78⅛
10 Stand P&L 6s '57	52¼	51¼	52¼
14 Starrett Corp 5s '50	31⅞	31⅜	31⅜
6 Tenn Pub S 5s '70	94	94	94
9 Tex El S 5s '60	96	95½	96
2 Tex P&L 6s 2022 A	99	99	99
6 Tex P&L 5s '56	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
6 Toledo Ed 5s '62	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
2 Twin CRT 5½s '52 A	58½	58½	58½
5 Unit L&Ry 5½s '52	81	81	81
6 Utah P&L 6s 2022 A	82½	82½	82½
8 Virg P S 5½s '46 A	91¼	90	90
6 Virg Pub S 5s '50 B	87	86½	86½
4 Waldorf-Ast 5s '54	24⅛	24	24⅛
4 Wash Wat P 5s '60	105	105	105
2 West Newsp Un 6s '44	54½	54	54⅛
2 West Tex Ut 5s '57A	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
1 Wisc P&L 4s '66A	97	97	97

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
1 Agri Mtg Bk 7s'47	24½	24½	24½
1 Danish Con 5s '53	99	99	99
1 Den Mg Bk 5s'72IX	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1 Ger C Mun 7s'47	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
1 Hanover City 7s'39	24½	24½	24½
1 Isarco Hyd El7s'52	56	56	56
1 Pomerania El 6s'53	21	21	21
2 Santiago Chile 7s'49	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
11 Terni Elec 6½s'53	54½	54	54

Minimum Wheat Price in Canada 80 Cents Bushel

OTTAWA (CP)—Prime Minister Mackenzie King has announced 80 cents as the fixed minimum price for wheat this year. At that figure the Canadian Wheat Board will take delivery of all wheat harvest in 1938 offered it by Canadian farmers.

The announcement came at the close of the weekly cabinet meeting and as the western wheat crop, apparently a good one after five years of poor yields, was ripening on the prarie farms.

Marketing Policy Stands

At the same time Mr. King indicated there would be no change in the marketing policy pursued by the Government and the wheat board. Canadian wheat would be offered for sale continuously at world prices and there would be no attempt to hoard or seek a monopoly.

He read a brief statement prepared by Trade Minister Euler, Chairman of the wheat committee of the Cabinet, which said:

"The milling and grain trades of the world are advised that notwithstanding the internal initial price of 80 cents a bushel, the Canadian wheat will at all times be competitive on the world's markets."

The price fixed is lower than the 87½ cents which has been fixed during the three previous years the wheat board has been in existence. It is higher than the prevailing price for the October future which closed at 76⅞ cents on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange Aug. 4. The October future price is the market's estimate of what wheat will bring when the new crop is harvested and threshed.

Mr. King referred questions as to the Government's reasons for deciding on 80 cents to the wheat board which had recommended that figure. "All circumstances were taken into account," he said. "The position of Western Canada in recent years, the world situation today. There was a careful weighing of the position of Western Canada in relation to the East."

The price paid by the board for other grades of wheat will be fixed on the basis of 80 cents for the top grade, No. 1 northern at Fort William.

No Restrictions

No restrictions are attached to the new price. Last year and the year before the wheat board was not permitted to buy wheat at 87½ cents unless the market fell below 90 cents and this never happened.

Under the wheat board act the board accepts all wheat offered by farmers and pays the fixed minimum price on delivery. If the board makes a profit on its year's operations through the sale of all its wheat at an average price higher than 80 cents farmers selling to the board will share in the profits through an additional payment per bushel.

Should the board's operations result in a loss the Federal Treasury must reimburse it.

Wheat Prices Drop Sharply in Chicago

CHICAGO, Aug. 5—Overwhelmed by successive selling waves largely to stop losses, the Chicago wheat market today collapsed 2⅝ cents to low prices unequaled before in five years.

Sharp breaks in values at Winnipeg preceded downward plunges of the market here. Chances of a large surplus of wheat in the United States Canada and Argentina served to upset speculative confidence.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were 2¼-2⅝ lower compared with yesterday's finish, Sept. 64⅝-¾, Dec. 66⅝-½, corn ⅛-¾ down, Sept. 54-54⅛, Dec. 51⅛-⅞, and oats ¼-½ off.

Boston Stocks

Aug. 5

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
8.75	Bos & Albany	87½	86½	87½	86¼
8.00	Bos Edison	132½	132½	132½	133
..	Bos&M st pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
..	Bos&M st A pf	3¾	3¾	3¾	3½
3.75a	E Gas&F pf	17½	17½	17½	17½
1.00	Employ Grp	19½	19½	19½	19¼
..	Isle Royale	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
..	Mass Util As	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2¾
.50a	Narr Rac A	3	3	3	3
6.25a	NE Tel&Tel	108	108	108	107¾
..	Quincy Min	2¾	2¼	2¾	2⅜
.60b	Shaw Assoc	10	9⅞	10	9¾
1.00b	Un Twist Drill	20	20	20	19½
..	Unit Gas	4	4	4	4
2.50	Un Sh M	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
..	Utah M&T	90c	90c	90c	85c

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid in 1937, no regular rate. b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1937 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1937; includes $2 per share paid prior to 3-for-1 split-up.

Cotton Prices

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
New York					
October	8.45	8.50	8.42	8.42	—.09
December	8.53	8.57	8.50	8.50	—.08
January	8.55	8.58	8.51	8.53	—.09
March	8.60	8.62	8.55	8.55	—.09
May	8.63	8.66	8.59	8.59	—.08
July	8.66	8.66	8.66	8.66	—.03

Spots 8.52, off 9 points.

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Liverpool					
October	4.76	4.77	4.73	4.74	—.02
January	4.81	4.83	4.80	4.80	—.02
March	4.87	4.88	4.85	4.86	—.01
May	4.91	4.92	4.88	4.89	—.04

Spots 4.89, up 1 point.

Gannett Half Year Net Off

NEW YORK (AP)—Gannett Co., operators of a chain of newspapers in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Illinois, and wholly-owned subsidiaries reported for the six months ended June 30 net profit excluding undistributed net profits of controlled companies, of $595,857 after interest, amortization and normal taxes. This compared with a profit of $600,559 in the first half last year.

Sugar Futures

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
N Y Sept No 3	1.83	1.83	1.82	1.82	
Wld Sept No 4	.99	.99	.99	.99	—.00½
Wld Mar No 4	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.06	—.00½

Hide Futures

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Dec. new	11.75	11.85	11.72	11.85	

Commerce and Finance

U. S. Imports in June Slump $140,000,000 From 1937 Month

Business and Industry

$37,500,000 Issue By Indianapolis Utility Is Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — A banking group headed by Lehman Brothers is offering to the public $32,000,000 of first mortgage 3¾ per cent bonds, due on Aug. 1, 1968, and $5,500,000 of serial notes, due Aug. 1, 1939, to 1948, of the Indianapolis Power & Light Company.

The first mortgage 3¾ bonds will be priced at par. The serial notes bear coupon rates and are due and priced as follows:

3%	series due 1939	101½%
3%	series due 1940	101⅜%
3%	series due 1941	101%
3½%	series due 1942	101⅞%
3½%	series due 1943	101%
3½%	series due 1944	99½%
3½%	series due 1945	98⅛%
4%	series due 1946	100%
4%	series due 1947	98⅞%
4%	series due 1948	98%

Net proceeds from the sales of these securities, estimated at $36,450,610 after deducting expenses, together with an estimated amount of $2,558,750 of other funds of the company will be deposited in trust by the company for the redemption on or about Oct. 11, 1938, of the outstanding $37,509,000 of first mortgage 5 per cent bonds, Series A, due Jan. 1, 1957, at 104 and accrued interest. This retirement will require $39,009,360.

The list of underwriters of both the first mortgage 3¾s and the serial notes and the amounts underwritten by each member of the syndicate follows:

	Bonds	Notes
Lehman Bros	$4,457,000	$766,000
First Boston Corp	1,834,000	315,000
Glore, Forgan & Co	1,834,000	315,000
Halsey, Stuart & Co	1,834,000	315,000
Stone & Webster & Blodgett	942,000	162,000
Blyth & Co	942,000	162,000
Brown, Harriman & Co	942,000	162,000
Goldman, Sachs & Co	942,000	162,000
Lozard Freres & Co	942,000	162,000
Smith, Barney & Co	890,000	153,000
A C Allyn & Co	681,000	117,000
Bancamerica-Blair Crp	681,000	117,000
Bonbright & Co	681,000	117,000
H. M. Byllesby & Co	681,000	117,000
Hallgarten & Co	681,000	117,000
Hemphill, Noyes & Co	681,000	117,000
Kidder Peabody & Co	681,000	117,000
Lee Higginson Corp	681,000	117,000
Central Republic Co	576,000	99,000
Harris, Hall & Co	576,000	99,000
Stifel, Nicolaus & Co	576,000	99,000
Hayden, Stone & Co	419,000	72,000
J. & W. Seligman & Co	419,000	72,000
White, Weld & Co	419,000	72,000
A. G. Becker & Co	366,000	63,000
Graham, Parsons & Co	366,000	63,000
F. S. Moseley & Co	366,000	63,000
Shields & Co	366,000	63,000
Stern, Wampler & Co	366,000	63,000
G. H. Walker & Co	366,000	63,000
Wertheim & Co	366,000	63,000
Bacon, Whipple & Co	262,000	45,000
Blair, Bonner & Co	262,000	45,000
W. E. Hutton & Co	262,000	45,000
Laurence M. Marks & Co	262,000	45,000
G. M.-P. Murphy & Co	262,000	45,000
Arthur Perry & Co	262,000	45,000
L. F. Rothschild & Co	262,000	45,000
Field, Richards & Shepard	209,000	36,000
Illinois Co of Chicago	209,000	36,000
Jackson & Curtis	209,000	36,000
Otis & Co	209,000	36,000
Paine Webber & Co	209,000	36,000
Riter & Co	209,000	36,000
E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc	209,000	36,000
Schoellkopf, Hutton & Pomeroy	209,000	36,000
Stern Brothers & Co	209,000	36,000
Tucker, Anthony & Co	209,000	36,000
Bartlett, Knight & Co	105,000	18,000
Bear, Stearns & Co	105,000	18,000
Bosworth Chanute, Loughridge & Co	105,000	18,000
T. P. Burke & Co	105,000	18,000
William Cavillier & Co	105,000	18,000
Farwell, Chapman & Co	105,000	18,000
Francis Bros & Co	105,000	18,000
Indianapolis Bond and Share Corp	105,000	18,000
W. L. Lyons & Co	105,000	18,000
Piper, Jaffray & Hopwood	105,000	18,000
Schwabacher & Co	105,000	18,000
I. M. Simon & Co	105,000	18,000
Stein Bros & Boyce	105,000	18,000
Wells-Dickey Co	105,000	18,000
Gavin L. Payne & Co	52,000	9,000

Cambridgeport Savings Bank
Incorporated 1853
Central Sq., Cambridge
Deposits Received by Mail
INTEREST BEGINS
AUGUST 10

Chevrolet, Ford Sales Gain Contraseasonally

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Detroit

July sales of Chevrolet and Ford showed contraseasonal gains over June while Buick sales showed less than seasonal decline.

Chevrolet delivered 51,047 cars and trucks in retail domestic market, an increase of 5,423, or 12 per cent over June. Only in 1929 and 1937 had July volume exceeded June; normal expectation is for a 7 per cent decline, said William E. Holler, general sales manager.

Retail sales of Ford Motor Co. passenger cars, commercial cars and trucks in July totaled 44,905 units, against 40,099 in June, up 12 per cent and the largest since September.

As compared with a normal June to July drop of 12.4 per cent July retail deliveries of Buick division of General Motors totaled 12,254 units for a decline of only 8.2 per cent from the June total of 13,463 units. July, 1937, deliveries totaled 22,065.

FDIC Head Warns Bankers Against Taking Big Risks

WASHINGTON (AP)—Leo T. Crowley, Chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, warned bankers against taking "excessive" risks.

Speaking for the corporation's board of directors, he said in a semi-annual fiscal statement:

"As in any other type of business, bankers, if they are to perform their function, must be prepared to assume some risk. But when this risk becomes excessive the supervisor must step in to seek corrections."

He gave notice that "vigilant supervision" would be maintained, and said uniform procedures adopted recently by supervisory agencies emphasized the investment character of banking and discouraged speculation.

"Insurance of deposits does not justify bankers in taking greater risks than they otherwise would," Mr. Crowley continued. "In the long run, the funds available to the corporation must come from the banks' earnings. For the banks as a whole, therefore, losses in both operating and closed banks resulting from deterioration of assets must be paid out of earnings if the banking system is to survive."

Jesse Jones, Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, has been trying recently to persuade banks to make additional industrial loans, offering to send RFC agents to the banks to discuss with them loan applications which the Federal lending agency considered sound.

Excess Reserves Drop $120,000,000

WASHINGTON—Federal Reserve board reported that excess reserves of member banks declined $120,000,000 during the week to a total of about $2,920,000,000.

During the week ending August 3 member bank reserve balances decreased $114,000,000. Reductions in member bank reserves were attributed to increases of $49,000,000 in circulating money, $29,000,000 in Treasury cash, $43,000,000 in Treasury deposits with Federal Reserve banks, and $8,000,000 in non-member deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts and a decrease of $9,000,000 in reserve bank credit.

These factors were offset in part by increases of $23,000,000 in gold stock and $2,000,000 in Treasury currency.

Japan's Foreign Trade Drops, Due To War Factors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—The figures of Japan's foreign trade for the first half of 1938, which have just been released here, indicate clearly that a country cannot simultaneously carry on a war and maintain an expanding foreign trade. For the first time in the last seven years the value of Japan's imports and exports, over a fairly long period of time, has revealed a sharp decline.

Exports were valued at 1,287,222,000 yen, a falling off of 314,703,000 yen, or 19.6 per cent, while imports, as a result of drastic throttling, were down to 1,483,000,000 yen, a decline of 33.9 per cent, by comparison with the first half of 1937. Cotton textiles, Japan's largest single export, were down by 22.5 per cent and raw silk, the special objective of boycott groups in America and other countries, declined by a little over 24 per cent. Rayon, pottery, toys, canned foodstuffs, almost all the standard Japanese exports fell off in value.

Cuts Down Imports

Japan was able to cut its imports much more than its exports and emerged from the first half year with an unfavorable trade balance of only 195,778,000 yen. The reduction in imports is mainly attributable to savings on raw cotton and wool. Japan's expenditures on these two commodities were less by over 600,000,000 yen than they were in the first six months of 1937. It is known that Japan has shipped to America at least 133,000,000 yen worth of gold this year, thereby covering the largest part of the unfavorable trade balance.

The sum of 801,000,000 yen in gold which Japan retains as a reserve for its currency issue has, in all probability, been maintained intact; but foreign observers are generally inclined to doubt whether Japan has much more free gold. It is hoped to realize from 200,000,000 to 240,000,000 yen in newly mined gold through intensified mining in Japan and Korea.

Ordinarily the first half year is the season when the Japanese balance of trade is least favorable, and this circumstance probably inspires the following hopeful comment in the Nichi Nichi, one of the largest Tokyo newspapers, on the prospects of foreign trade in the second half of the year:

"Because of the export promotion measures, the strengthened import restrictions and the economization in the domestic consumption of imported commodities, the balance of foreign trade in the second half of the year is expected to take a favorable turn, and to show a slight export excess. This tendency, combined with the shipments of the newly mined gold, is expected to stabilize the imports of the military necessities and to maintain the equilibrium of the international accounts."

Using Less Wool and Cotton

On the other hand, it must be noted that savings on imports have been made possible, not by dispensing with comforts and luxuries (of which Japan's imports are negligible), but by cutting down on such essential raw materials as cotton and wool. It is the theory of Mr. Seihin Ikeda, the veteran financier who now holds the two portfolios of Finance and of Commerce and Industry, that Japan can pay for the war by economizing on domestic consumption.

Two negative items in Japan's international balance of payments, although these do not appear in the figures of trade figure, are shipping and tourists. Hundreds of Japanese ships which are normally earning or at least saving foreign exchange by engaging in commercial runs are now employed in the transportation of troops and supplies and tourists are few and far between.

Financial Sky Brightening For New Corporate Issues

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—With the offering today of $32,000,000 of Indianapolis Power & Light first mortgage 3¾'s some people here feel that a long period of capital financing may actually be inaugurated.

True, it is admitted, many issues this year have been hailed as "inaugurating" the coming boom in capital flotations, but their initial success has not brought out any subsequent large volume. Such was said of the Commonwealth Edison $73,000,000 offering of bonds and debentures in May (now selling well above the offering price), the $100,000,000 of U. S. Steel debentures in June, and the $81,000,000 Standard Oil of New Jersey debentures in July with their unprecedentedly low coupon of 2¾ per cent for a 15-year maturity. Nevertheless there are several reasons given for the feeling that "this time it is different."

Business Pick-up Gaining

One, of course, is the pick-up in business. Even those here who feel that the stock market upswing may have spent itself for some weeks or months still concede the probability that the business recovery will continue perhaps even sharply to climb from these levels. This in itself should be the basis for additional corporate borrowing. The supply of funds "looking for investment" has been rising recently, particularly with the life insurance companies (way behind on their investment program) and increased nibbling is reported by investment bankers from non-institutional buyers.

The banks also, with their increased excess reserves, are looking for good offerings, particularly because everything good already on the market keeps going higher in price; for despite the recent liberalization of bank examinations some banks don't want to lower the quality of their portfolios for the sake of yield. Investment houses have been eager to capitalize on this whetted investors' appetite, and the business recovery, with its implied probability that corporations will be more in the mood to borrow, now seems to make this possible.

There is also a feeling that the current recovery may be a more orthodox one, or a less unorthodox one, than that of 1933 to 1937. This would by definition imply a larger proportionate volume of corporate borrowing and a smaller proportionate dependence of the recovery on government pump-priming. Most of the new-fangled recovery and reform moves which colored the previous recovery seem unlikely to be repeated.

Modification Adumbrated

There has, for example, been no move to repeat the Securities Act of 1933 or the Exchange Act of 1934; in fact some people here believe the memorandum recently submitted to the SEC by Morgan Stanley & Company for modification of the Securities Act of 1933, which received considerable publicity here on Tuesday in a syndicated NANA article, may actually foreshadow some modifications.

Other developments which a few years ago jarred confidence in private financing, such as the RFC gold-buying program, the devaluation of the dollar, the NRA and the Utilities Act of 1935, are not likely to be repeated and nothing in sight is likely to have an equal impact on confidence.

The Administration, with an eye on the November elections, seems unlikely to stir up the animals for a while, particularly after the partial failure of the party purge at the primaries, and Jack Garner's apparent success in staying at his fishing while the President was in Texas, and then perhaps having a finger in the flour-salesman's anti-politician campaign; Garner was the man supposed to have said the cattle should be allowed to put on a little fat.

The conjunction of fresh business enthusiasm with continued low money rates is also considered favorable. While some slight rise is seen in long-term money rates this fall, few people here expect any sharp increase. Bill rates have advanced substantially despite the Treasury's recent heavy retirements. (Treasury bills outstanding used to run around $2,400,000,000 in recent years and are now down near $1,000,000,000) but these rates are still at only a fraction of one per cent. A good market for high-grade bonds for many months to come is therefore expected.

New Money Offerings

In this connection a steadily higher proportion of new money offerings to mere refunding is expected. There seems some conflict of statistics over whether new money offerings so far this year have picked up or not. On August 1, in its monthly summary of new financing, the local Journal of Commerce, under the lead "New Capital Basis for Financing," said, "Out of $178,000,000 securities (sold in July) only $25,743,000,000 represented refunding. Refunding for the seven months of the current year represented $453,900,000 out of $1,221,000,000.

A year ago the seven months' proportion was almost 50 per cent and in 1936, when the big refunding boom was under way, new capital was the rarely found exception." Two days later, however, the Wall Street Journal said editorially that "In the first six months of 1938 the volume of securities issued to raise "new" as distinguished from replacement capital fell to the lowest proportions in three years."

The apparent contradiction seems to arise out of the fact that a distinctly larger proportion of new money offerings appeared in the tax-exempt category this year, and these were not involved in the SEC registration figures from which the Wall Street Journal drew its conclusions.

In any case the Steel debenture offering of $100,000,000 was for new money and so was the Jersey $81,000,000 offering last month, and more of such are expected.

Bank Says Rate, Wage Cuts Not Answer To Basic Rail Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—If Federal ownership is not the desirable solution of the railroad question in the United States, "the alternative is to permit the private companies again to achieve a consolidated position and enable them to interest investors of capital," according to The Index, published by The New York Trust Company.

"The railroads, in view of their huge investments and the large proportion of their securities held by savings banks, insurance companies and trust funds and the wide reflection of their well-being in production and employment, are far too important to the nation to permit continuation of the present impasse," The Index continues.

"Minor concessions with regard to rates and wages cannot solve the basic problems. More fundamental treatment is required, as outlined in a recent report of the Transportation Association of America entitled 'A National Transportation Program.'

"Among the recommendations made which touch on public policy and supervision, there might be cited: amendment of the Interstate Commerce Act to provide for consolidations of rail lines to eliminate needless duplication of service and to increase efficiency and economy; the abrogation of much legislation and regulation fixing expenses beyond the control of management—such as 'make-work' and train limit laws and inflexible rate schedules; equalization of the tax burden among the various forms of transportation; the determination and maintenance by the Interstate Commerce Commission of the degree of competition among carriers by road, rail, water and air most in the public interest; the placing of all transport regulation under one Federal body; and amendment of the Bankruptcy Act to simplify procedure and expedite reorganization.

"Legislation along these and related lines is clearly indicated to promote national recovery," The Index concludes.

Retail Food Costs In July Off 0.2 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Labor Department statisticians reported that retail food costs for July dropped 0.2 per cent from the preceding month and were 5.9 per cent lower than July a year ago.

The decline in the average resulted principally, the Department said, from a 7.6 per cent decrease in the cost of fresh fruits and vegetables.

Commissioner Lubin of the Bureau of Labor Statistics said that in contrast to the sharp break in fresh fruit and vegetable costs, the average cost of meat advanced 2.5 per cent and eggs registered a 7.2 per cent increase.

Incorporated Investors' Assets Rise in Quarter

Net assets of Incorporated Investors for the quarter ended June 30, 1938 amounted to approximately $50,000,000 compared with net assets of approximately $42,000,000 as if March 31, 1938.

In a letter to shareholders, William A. Parker, President, stated that:

On March 31 cash and governments were 50 per cent of assets. As of June 30 this figure had dropped to 34 per cent. There was invested during the quarter over $4,000,000 in common stocks. "We have ample reserves to purchase more," says the letter, "as we see evidence that business seems to be catching up with the extravagant promises represented in present market prices."

Exports' Gain Far Exceeds Imports' Under Hull Pacts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5—Commerce Department trade records indicate that American producers have benefited more from Cordell Hull's reciprocal trade agreements than have foreign producers.

Increase in exports to countries with which the United States has negotiated reciprocal trade agreements was greater during the last year than the increase in imports from them, an analysis of the figures shows.

Of the 16 reciprocal trade agreements in operation during the greater part of the last 12 months, one became effective in 1934, three in 1935, 10 in 1936 and two in 1937.

Effect of Trade Pacts

Ever since 1936 when effects of the trade agreements were noted, a tendency for exports to increase more rapidly to the countries with which the United States has made trade agreements than to others has been observed.

Exports to agreement countries were 66.2 per cent higher during the year ending in June, 1938, than they were during the calendar years, 1934-23, while exports to nonagreement countries were only 47.7 per cent higher.

Imports during the last year were 26.2 per cent higher from agreement countries and 28.5 per cent higher from nonagreement countries.

Export orders, Department of Commerce chiefs pointed out, have been a major source of business to many firms in recent months with domestic demand curtailed. Part of the favorable export situation was attributed to rearmament activities abroad, but increases were also registered in a number of peace-time products such as musical instruments, farm machinery and dental creams.

The total value of American export trade for the six months ending in June was $1,592,137,000, compared with $1,536,562,000 for the same period of 1937.

Import trade was valued at $961,000,000, compared with $1,683,421,000 for the same period of 1937.

Boosts Sales to Czechoslovakia

The latest trade treaty signed was that with Czechoslovakia. Although it only became effective on April 16, exports of goods from the United States to that country from January to June of this year were more than double than those in the same period of last year. For the six months this year they were valued at $12,561,000 and for the same period last year $5,407,000. Import of goods from Czechoslovakia to the United States fell off $2,700,000 in the same period.

Other countries to which the United States has been exporting a larger volume of goods this year include Honduras, Nicaragua, Netherlands West Indies, Colombia, Venezuela, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Denmark, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, United Kingdom, Soviet Russia, and Spain. Exports to Soviet Russia jumped from $18,894,000 to $37,789,000 for the six months, while imports fell off slightly.

Both exports to and imports from Japan fell off considerably during the six months. Reflecting the effects of the individual Japanese boycott carried out by numerous Americans, imports fell from $111,023,000 to $58,534,000 in the six months.

Exports from the United States to Japan fell from $165,641,000 to $125,144,000.

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The Commerce Department reported a drop in United States exports and imports during June as compared with the same month last year.

Exports, including re-exports, from the United States fell to $232,686,000 from $265,341,000 in June, 1937.

Imports of merchandise declined to $145,898,000 in June from $286,224,000 in June, 1937.

The June export figures showed the cut Far Eastern hostilities have made in United States trade with Japan and China.

The Department said the value of exports to Japan, including re-exports of merchandise, fell to $15,485,000 in June from $25,194,000 in June, 1937.

In the six months ended with June the total dropped to $125,144,000 from $165,641,000 in the like period last year.

Value of exports to China in June dropped to $3,758,000 from $5,100,000 in June, 1937. The first six months' total declined to $21,525,000 from $31,327,000 in the like 1937 period.

June exports this year and last year by geographic divisions and principal countries were:

	1937	1938
Total	$265,341,000	$232,686,000
North America	73,876,000	65,397,000
Canada	46,936,000	44,732,000
Mexico	9,968,000	4,966,000
South America	24,934,000	23,247,000
Europe	98,908,000	87,835,000
Belgium	6,937,000	6,061,000
France	11,221,000	8,859,000
Germany	8,935,000	6,330,000
Netherlands	10,764,000	6,396,000
United Kingdom	34,037,000	30,223,000
Russia	3,044,000	6,630,000
Italy	6,953,000	4,246,000
Asia	47,229,000	39,299,000
Philippines	6,945,000	7,363,000
China	5,100,000	3,758,000
Japan	25,194,000	15,485,000
Oceania	8,224,000	8,287,000
Africa	12,169,000	8,622,000

June imports were:

Total	$286,204,000	$145,898,000
North America	66,634,000	37,738,000
Canada	38,350,000	19,027,000
Mexico	5,611,000	4,215,000
South America	44,057,000	19,287,000
Europe	69,044,000	40,109,000
Belgium	6,816,000	2,920,000
France	5,545,000	3,248,000
Germany	7,575,000	4,534,000
Netherlands	4,221,000	2,555,000
United Kingdom	18,017,000	7,889,000
Russia	1,435,000	1,114,000
Italy	3,596,000	4,184,000
Asia	91,442,000	44,354,000
Philippines	11,331,000	10,694,000
China	10,309,000	3,486,000
Japan	18,637,000	10,688,000
Oceania	6,576,000	1,362,000
Africa	8,470,000	3,047,000

Paris Bourse Open To American Stocks

By the Associated Press

Paris, Aug. 5

Banking circles reported today the French Government had given stock exchange authorities permission to list American stocks on the Paris Bourse, for the first time since the World War.

French brokers long have attempted to obtain government consent, declaring they were losing large profits.

In the past, some conservative financial quarters expressed fears there might be attempts to unload abnormally high-priced American stocks on French investors.

London Gold Demand Shows Falling Off

LONDON, Aug. 5 (AP)—The demand for gold dropped slightly today with a turnover of only £1,585,000 ($7,766,500) at a rate of 142 shillings, or $34.79, an ounce on a quotation of $4.90 to the pound at the time of fixing the gold price.

Total sales for three days of active selling rose to £6,928,000 ($33,947,000).

The gold price represented a decline of a halfpenny (approximately one cent) from yesterday.

Hidden Tax Takes Up a Goodly Share Wage Earners' Pay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS — Silk stockings which cost milady a dollar a pair, conceal 11 cents in taxes, and the gay-striped peasant dress of cotton which she picked up for only $5, has picked up 55 cents in taxes on its way from Southern cottonfield to store counter, according to the Family Economics Bureau.

Her open-work shoes, at $6 a pair, hide 59 cents in indirect taxes, and her husband's $45 suit has accumulated $5.22 in similar taxes during its long trip from the sheep's back to his back.

A study just completed by Northwestern National Life Insurance Company calculates the accumulation of indirect taxes on nine staple products as follows: Shoes, 9.7 per cent (of retail price); silk knit goods, 11.1 per cent of retail price; cotton ready-to-wear materials, 10.9 per cent; woolen garments, 11.6 per cent; flour, 5.7 per cent; bread, 7 per cent; beef, 8.2 per cent; pork, 8.2 per cent; sugar, 18.6 per cent.

Principal taxes contributing to the figures in the estimates are the grower's realty taxes, gasoline taxes and licenses on motor trucks used for deliveries in various steps of getting the product from the original producer to the consumer; the 9 per cent tax element in railroad freight rates; realty taxes on property occupied by manufacturers, brokers, jobbers, wholesalers and retailers; import duties; licenses and franchises; excise taxes, and employers' contributions to social security, unemployment and old-age pensions.

Income and excess profits taxes, and other taxes difficult to pass on in selling prices were excluded from the calculations.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only and is under no circumstances to be construed as an offering of these securities for sale, or as a solicitation of an offer to buy these securities. The offering is made only by the Prospectus. This announcement is published on behalf of only those of the undersigned who are registered dealers in securities in this State.

Indianapolis Power & Light Company

$32,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds,
3¾% Series due 1968

Dated August 1, 1938 Due August 1, 1968

Price 100% and accrued interest

$5,500,000 Serial Notes

Dated August 1, 1938 Due each August 1 from 1939 to 1948, inclusive

	Amount	Price		Amount	Price
3 % series due 1939	$100,000	101½%	3½% series due 1944	$600,000	99½%
3 % series due 1940	600,000	101⅜%	3½% series due 1945	600,000	98⅛%
3 % series due 1941	600,000	101 %	4 % series due 1946	600,000	100 %
3½% series due 1942	600,000	101⅞%	4 % series due 1947	600,000	98⅞%
3½% series due 1943	600,000	101 %	4 % series due 1948	600,000	98 %

plus accrued interest from August 1, 1938

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained only from such of the undersigned as are registered dealers in securities in this State.

Lehman Brothers

The First Boston Corporation Glore, Forgan & Co. Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc.

Stone & Webster and Blodget Incorporated Blyth & Co., Inc. Brown Harriman & Co. Incorporated

Goldman, Sachs & Co. Lazard Frères & Co.

August 5, 1938

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS Cards. Deal with leader. Big profits. Finest $1 assortment. Gift Wrapping. Religious boxes. Combination Offer. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg S-47, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Quick profits. Sensational "Ruby" 21-Folder assortment. Sells $1—you make 50c. Novel, unusual. Also Gift Wraps, Etchings, Religious, Humorous. Personal Christmas Cards. Free Sample Offer. Chilton Greetings, 179 Lincoln, Dept. 1-B, Boston, Mass.

SELL INITIAL CHRISTMAS CARDS—Latest fad! 21 beautiful folders, sender's INITIAL in metallic gold and silver seals, $1 retail. 100% profit. NAME-IMPRINTED Christmas Cards, 50 for $1. Other Assortments, 50c up. Get samples. Artistic Card Co., 431 Way, Elmira, N. Y.

CHRISTMAS Card Sensation! Sell 21 gorgeous Christmas Folders in metal foil Copper Gift Box for $1; profit 100%; 7 other assortments. Finest Personal Christmas Cards, with name. Get samples. JANES ART STUDIOS, 90 Anson Pl., Rochester, N. Y.

SELL STUDIO DESIGNED CHRISTMAS CARDS

Extra money for you! Housewife earned $250 in few weeks. Student $480. Complete line of Personal Christmas Cards, with sender's name inscribed. Also 7 different Box Assortments. Big Profits. Get details NOW.

THE JOHN A. HERTEL CO.

305 W. Adams St., Dept. 820-B, Chicago, Ill.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS—Personal, confidential service, low cost, terms. Write for free book, "How to Get Your Patent," L. F. RANDOLPH, Dept. 863, Washington, D. C.

PAYING GUESTS

SEA PINES ON CAPE COD

Large estate, private beach, sailing, golf; instruction in swimming, riding, tennis, art, music and languages optional; arrangements for transportation to Christian Science services. $18 week up. Brewster, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

RENTALS, Cattle Ranches, Desert Acreage, Farms; we invite correspondence. DRACHMAN-GRANT, Realtors, 28 N. Stone. Phone 103. Tucson, Arizona.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

EARN cash quick. Sell double value Christmas Cards. 1938 Leaders. Personal Cards, Stationery, Box Assortments. Season's most complete line. Commission up to 100%. Experience unnecessary. Free Samples. WALLACE BROWN, 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 53-B, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

YOUNG woman, cultured, college training, desires work with children; capable companion or governess; native of South but free to live or travel anywhere; details with references furnished upon request. Write X-16, Suite 2900, 333 No. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

AGENTS WANTED

SIX STYLES—Gay aprons of fine percales, six for $2.35—twelve for $4.50. Retail 50c each—good profit.

MARIAN F. BINNER
8 Buel Place, Woburn, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO LET

CAMBRIDGE
16-17 FOREST STREET
28-34 IRVING STREET
"EACH APARTMENT A HOME"
2-3-4 ROOMS

Do price, environment, and service mean anything to you? We offer reasonable rent, a select tenancy and attractive up-to-the-minute buildings. Large rooms, ample cupboard and closet space, tile baths and showers. KIRkland 5666 or 5221.

BOSTON, 226-232-236-264-270 Bay State Rd.—Owned by Boston University, fronting Charles River, all outside exposure, 8 minutes to Park St., 4-5-6 rooms, bath, refrigeration, resident manager, 226 Bay State Rd., Apt. 3. Ken. 2444 or superintendent in each house.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 210 W. 79th St.—Beautiful one-room unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, Electrolux; near church, subway. ENdicott 2-1883.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

1935 CHRYSLER TOURING SEDAN
Exceptional in Every Way. Extras.
$365. See Mr. Schramm.
HOOVER MOTORS, INC.
Motor Mart Bldg., Boston HUB. 7100

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

MOULTON'S AUTO SERVICE
47 St. Mary's St., Brookline, Mass.
Owner-driver. Call ASP 3313. Garage ASP. 4820

COUNTRY BOARD

VOGEL-GWYN WRENTHAM, MASS. Tel. 19
Excellent food; boating and bathing; $18 per wk.

PRIVATE farmhouse, one-half mile from Woods Lake; excellent home cooking; good bathing beach; rates $2 per day; $12 weekly. Della Martin, Prop.

CRYSTAL LAKE LODGE, ENFIELD, N. H. REST, RECREATION; REASONABLE. FOR PAMPHLET ADDRESS THE ABOVE, OR KENNETH HARBISON, 1537 BROOKLYN AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

CLEAN, well-furnished cottages available through August and September. Information, write MRS. F. E. BARNES, Crescent Lake, via Unity, M.E.

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsborough St. KEN. 0848. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston—Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable

EXTERMINATING SERVICES

GUARANTEE Exterminating Co. (operating 3 suburban branches) offers exterminating, mothproofing, termiteproofing service. Telephone for estimate (day or night). Longacre 5-6600. 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS FOLDING CHAIRS—Sell—Rent Banquet and Bridge Tables
Phone Trowbridge 7823 Pettingill & Pear
272 Sidney St., Cambridge, Mass.

FURNITURE FOR RENT

AUGUST SALE! Spectacular bargains in Furniture, Rugs and Furnishings from private estates and samples from better manufacturers; Simmons Bedding; free storage for future delivery. Lloyds Salesrooms, 239 E. 60th Street, N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study, experienced care if needed (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State License. 12 Mason Terrace. Long. 1090

Hillrest Home for rest and study Care if needed Booklets
AMBER C. DOW 473 Waltham St.
Tel W N 1384 West Newton, Mass.

HOUSES TO LET

MT VERNON, N. Y.—7-room house, oil heat, porch, garage; near church, school, trans.; $85. Norris, 439 Homestead Ave. Hill 5206-R.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 133 Washington St., Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

FISHER & BROTHER—Moving, Storage, Carpet Cleaning, Packing, Shipping, at reasonable rates. Tel. Medallion 3-4800. 352 W. 43rd St., N. Y. C. Brooklyn Branch, Tel Nevins 8-3400.

Local Classified

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAUL PHILIPOFF — Painting, inside and out; paperhanging; decorating. 103 Charles St., Boston. LAF. 4308.

PAYING GUESTS

Apple Hill Inn Bantam Lake P. O. Lakeside, Conn.
Delightful vacation place in the Litchfield Hills; unusual game room, tennis, lake sports. Folder. MR. and MRS. E. F. ENGLE, Mgrs.

CHARMING, peaceful country estate, 30 miles from New York; few paying guests invited; ideal for older people. Write Box H-36, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PERRY COTTAGE, RIDGEFIELD, CONN.—A quiet country home; all conveniences; best of everything; moderate rates.

PRINTING

PRINTING—Every description, helpful and economical service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E. 16th St. New York City. Algonquin 4-6147.

REPAIRING

FISKE BROS., Depot Sq., Lexington, Mass.—Bicycle accessories and repairing; lawn mowers and cutlery sharpened; saws filed, soldering.

ROOMS AND BOARD

HOME near fine new high school offered to 3 high school girls; eight miles from Newburgh; intelligent supervision; good home cooking. Box 242, Marlboro, N. Y.

NEWTON, MASS.—Quiet home, pleasant surroundings; room and board, tray service if desired. Tel. Newton No. 2256. MRS. LENA A. WHITE, 73 Sargent St.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. — Rooms, private family, select neighborhood; Aug. and Sept. 25 N. Hanover Ave., Margate.

BELMONT, MASS. (near Oakley C. C.)—Double or single rooms in private home; breakfast if desired. Call Belmont 1559-M.

BOSTON, 122 St. Botolph St.—Desirable rooms near The Mother Church; transients or permanent. ADAMS.

BOSTON, 226 Huntington Ave., S. 3—Pleasant rooms, overlooking The Mother Church park; single and double. CIR. 9450.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 29 Winchester St.—Room with kitchenette, other rooms; piazzas; convenient location; permanent or transient guests; parking. LONgwood 8775.

MILFORD, N. H., 50 Amherst St.—One or two rooms for rent; Christian Scientists preferred. Mrs. George Seaverns, Tel. 453.

N. Y. C., 171 W. 71st St. (Broadway)—Large room adjoining bath; also one suitable studio; refined harmonious atmosphere. Apt. 12-A.

N. Y. C., 2647 Broadway (100th), Apt. 6-W—Bright, quiet room, running water, $5; business person; convenient transportation. AC. 4-2384 (Mitchell).

N. Y. C., 145 W. [illegible] St. (Apt. 5-E)—Exceptionally desirable front, suitable 2-3; others; $3.50; seen, appreciated. RICE.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—One furnished room and bath; also two rooms and bath unfurnished, modern and newly renovated. 1707 Mt. Vernon Street.

SWAMPSCOTT, MASS. — Guest House on ocean front; near good restaurants. Mrs. R. B. Wardwell, 225 Humphrey St. BREakers 6271.

WE HAVE opened one of Boston's old-time houses; enjoy the hospitable and home-like atmosphere we offer you; make our guest house your home. 117 Marlborough Street, Boston. COMmonwealth 7778. Single and double rooms; reasonable rates.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

BURLINGTON VT.—Guests welcomed at the Willards; attractive rooms and location. 132 Colchester Ave. Phone 1679-M

DEERFIELD, MASS.—Stop at Asa Stebbins homestead; large rooms, comfortable beds; restful atmosphere; large veranda. Tel 4407, Greenfield

MODERN tourist home; New England hospitality; $1 per person. The Locust House, Mrs. William Dews, Bridgton, Me. Tel. 136-3.

N. Y. C., Columbia Court, 431 Riverside Drive (corner 115th), Route 9 — Automobile tourists; excellent beds; $1 daily. Tel. UN. 4-5242. Ask for Miss Nelson.

SHOE REPAIRING

ROYAL SHOE REPAIR
271 Mass. Ave., near Westland Ave. (Boston)
Expert Workmanship Hat Cleaning

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

GARDENER, 35, married, with 7 year old son; 19 years' experience in greenhouse and out-of-doors; lawns and shrubs. WEATHERUP, Draper Rd., Wayland, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOUNTANT now employed desires change of position; grad. Univ. of Pittsburgh Bus. Administration; highest ref.; will go East or West. Box A-24, 420 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

COLLEGE student, 20, experienced in care of children, office work and photography; drives car; is senior life saver. N. JONES, 94 Marshall St., Fitchburg, Mass.

SUMMER BOARD

EAST GLOUCESTER, MASS.—Rocky Neck Guest House; clean, comfortable rooms; near art colony, beaches, tennis, golf, swimming, surf bathing, boating; with meals $3 per day up. Tel 2662.

SKY LINE FARM
In Vermont Hills, three minutes from large village; large, comfortable rooms; excellent food; beautiful, accessible, clean, modern, restful; $12.50 to $15 per week.
H. P. JOHNSON, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

"GREEN SHADOWS"
OLD LYME, CONNECTICUT
A restful, delightful place for a vacation. Excellent food. Reasonable rates.

SUMMER HOMES

CAPE COD, MASS. — AUG. 15th to 31st, 4-RM. BUNGALOW, SCREENED PORCH 2 SIDES; BATHING. H. E. W., 10 PRESCOTT ST., CAMBRIDGE. TRO. 9637, KIR. 6502.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

SINGERS WANTED—Choral society; fall and winter concerts; rehearsals 25c weekly. ROBERT MALONE, 1106 Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C. COlumbus 5-9739

TRUCKING

EST.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel Somerset 0878-0034-W 11 Dana St. Somerville, Mass.

UPHOLSTERING

CHARLES W. ANTON—15 yrs. with Paine Furniture Co. Expert upholstering and cabinet making. 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3206

WEATHER STRIPPING

AWNINGS, shades, Venetian Blinds, screens; repairing, summer furniture; Norge products. HOME SPECIALTIES, Cen. New. (Mass.) 3000; Milford 1800; Fram. 3131, Worcester 4-2891.

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON

VACATION SUGGESTIONS
Flashlights, Fishing Tackle
Tennis Balls and Racquets
Picnic Grills, Charcoal, etc.
R. W. Shattuck & Co.
Arlington 0114 444 Mass. Ave.

SOCONY
COLONIAL MOTORS INC.
Storage—Service
743 MASS. AVENUE
TEL. ARL. 3220

BOSTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Boston's Original
Harper Method
Shop
2 Park Sq., cor. Boylston St., BOSTON, MASS.
Tel. for Appointment DEVonshire 7462
Shampooing, Manicuring, Facial and Harper Permanent

PACKING MOVING
D W DUNN CO
STORING SHIPPING
LOCAL and DISTANCE MOVING
48 Bromfield St. — HANcock 8000

BOSTON—Dorchester

MOVING STORING
STEVES SERVICES SATISFY
PACKING SHIPPING
NOBLE R. STEVES
Bonded Warehouseman
184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass.
TAlbot 2400

BRAINTREE

SMITH MOTORS
11 VINTON AVENUE
BRAINTREE, MASS.
Sales and Service
Irving H. Smith, Prop. Tel. Bra. 1820

Braintree Service Station
H. C. MYERS, Mgr.
Stedman Ave. and Elm St.
SHELL
GOODYEAR TIRES
EXIDE BATTERIES
GAS, OILS, LUBRICATION
Tel. Bra. 0863

BROCKTON

Sears Friday and Saturday
RECORD DAYS
Record Values Throughout the Store
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
235 Main St., Brockton Call Brockton 1783

Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work
Summer Service South Shore and Cape Cod
ZORIC
White Star Laundry Co.
TEL. 4200 400 MAIN STREET

Storey & Co
SEALINE COATS $79.50
in our
AUGUST FUR SALE

Ford Tel. 3734
SYLVESTER & GILE
Authorized Ford Dealers
389 Warren Ave., Brockton, Mass.

WE BRING YOU
THE GREATEST
AUGUST FURNITURE SALE
in the History of Our Store
ATHERTON'S
41 CENTER STREET BROCKTON

BROOKLINE

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330
8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturdays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NORFOLK COUNTY TRUST COMPANY

Capital	$1,000,000
Surplus	$ 590,000

Offices
BROOKLINE FRANKLIN
CANTON NEEDHAM
DEDHAM STOUGHTON
QUINCY
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

CAMBRIDGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bel. 2951
9 a. m.-12 daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AUGUST SALE
Clearance of Lamps, Shades, Radios, Appliances, etc.
AUGUST 8-15
Clark and Mills Electric Co.
37A BRATTLE STREET

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

PARIS
56 Faubourg St Honoré Tel Anjou 30-67
BOSTON
One Norway St Tel Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK
500 Fifth Ave Tel Lackawanna 4-5600
CHICAGO
33 No Michigan Ave Tel Randolph 7641
DETROIT
3-101 Gen'l Motors Bldg Tel Madison 3610
ST LOUIS
1975 Railway Exch Bldg Tel CHestnut 6173
LOS ANGELES
319 West Seventh St Tel TRinity 3004
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St Tel. Sutter 7240
SEATTLE
824 Skinner Building Tel. MAin 3904
MIAMI
1320 Ingraham Building Tel. 3-3446
LONDON
Clarence House, 4 Central Building, Westminster Tels. Whitehall 9691
Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States.

MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE
(Continued)

COLBURN—Jeweler
14 Boylston Street Tro. 5343
Harvard Square
Fine Watch and Clock Repairing
Hamilton, Elgin and Waltham Watches
BEADS RESTRUNG

Cambridge Trust Co.
General Banking and Trust Service
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
TRUST DEPARTMENT
MASS. AVENUE and HOLYOKE STREET

HAYDEN, Incorporated
Formerly Fred Hayden
28 PALMER STREET TRO. 2506
HOUSE PAINTING
INTERIOR and EXTERIOR
PAPER HANGING
Kalsomining, Graining and Glazing and Refinishing of Floors. Estimates Given.

KIR. 0735
HERSUM & CO. Inc.
LOCAL & LONG DISTANCE
PIANO & FURNITURE MOVING
BOSTON, CAMBRIDGE & BELMONT
846 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

We Carry
- Prudence Corned Beef Hash
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
George H. Stockwell
Groceries—Provisions
37 Brattle St. Kir. 7515

CONCORD

Monitor Advertised Products
ANDERSON'S MARKET
Quality and Service
30 Main Street Concord 1000

DEDHAM

The Fisher-Churchill Co.
Established in 1854
Providence Pike, Dedham, Mass.
Distributors of
Cities Service Products
Fuel Oil—Diesel Oils
Cleercoal
New England Coke
PHONE DED. 0051-0052

The Best Place to Eat in Town
MARSHALL'S
559 HIGH STREET
Homelike Food
QUIET, COURTEOUS SERVICE
Luncheon Served from 11-2:30 P. M.
Evening Meal Served from 5-8 P. M.
Prices Ranging from 25c to 75c
Sunday Dinner from 12-2:30 P. M., 50c-75c

LAUNDRY SERVICE
FOR THE
WHOLE FAMILY
SAVE
TIME—WORK—MONEY
ASK FOR SERVICE FOLDER
Dedham Custom Laundry
Telephone Dedham 0108
Dedham, Mass.

EAST MILTON

Gamble's Market
GROCERIES
and PROVISIONS
551 Hancock St., Quincy Gra. 8600
Prompt Delivery Service

FALL RIVER

McWhirr's
Mid-Summer
Furniture Sale
NOW GOING ON
Fall River's Largest Department Store
169 South Main Street

FRAMINGHAM

LEWIS FURNITURE COMPANY
73 Irving Street
Mid-Summer Sale
Prices Reduced 10% to 50%

FITCHBURG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 1160
9 to 12 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

- Beautiful Hand Made Orrefors (Swedish) Crystal—and Karhuia (Finnish) Crystal, Vases, Bowls, Perfume Bottles, Candlesticks, Goblets, Sherbets, etc.—$2.00 to $25.00.
RICE & CO.
F. W. RICE
Jewelers 350 Main St. *Stationers*

Vogue Beauty Salon
Experienced in all phases of beauty culture
17 PRICHARD STREET TEL. 2820

Fitchburg Savings Bank
Interest Payable Quarterly
January, April, July, October 1st
745 MAIN STREET
119 FAIRMOUNT STREET

GLOUCESTER

A. A. MOONEY BEAUTY SALON
Dorothy Grey Cosmetics
Ogilvie Sisters Preparations
LEXINGTON AVE.
MAGNOLIA
TEL. MAGNOLIA 1439
BROOKLINE SALON
1284 BEACON ST. LON. 6510

MASSACHUSETTS

GLOUCESTER
(Continued)

WILLIAM G. BROWN COMPANY
1885 1938
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Mass.

HAVERHILL

H. R. NOYES
DAIRY
MILK—CREAM
1104 Broadway Tel. 6776-J

Let Us Help You
To Launder Your Linen Suits, Wash Dresses and Children's Dresses
INDIVIDUAL FAMILY LAUNDRY
50 Middlesex Street, Bradford
Ralph E. Daniels, Prop. Tel. 164

NEW YORK
CLEANING AND DYEING CO.
Service—Satisfaction—Economy
Main St. at Monument Sq. Tel. 3647

HINGHAM

For Prompt and Expert Service Call
TOM CONNELL, Tailor
"The Old Reliable"
Cleansing—Pressing—Repairing
Dyeing
South Street Hing. 0854

ANDERSON BROTHERS
HING. 1420
Cresca Brand Consomme Madrilene for Jellied Soup:

16 oz. tin	17c
Three tins	47c

Pure Italian Olive Oil—Made in Lucca
Gallon Tins—$3.50 each

HOLBROOK

CHEVROLET OLDSMOBILE
HAMILTON'S GARAGE
PHONE RANDOLPH 0209
Cor. Plymouth and Weymouth Sts.

HOLYOKE

DREIKORN'S
"Orange Wrap"
BREAD

Special Values in White
Silk and Satin Slips and Wraparounds, $1.00. Trillium Slips, $1.98. High Grade Golden Medal Slips, formerly $4.50, now $2.98. Sizes to 48.
THE LEARY SHOP
221 MAPLE STREET

Kuppenheimer Good Clothes . . . Knox Hats . . . Arrow Shirts . . . Phoenix Socks . . . Fruit of the Loom Shirts and Pajamas
Dunbar-Murray, Inc.
HIGH AT SUFFOLK STREETS
Holyoke's Popular Store for Men and Boys

Natural Bridge Shoes
meet all the needs of the feminine feet and fashionable desires. The moderate price will delight your budget.
NAPOLEON BAIL 168 HIGH STREET
Superior Shoe Repairing

LAWRENCE

Save on the purchase of your fur coat during our
AUGUST FUR SALE
Cherry & Webb's

D & H Cone Cleaned
Anthracite and
New England Coke
B. L. McDonald Coal Co.
326 ESSEX STREET
Tel. Lawrence 6167, Andover 234

LEXINGTON

LEXINGTON FRUIT CO.
1740 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 1880
Fine Quality Meats, Groceries and Fruits
Under Same Management
CONCORD FRUIT CO.
CONCORD, MASS. Tel. Con. 435

Waverly Hardware & Supply Co.
Cor. Mass. Ave. and Waltham St.
Complete Line of Preserving Jars
Qts., doz. $1.09; Pts., 89c
Jelly Glasses, doz. 49c
Preserving Kettle, extra large $1.49
Rubbers, Covers

Bateman's
1785 MASS. AVE. Tel. Lex. 0232
Semi-Annual Sale
FIFTH AVENUE HOSE
Pure silk, four-thread, guaranteed ringless, 59c; regular price 69c. This week only.

Theatre Pharmacy, Inc.
1792 Mass Avenue *Free Delivery*
Kemp's Chocolates
60c to $1.00—Always Fresh
Haines Ce-Brook Ice Cream
Roll—Brick—Bulk

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
Bestex Grapefruit Juice, 46-oz. tin 21c
Heart's Delight Fruit Cocktail, large 2½ tin, 25c
Hormel's Spam, 12 oz. tin 29c
Cal. Juice Oranges, doz. 29c and 39c
1770 MASS. AVE. TEL. LEX. 0326

MASSACHUSETTS

LOWELL

The choice of thrifty families everywhere
ELECTROLUX
The GAS Refrigerator
. . It Saves You More
LOWELL GAS CO.

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
The Store for Thrifty People
Special Offering of World-Famous
Innerspring
Ostermoor Mattresses
Reg. $42.50 $29.85 You save $12.65
EASY TERMS

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 135 Tel. 4940
E. A. Wilson Co.

Buy Your Fur Coat
at a saving in our
August Fur Sale
CHERRY & WEBB'S

LYNN

August Blanket Sale!
Our "Easy-to-Buy" Budget Plan enables you to select your blankets NOW—Pay what you care to—then pay what you wish, weekly or monthly. Your blankets will be paid for and delivered in the fall, just when you'll be needing them! We'll gladly explain in detail.
Goddard Bros
Market St. Telephone Breakers 3737

FLOWERS
WILLIAM MILLER & SONS
1888 — *FLORISTS* — 1938
884 WESTERN AVENUE, LYNN
TEL. BREAKERS 1560
"We Solicit Your Patronage"

BARBIZON SLIPS
SPECIAL!
Crepe or Satin Pure Dye Silk $2.19
The famous BRYN MAWR patented design that moulds the figure.
Medium or Short Lengths
Regular and Half Sizes
Blush or White
T. W. ROGERS CO
DEPARTMENT STORE—UNION ST.

THE PARISIAN DRY CLEANSING CO.
"24 Hour Cleansing Service"
391 CHATHAM STREET
BREAKERS 3590—3591
Branch Offices
406 Union St. Breakers 5780
132 Humphrey St., Swampscott
Breakers 1970

Whyte's
Enterprise Laundry, Inc.
Launderers and Cleaners
83-87 WILLOW STREET - LYNN, MASS.

MALDEN

OPEN EVENINGS
Have Your Furs Remodeled Now
Prices Reasonable
We Buy Used Fur Coats
WESSELL FUR SHOP
488 Main St., Malden
Opp. Baptist Parish House
No Telephone

MEDFORD

First National Bank
in Medford
Trade in Medford, Bank in Medford
Checking and Savings Accounts
Safe Deposit Boxes
Member Federal Reserve System
25 HIGH STREET
BANK BY MAIL

HI-HEAT COAL
More Heat Per Dollar
USE LESS COSTS LESS
Send for Circular
GLENDALE COAL CO.
TEL. CHAS. 0800

Leon's
Doughnut and Sandwich Shop
Our Own Ice Cream
Try Our FROSTED MALTED
—A DRINK THAT YOU EAT
42 SALEM ST., MEDFORD SQ.
Telephone Mystic 6259

MELROSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
phone Melrose 1097-R 9 to 12 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

OLIVER E. HAWES CO.
Groceries, Meats and Fish
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
415 Franklin St. Phones 3400-1-2-3

Purr-fect HOME HEATING
'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Melrose 0649
Crystal 1680

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE
(Continued)

CLEMENTS
The Store of Cheerful Service

BEAN & COLE
Plumbing, Heating, and Sheet Metal Work
Plumbing Fixtures, Gas Work
Range Repairs
29 ESSEX STREET MELROSE 2566

PATTEE CORSET SHOP
Beach Togs
Summer Dresses
Hot Weather
Underwear
523 MAIN STREET
Mel. 2134

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

NEEDHAM

See Your Milk Perfected—Visit Our Dairy Any Time
PROMPT DELIVERY IN YOUR LOCALITY
Wellesley Farms Dairy
Tel. Wellesley 1456

The Spruces
DEDHAM AVENUE
Route 135 Need. 0867
Fresh Vegetables in Season
Corn
Tomatoes Beans

Needham Sales Inc.
Sales Service
25 Chapel Street Ford Needham, Mass.

Road Service on Tires and Batteries
JENNEY GASOLINE Solventized Chases Carbon
Valvoline Oil
ADAMS BROS., Inc.
26 PICKERING STREET

Oil Burners
Fuel Oil Range Oil
New England Coke
'blue coal'
WILLETT & CHADWICK COAL CO.
Highland Ave. Need. 0810-1618

NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Dairy
Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream
Luncheon Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

J. E. Michaud & Co.
INCORPORATED
Clothiers and Furnishers
240 Union St., New Bedford, Mass.

OREGON DYE HOUSE
1852 Purchase St. Tel. 8671
Also 664 Pleasant Street
Opposite Municipal Lot
Tel. 213

HUTCHINSON'S
222 UNION ST.
BOOK STORE
Welcomes Monitor readers to browse and rest while visiting New Bedford.
222 UNION STREET

Willey's Inc.
566 PLEASANT STREET
Clearance Sale of All Summer Dresses, Coats, Sports Wear
Store Completely Air-Conditioned

BUSH & CO., INC.
J. T. Champion, *Manager*
Cleaners and Dyers
512 Pleasant St. Tel. 3790 and 3791

NEWBURYPORT

STOP HERE for
TEXACO, TYDOL and TRUCO GASOLINE
TRUE'S FILLING STATIONS
at the Traffic Circle
Newburyport Turnpike

LEIGHTON'S BAKERY
"Near the Through Way"
110 Pleasant St.
84 State St. } NEWBURYPORT
62 MAIN ST., AMESBURY

W. E. ATKINSON COMPANY
COAL—OIL
Automatic Heating
Tel. 4 Newburyport

Semi-Annual
Corset Sale
ENTIRE STOCK
20% to 40% Reduction
Throughout August
BELL SHOPS
33 PLEASANT STREET

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTON—Auburndale

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Newton North 6463, 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SILAS A. BENNETT
17 Duffield Road West New. 1732
CARPENTER—BUILDER
NEW CONSTRUCTION
ALL KINDS OF REPAIR WORK
CABINET WORK

NEWTONVILLE

Paramount Market
INCORPORATED
Tel. New. No. 3260 for the World's Finest Foods at Popular Prices
319 WALNUT STREET

ALFRED E. FULLER
Specializing in
Compulsory Automobile Insurance
46 Austin Street New. No. 7304

FUEL OIL
COAL-COKE
Newton North 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

Augustus Thurgood
FINE WALL PAPERS
WINDOW SHADES
and Interior Decorating
Samples shown at your home
150 Otis Street, Newtonville
West Newton 2511-M

WEST NEWTON

FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NORTHAMPTON

Hazle Brook, Lehigh, Koppers Coke
Cities Service Fuel
Furnace and Range Oil
KIMBALL & CARY CO.
Phone 3500 12 Main Street
Northampton, Mass.

"Good Things to Eat"
Beckmann's
211 Main St. *Opp. City Hall*

NORWOOD

ARTHUR J. FORREST
Petroleum Products
Distributors of Colonial Beacon "ESSO" Products
Fuel and Range Oil
Oil Burners
DELCO Heating Equipment
(General Motors Product)
Dedham 0807 Norwood 1445—1446

PITTSFIELD

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE, Inc.
SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
"Under Strict Laboratory Control"
MILK, CREAM AND DELICIA ICE CREAM
FRANK A. CARROLL, Manager
120 Francis Avenue, Pittsfield, Mass.
Tel. 2-1561

BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
Your Bank for Savings
$1.00 Opens an Account
24 NORTH STREET

Final Clearance Prices
Bathing Suits—Beach Wear
DRASTICALLY REDUCED
Holden & Stone Co.

VELVET ICE CREAM
Exclusive at
KULDA'S
38 SOUTH STREET

Quaker Lace Table Covers
INTERESTING DESIGNS
$3.98 to $7.50 each
BATCHELDERS
83 EAST STREET

In Pittsfield It's
England Brothers
The Accommodating Store
The Modern Store

New and Daniels
Service Centre
ESSO
Verified Lubrication
130 SOUTH STREET TEL. 5667

IF IT'S MADE OF SHEET METAL . . . WE MAKE IT
L. C. LATIMER
SHEET METAL WORKS
Also Plumbing and Heating
80 GROVE ST. DIAL 2-2133

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD
(Continued)

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

HART'S STORE
Fruits Vegetables Meats
FROSTED FOODS
Parking—Delivery Service
338 South St. at Bay State Road
Dial 7336—7337

SUN PRINTING CORPORATION
COMMERCIAL PRINTING
28 Renne Avenue Dial 7381

GEORGE L. MACK
Jeweler
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
26 Dunham St. Dial 6996

Good Books Are Real Friends
THE OPEN BOOK
Has in Stock the Latest Fiction and Non-Fiction
Lending Library
ONOTA BLDG., NORTH ST.

August is the Hot Summer Month
Buy Your Coal in August
Budget plan of payment—If you desire.
COOPER COAL CO.
37 FENN STREET

Midsummer Prices
now prevailing make purchasing a pleasure here.
BESSE-CLARKE
Men's Wear 23 North Ave.

QUINCY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Granite 3337-M
8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

W. S. WELLS CO.
319 Newport Avenue, WOLLASTON
CLEARANCE SALE
Drastic Markdowns on All Summer Merchandise

The Sign of Quality Since 1899
FOY'S MARKETS, Inc.
The Quincy Family Market
Owned and Operated by
a Quincy Family

Wilbur Coon Shoes fit ALL
5·POINTS
instead of just length and width
Moorhead's Shoe Store
1547 HANCOCK STREET

Every Banking Convenience at Three Offices:
Quincy Center
Wollaston
North Quincy
QUINCY TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Reserve System

PETTENGILL'S
Jewelry and Gift Shop
Established 1876
Diamonds, Watches, Silver
EXPERT WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIR SERVICE
1462 HANCOCK STREET Granite 0338-W

Thomas S. Burgin
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

Keep That Fresh Summer Appearance
by sending to us your washable suits and white flannels regularly.
OLD COLONY
LAUNDERERS CLEANERS
PRES. 5000

HARRY G. MARCH
General Electric Appliances
Radios, Refrigerators, Ranges, Washers and Ironers, Cleaners, Sun Lamps
Radio Service on All Makes
1577 HANCOCK STREET

READING

TOWN OF READING, MASS.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT. MERCHANDISE STORE
Dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the Home
565 Main Street Tel. Reading 1340

CLOTHES CLEANSED
RUGS SHAMPOOED
FURS STORED
Guaranteed Satisfaction
Stoneham Dye House
587 Main St. Reading 1420
368 Main St. Stoneham 1020

SHARON

The New V-8 Ford
NOW ON DISPLAY
Prices Are Low
Sharon Motor Sales, Inc.
SALES and SERVICE
37 POND STREET Tel. 684

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

SOMERVILLE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 2029-M
10-12 a. m., 5-6 p. m. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Gross Tailors & Cleaners
1016 Broadway Som. 2622
351 Highland Ave. Som. 2633
13 College Ave., Davis Square
Expert Work on Cleansing
Remodeling — Relining
FREE CALL AND DELIVERY

Furbush & Shute Inc.
APOTHECARY
Try Our Delicious
ICE CREAM SODAS
Ice Cream to take Home
Schick Dry Shavers
Cameras and Supplies
TEELE SQ. SOM. 0718

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Square Union Square
and
439 Mass. Avenue, Arlington

SPRINGFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817
1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MAISON WOODWORTH Inc.
A Beauty Salon Doing Work of the Better Class
313 Bridge Street 4-3751

Harvey & Lewis Co.
OPTICAL GOODS
Cameras—Stills and Movies
Cards for All Occasions
Fountain Pens—Barometers
1503 MAIN STREET

H. M. HARTWELL & SONS
Local Dealer
Esso
Chestnut and Taylor Streets
PHONE 2-4072

NEW ENGLAND LAUNDRIES
INCORPORATED
Launderers and cleansers to fit every pocket book.
Special Palm Beach and Linen Suits
95 cents each
870 State St. Phone 2-2133

WALTHAM

Established 1873
Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

Dorothy Benham
Millinery
Waltham, 433 Moody St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.

Luncheonette Service
Kodaks and Films
Also nationally advertised candies, cosmetics and other lines.
H. I. Johnson Drug Co.
617 Main Street Wal. 3370

WATERTOWN

If you are in the Market
for a good used car
See us before you buy. Our used cars are all thoroughly reconditioned and guaranteed.
COOMBS MOTOR CO.
Authorized Ford and Lincoln Zephyr Dealer
49 No. Beacon Street Mid. 7650
"Our Cars Make Good or We Do"

WELLESLEY

THE CHINA HOUSE
Specialists in
CHINA • GLASS • POTTERY
LAMPS • DINNERWARE
SHOWER and WEDDING GIFTS
469 Washington St. Tel. Wel. 0315

Wellesley People Turn In Some Beautiful Used Cars!
Ford
Own a better car this fall

'37 Ford Club Cabriolet	$600
'36 Ford Club Cabriolet	$425
'35 Reo Cabriolet	$350

Many Others—Dependable Service
WELLESLEY MOTOR SALES CO.
RUSSELL BURNETT, Prop.
475 Washington Street Wellesley 2700

STAR MARKET CO.
Large Native Roasting Chickens
5 to 6 lb. average, 33c lb.
583 Washington St. Wel. 2820

WELLESLEY HILLS

Bendslev's
WELLESLEY HILLS
LUNCHEON
Ice Creams and Candies
Our Own Makes
DELIVERY WEL. 0165

For Fine Foods . . .
Variety . . . Service
. . . Prompt Delivery
Call Wel. 2300 or 2900
WELLESLEY HILLS MARKET
251 Washington St. Wellesley Hills Sq.

Is Your Car Ready for Trips?
LUBRICATION TIRES
BATTERIES (Battery Water?)
GULF
GOOD GULF GAS
Douglas S. Turner
GULF OIL STATION Wel. 1840
Wellesley Hills on Worcester Pike (Route 9)
(Next to Wellesley Hills Fire Station)

WEYMOUTH

WEYMOUTH LUMBER COMPANY
44 Mill St., South Weymouth, Mass.
Tel. Wey. 1225
Builders' Supplies, Paints

MASSACHUSETTS

WEYMOUTH
(Continued)

Vacation Days Begin
When Wash Day Ends

SOUTH WEYMOUTH
LAUNDRY & CLEANSING CO.

Phone Weymouth 2300

WINTHROP

LECHTUR'S ODORLESS CLEANSING

Certified Cleaning

Only High Quality Work is done here

We specialize in FURS
We remodel your fur coat while it is stored with us.

60 Woodside Avenue
Ocean 1123
We call and deliver

Everybody's Cash Market

4 BARTLETT ROAD OCEAN 1520

Leg of Lamb (Genuine Spring)	28c lb.
Fresh Dressed Fowl, 4-4½-lb. aver.	29c lb.
Assorted Cold Cuts (5 varieties)	35c lb.
Butter, 2 lbs.	61c
Cooking Apples, 5 lbs.	19c
Fresh Guinea Haddock	10c lb.
SANKA COFFEE	39c

THE
BEACON PRESS

Commercial Printing and Engraving
Social and Business Announcements
35 Putnam Street, Winthrop, Mass.
Tel. Ocean 0021

WORCESTER

HANSINE ERICKSEN
22 PLEASANT STREET
HAIRDRESSING
Eugene Permanent Waving

THE HOVEY LAUNDRY CO.

Fifteen Services . . .

Priced to reach every Family Budget.

H. P. and G. R. Hovey Props.
Tel. 5-3161

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BARNET, HERTS.—Board residence en famille offered to two ladies or gentlemen; large double bedroom, separate beds; every convenience; quiet neighbourhood, but easy access main roads; garage if desired. Telephone in house. 3 Byng Rd., High Barnet.

CHICHESTER, Sussex — The Priory Guest House, Guildhall Street. Quiet, central position; summer terms 3-4 guineas.

ESSEX—Board residence; near station and buses; terms moderate. 32, Oakfield Road, Ilford.

FOREST OF DEAN, WYE VALLEY—Littledean Guest House, Littledean, Glos. 600 feet up—Grounds, billiards, dancing, tennis, putting; 55/- to 63/-; illus. tariff. "W. V."

LONDON "BEAUMONT," 17 PRINCES SQUARE, BAYSWATER, W. 2. Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room from 45/- Also at "ADELPHI," 129 Cromwell Rd. S W 7 Resident proprietors.

BRIGHTON, 29 Devonshire Place—Comfortable board residence; good catering; every comfort; 1 min. sea; 42/- weekly. MRS. MILLS.

PARKSTONE, Dorset—Rooms with board and attendance; close Christian Science church station, buses, post office, park. MRS. PALMER and MISS MONCKTON, 14 Ardmore Road.

BIRMINGHAM—Good board residence for gentlemen; gas fires in bedrooms, telephone, electric light. Hilton, 3 Fentham Rd., Erdington.

CORSETIERES

BIRMINGHAM, 24 Vernon Road, Edgbaston—Miss Adele Ziss (S. E. C. and Diploma) measures clients for "Spencer" individually designed corsets, in their own homes or at above address. Phone Edg. 3411.

FLATS TO LET

SUSSEX, LEWES—Attractive, self-contained flat, unfurnished; 6 rooms, modern conveniences; fine downland views; south aspect. Apply Wycherley, Lewes 29.

HOUSES FOR SALE

OXFORD—Lady offers 21 years' lease of nice house suitable apartments, flats or lady hairdresser; low price. Apply Bradley, Southend Lodge, Newbury.

INSURANCE

PARKSTONE, DORSET—ANNUITIES, Endowment and Children's Educational Policies. May I help you? Enquiries welcomed. GOWYN VENMAN, 7 Church Road.

MFRS. REPRESENTATIVES

EXPERIENCED merchant with first-class connections in Netherlands industrial and Government circles seeks representations. Box W-1119, BCM/CSM, London.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A. A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, England
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

SUSSEX DOWNS—Guests received; modern conveniences, glorious views; central; peaceful; from 3 guineas. MISS CLARKE PEVERELL, High Salvington, Worthing.

E. SUSSEX—Attractive Old Sussex Farmhouse, modern conveniences; beautiful scenery, good catering, 2½ gns. Northiam 62. MRS. BOWERMAN, Sempstead, Ewhurst, Nr. Hawkhurst.

WORTHING, SUNNYCROFT, Guest House, St. George's Road, 2 doors from sea; every comfort. Terms from 45/- Mrs. Frogbrook.

POST WANTED

LADY, experienced, desires private secretarial or office post; adaptable, reliable, and of quiet disposition. Box W-960, BCM/CSM, London.

ROOMS TO LET

NEAR MAIDENHEAD—To let, unfurnished in attractive country house, one or two rooms; service available; garage; high ground; 1½ miles river. Watson, Westwood, Cookham Rise, Berks.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE—To let, two unfurnished rooms and kitchen. Apply MRS. POTTER, 148 Moorland Road.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

SURREY
R. PERMAIN & CO.
ESTATE AGENTS, CAMBERLEY

Channel Islands

GUERNSEY

Le Riche's Stores Ltd.
JERSEY AND GUERNSEY

Lushus TABLE JELLIES

Quality Groceries and Provisions at Lowest Prices

Lovell & Co
Telephone 461 ESTD. 1879
79 & 11 SMITH STREET, Guernsey

Complete House Furnishers and House Agents

Channel Islands

GUERNSEY
(Continued)

Tel. 1167 (2 lines)
DELAMARES
The General Drapers
and Complete Outfitters
CHILPRUFE *Agents*
The Beehive and Market House
GUERNSEY

England

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

T. MEPHAM & SONS
Removals and Storage
Town Hall Square Tel. Bexhill 515
Fire-Resisting Depository

H. E. Fellows & Sons
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
6 ST. LEONARDS ROAD
Lighting, Power and
Heating Requirements
Repairs a Speciality
PHONE BEXHILL 1950

ALLEYN STORES
29 and 31 MARINA
CHOCOLATE SPECIALISTS
All Leading Makers

SUTER BROS.
18 Sea Road Phone Bexhill 888
LADIES' OUTFITTERS
Agents for Fitu Corsets
and Pesco Underwear
KNITWEAR A SPECIALITY

DENNY'S Ltd.
Ladies and Gentlemen's
Tailors
HIGH CLASS
EVERSLEY ROAD Ph. Bexhill 535

T. J. AUSTIN & SONS, Ltd.
47 Devonshire Rd. Tel. Bexhill 150
China and Glass Specialists
And at Hastings

BIRMINGHAM

Royal Steam Bakery
Yardley
E. HARDING
Winner of 5 Championships and
50 Gold Medals
Speciality
BISCUIT BREAD
Send a P. C. and we will call
1510 Coventry Road, Yardley
1110 Coventry Road, Haymills
684 Coventry Road, Small Heath
174 Highfield Road, Hall Green
1 Bondfield Road, Yardley Wood

You'll get the best
VALUE IN HOME
and FASHION NEEDS
at the
Beehive
The WAREHOUSE for ALL
ALBERT ST., BIRMINGHAM

COAL ALL KINDS OF FUEL
Telephone Northern 1496
F. M. GATELEY & Co.
(F. KNIGHT LTD., Proprietor)
Soho Pool Wharf, Hockley
Birmingham 18

A. G. HURRELL M. I. M. T.
Offers Complete Motoring Services
Sales, Exchanges, Repairs
Taxis, Cycles, Motorcycles
Trailers and Caravans
TYBURN GARAGE LTD.
1016 Kingsbury Rd., Tyburn, Erdington
Tel. Cas. Bromwich 2065

Wedding and Birthday Gifts
S. CHILD
THE JEWELLER
10 Bull Street, Birmingham 4
Finest quality in Watches, Clocks,
Silver and Cut Glass

BOSCOMBE

W.A.M. TYRE c/o
29 Ashley Rd,
Boscombe
2258.
TYRES
ANY MAKE of TYRE supplied

BOURNEMOUTH

COLLENET & CO.
13, THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S
HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
TEL. 2016

A. JONES & SONS Ltd.
COMFORT SHOE
SPECIALISTS
Gervis Place, Bournemouth
The Arcade, Boscombe
858 WIMBORNE ROAD MOORDOWN

BealeSons
BEALE & SONS LTD.
THE STORE FOR
VALUE and SERVICE
Established nearly 60 years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 5000

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH
(Continued)

BOURNEMOUTH
Premier
Furnishing Store

Now four acres of space devoted to the making of beautiful homes. Three furnished homes built in the Show Rooms, Travel Bureau, Bargain Floor. Pick of the World's newest Furnishing Ideas.

J. J. Allen Ltd.
THE QUADRANT
BOURNEMOUTH
Tel. 512, also at London, Southampton, Southbourne

ASH & COMPANY
(Estate Agents Ltd.)
4 Grand Cinema Buildings Westbourne | Telephone Bournemouth 5066 (3 lines)

SHETLAND
INDUSTRIES
Dressing Gowns, Golf Hose, Sweaters, Shawls, Coats, Dresses, Rugs, Hand-Woven Tweeds, Wool in all shades
119 Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth
(Near Horse Shoe Common) Phone 4357

At Your Service
BURTWELL
BUTCHER
BOURNEMOUTH
217 CHARMINSTER ROAD
Nr. Five Ways
Phone WINTON 2247

J. H. BUTLER
BUILDING, HEATING and
DECORATING CONTRACTOR
BOURNEMOUTH WEST
Special Attention Given to All Jobbing Work
PHONE 2741

Terrant's
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and
Commercial Road
Telephone 6750/6751

BRIGHTON AND HOVE

A GOOD IDEA!
Visit Plummer Rogers
Shoe Specialist, Foot Fitter
26/28 Brunswick Rd., Shoreham-by-Sea
Sussex
Also SOUTH STREET, LANCING

HETHERINGTONS
General Drapers & Millinery Specialists
WESTERN RD. BRIGHTON

PALMEIRA STORES
Brighton & Hove Supply Association Ltd.
For
FOOD, FURNISHINGS
and all
Household Requisites
Highest Quality Lowest Prices
Phone 2253 HOVE

BRISTOL

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS
AND
DRY CLEANERS

DOWLING'S BOOKSHOP
(W. E. Helliker)
Bookseller—Stationer
Newsagent
33/33a Queen's Road
(Opposite Museum) Phone 24711

F. G. DENMAN
Jewellers
Comprehensive Selection of
CLOCKS and WATCHES
Expert Repair Service
173 Whiteladies Rd., Clifton
(Left Blackboy Hill from Downs)

LANNING & JUDD
20/22 STOKES CROFT, BRISTOL
Ironmongers
Fruit Bottles, Cabin Trunks
Week-End Suit Cases, Vacuum Flasks
Electric Lamps
PHONE 25753

Diadem Flour
E. BENNETT
Family Grocer
432 GLOUCESTER ROAD
(Next Tramway Depot)
Horfield Tel. 46023
Orders solicited and delivered

You Require Insurance
Therefore you need the services of a broker. It will cost you nothing to consult
A. E. GRIGG & COMPANY
36 Baldwin Street, Bristol, 1.
INSURANCE BROKERS since 1879. Annuities, Endowment, Employer's Liability, Fire, Motor, Marine, etc.

LANE & ROBINSON LIMITED
FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR
AND HIGH CLASS REPAIRS
9A WHITELADIES ROAD
CLIFTON BRISTOL

For Good Used Cars
PASSEY MOTORS
Kellaway Ave., Bristol 7 Tel: 44036 (2 lines)
Stocking Agents for Riley, Studebaker, Morris, Austin, Wolseley, Hillman and Standard. Any Make Supplied.
Repairs by Skilled Mechanics

The Sir HERBERT BARKER Shoe
AS DESIGNED AND WORN BY SIR HERBERT BARKER
— BOOKLET ON REQUEST
63 Queen's Rd.
Bristol, 8.
MASSINGHAM

ENGLAND

BRISTOL
(Continued)

EAT SUNSHINE BREAD
WILLIS & SONS
The only firm in this City manufacturing Bread with this process.

This Bread has been awarded over 300 Cups, Trophies and Medals, open to the United Kingdom.

Phone 45978 for a sample to the
SUNSHINE BAKERY
388 Filton Avenue, Horfield, Bristol

Get Your Kodak Now
Be Ready for the Holidays
Strode Cosh & Penfold
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Caption Contest

Monitor Camera Club from M. P. Rea, Clearwater Fla.

The following have been selected as the best ten captions submitted for the Monitor Camera Club picture which was published on July 22:

"Come on in—the Water's Fine"

Norma May, Deming, N. Mex.
B. V. Searls, Portland, Ore.
Beulah Brown, Whittier, Calif.
Edna Wallace Osborne, Richmond, Va.
Charles H. Robbins, Tampa, Fla.
Kate Brackett, Milton, Mass.
Miss E. M. Miles, Peaks Island, Me.
Irene Gates Moffet, Monmouth, Ill.
A. C. Oakley, Billings, Mont.

"The Sunshine of Your Smile"

Louise A. Smith, Seymour, Conn.
Gertrude Morrison Brown, Los Angeles.
Anna B. Sylvester, Inglewood, Calif.
Clara Belle Mitchell, Dayton, Ohio.
Mary Ann Williams, Hartford, Conn.
Leita W. Reeve, Oneida, N. Y.
Kathleen Starnes, Chestnut Hill, Mass.
Beulah I. Pitts, Philadelphia.

"Laugh and the World Laughs with You"

Dorothy James, Columbus, N. M.
Ruth Groffman, New Oreans, La.
Helen W. Stark, Denver, Colo.
Lois Harp, Hollywood, Calif.
Ruth B. Rose, New York City.
Laura E. Wilson, Jersey City, N. J.
Amelia Hodgdon, Coral Gables, Fla.
Mrs. W. J. Clancy, San Diego, Calif.

"Brim-full of Joy"

George Shepard, St. Louis.
Mrs. L. P. Beckwith, Guilford, Conn.
Louise S. Johnson, Washington.
Dorothy E. Seely, Hyde Park, Mass.
Elizabeth E. Geiger, West Hartford, Conn.
Margaret Marquis, Woodhaven, N. Y.

"What Are the Wild Waves Saying?"

Nancy Hinxton, Portland, Ore.
Rena Y. Dublon, New York City.
Hope Worth, Jackson Heights, N. Y.
Cornelia E. Schaller, Los Angeles.
Rosa D. Stocker, Los Angeles.

"Happy Days Are Here Again"

Otto Harting, Chicago.
Fannie Deacon, Chicago.
Mrs. Ernest O. Clark, Thomaston, Me.
Angie G. Chaffe, Huron, S. D.

"Where Did You Get That Hat?"

Nell R. Buchanan, Tampa, Fla.
Mrs. C. A. Ogden, Bartow, Fla.
Ethel C. Lincoln, St. Petersburg, Fla.

"Sitting Pretty"

Olive Rice, Longmeadow, Mass.
Regina Pursglove, Los Angeles.

"The Sun Shall Not Smite Thee"

J. M. Seese, Strasburg, Ohio.

"Down to the Sea in Slips"

Beulah I. Pitts, Philadelphia.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Here's a financial item from the Philadelphia Bulletin in cryptic form:

FIN AFCCLM FRO FP NQNMT PSQN UFNV RFM OLWNV—LIA, XYLO'V ZFMN, VFZN FP 'NZ AFI'O NQNI BFZN SI, PFM OYN VLZN MNLVFI.

Letter Division

The 10 letters in this letter-division problem, when properly arranged, will spell a 10-letter word, the letters of which, in that order, represent the digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 0. But try solving it arithmetically:

```
OAM)TFRLW(LRF
    IEW
    ----
    WFFL
    WLLR
    ----
     WEIW
     WEAI
     ----
       WL
```

Letter Juggling

Three different 5-letter words may be formed from the 5 letters given below. Use all 5 letters in each word:

I P R S T

Find Two Numbers

Find two consecutive numbers such that 1-7 of the greater exceeds 1-9 of the lesser by 1.

Ten "Isms

Here are 10 "ism" words to be identified. The first has been checked by way of example:

1	mechanism	newspaper work	
2	antagonism	cluster of stars	
3	skepticism	pert. to machinery	1
4	asterism	general opinion	
5	criticism	hostility to arts	
6	plagiarism	rural quality	
7	journalism	doubt	
8	vandalism	censure	
9	ruralism	literary theft	
10	generalism	opposition	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

Wide Spaces in the Heart

I need wide spaces in my heart,
Where Faith and I can go apart
And grow serene.
Life gets so choked by busy living,
Kindness so lost in fussy giving,
That love slips by unseen.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: One dollar out of every five goes for taxes—and, what's more, some of 'em don't even come in, for the same reason.

Letter Division: WOLFRAMITE
1234567890

Letter Juggling: strip, trips, sprit.

Find 2 Numbers: 27 and 28.

Ten "Isms.": Mechanism—pertaining to machinery; antagonism—opposition; skepticism—doubt; asterism—cluster of stars; criticism — censure; plagiarism — literary theft; journalism—newspaper work; vandalism—hostility to the arts; ruralism—rural quality; generalism—general opinion.

In Lighter Vein

Playing Safe

"It says here in the paper that they are now making shingles out of concrete."

"Then I take back what I just said about wishing I were a boy again."

Another Thousand

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Merton Thousand. The new baby makes three Thousand girls and three Thousand boys in the family.—Liverpool Evening Express.

Not Today, Thank You!

Scientific man: "The wireless waves are hurled through the ether, strike the moon, and the moon throws them back to the earth."

Radio listener: "You can't wonder at it sometimes."—Radio Pictorial.

New Dialect

"Has the advent of radio helped ranch life?" asked the English visitor.

"I'll say it has!" replied the cowboy. "Why, we learn a new cowboy song every night, and say—we've found out that the dialect us fellers have used for years is all wrong."—Liverpool Evening Express.

A Last Look

In his book "Percy Pitt of Covent Garden and the B. B. C." (Arnold, 10s. 6d.), Mr. J. Daniel Chamier tells of a singer who, after an attack of "temperament," was taken on to the Covent Garden stage by the manager, who, telling the fly men to raise the curtain said:

"Covent Garden auditorium is beautiful, isn't it?"

"Yes," she said, "of course it is."

"Well," he continued, "take a good look at it."

"But why?"

"Because this the very last time you are ever going to see it from where you are now standing."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Daily Anecdote

Confidence

David Todd, former professor of astronomy in Amherst College, once discussed the subject of ridicule. He undertook to prove that all men who ever amounted to anything, or who overcame some great obstacles, had been subjected to persecution and ridicule.

Professor Todd recalled Clyde Fitch, who became the greatest American playwright of his period. Fitch wore a sky-blue suit when he appeared at the depot of the college town. Everybody laughed at him, and made cutting remarks; but Fitch paid no heed to the college boys. He went right on about his business.

Professor Todd added: "I could multiply instances, but there would be little value in it. Suffice it to say that in my memory of the college men who have made a signal success in the world, I cannot find one who did not display, even in college, a certain confidence in his own soul and being, that made him superior to the superficial opinion of the mass. That confidence, I believe, is a real essential."

?—Write Your Own Caption—?

Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, Bristol, England

Readers Are Invited to Submit Titles for This Picture; and on Friday, Aug. 19, the Best 10, Together With Names of Senders, Will Be Published on This Page. Captions Should Not Exceed Seven Words, and Should Be Addressed to Daily Features Editor—a Postal Card Is Recommended

Quotation for Today

CHEERFULNESS, Sir, is the chief ingredient in the composition of health.—MURPHY.

Eleventh Commandment

Archbishop Usher was once wrecked on the coast of Ireland, in a wild and desert place. In his distress he went to the abode of an ecclesiastic—a man reserved and prudent almost to the point of distrust.

The ecclesiastic, in a tone scarcely civil, refused to believe Usher, and said he would answer for it if he did not know how many commandments there were.

"I can prove to you," answered the Archbishop with mildness, "that I am not so ignorant as you think. There are eleven."

"Eleven?" exclaimed the ecclesiastic. "Very well, tell me the eleventh, and I will give you all that you need."

"Here it is," replied the Archbishop: "A new commandment give I unto you, that ye love one another."

Did You Ever Wonder

How Water Striders Can Walk on the Water?

It is not uncommon to see water beetles or water striders walking on the water. Nor are they the only creatures capable of this feat.

It may be somewhat surprising, however, to learn that a clean, dry safety razor blade or a shiny needle can be made to float unsupported in a bowl of water if laid on the surface with sufficient care—yet the blade or needle is many times as heavy as water.

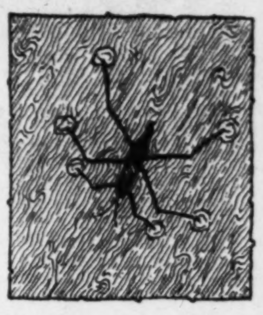
Thus we come to the conclusion that the surface of the water differs somewhat from the water below it. The explanation of this difference involves the matter of the cohesion of water molecules.

Cohesion in a substance is the force with which its molecules tend to cling to one another. The molecules of water below the surface may be imagined as clinging to or pulling at one another in all directions. A molecule pulls up on the one below it, and down on the one above it, etc.

However, there are no water molecules above the surface molecules, so the cohesive force acting upon them pulls mostly downward, thus crowding them closer together than the molecules below the surface.

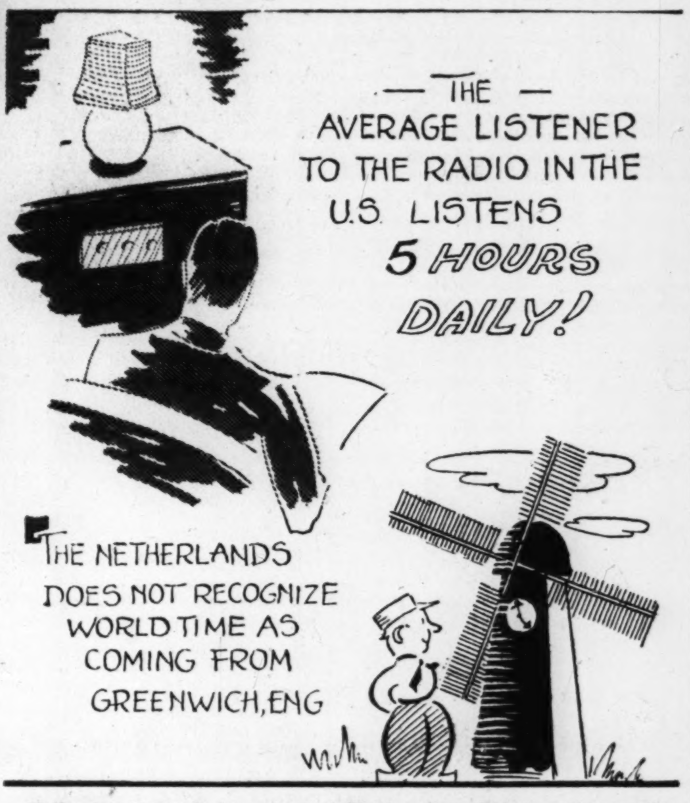
In general, the more closely packed a substance is, the stronger it is, and the more weight it will stand. Hay, pressed together in a bale, will support us easily, while we sink deeply into a loose pile of the same hay. In like manner, the closely packed molecules at the surface of the water can support more weight, so long as the surface remains unbroken, than can the loose molecules below.

As a result, the surface of the water acts as though it were covered with an invisible, elastic membrane. The razor blade, the needle, and the feet of the water strider all dent the surface of the water slightly, showing its elasticity, but so long as they do not break through, they will continue to float, supported by the closely packed surface molecules.—**W. P. Keasbey.**



Worth Knowing

By H. E. T.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Holland is the only important civilized nation that doesn't recognize world time as reckoned from Greenwich, England. The Netherlands figures its time by the clock in the West Church in Amsterdam, which differs by 19 minutes and 32 seconds from standard Western European time.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Auto Outings

San Francisco

Out of the fullness of the joy of living, and in deep gratitude for the realization that giving and receiving are divinely synonymous, Mr. H—— of San Francisco has established himself as an entertainer of the great outdoors to the guests and associates at a well-known sanatorium.

From two to four times a week, Mr. H—— calls for a group of five persons to go riding in his car. These are quickly gathered together—sometimes guests, sometimes associates on their days off—and the merry party starts forth.

Out onto the highways and into the great open spaces, the car runs on and on swiftly. Mr. H——'s driving ability is outstanding. His ability as an entertainer is almost professional. Occasionally he stops to make a business call for a few moments.

Sometimes he makes up his party of associates who share gasoline expenses on long trips to Carmel or Lake Tahoe; and in return they receive outings which would cost many times as much, and which many could not afford.

And while the guests are sure they never had a more joyous ride, the host still insists he had the best time—and he proves his claim by calling again in a few days for "another load of friends."

Gingerbread for a Queen

A Story for Children

Dame Bunts had a fine garden. It was so fine that the Queen heard about it and sent word to Dame Bunts that she was coming to see it. Dame Bunts was excited, her eyes shone.

"The Queen is coming," she cried, "the Queen is coming." She ran out to the kitchen. "Cook," she said, "make some gingerbread at once. The Queen is coming!"

Cook got excited, her eyes shone. She ran to the cupboard to take down the molasses jug.

"For," said cook, "gingerbread is made of molasses." She remembered that, cook did, although she was much excited. What she didn't remember was that the jug of molasses was very heavy.

And so—crash!—cook dropped it on the kitchen floor. There it lay broken right in two and out ran the brown molasses this way and that. It was a sight to see, thick brown molasses running over the kitchen floor.

Cook started for the mop and pail. Cook slipped and down she sat in the molasses. "The Queen is coming," she cried, but she couldn't get up. She was stuck!

"Tick, tock," said the kitchen clock, "tick, tock, tick, tock!" Time passed and out came the serving-maid into the kitchen.

"The Queen is in the garden," the serving-maid cried. "Where is the gingerbread?" And down she fell and stuck fast in the molasses.

"Tick, tock," said the kitchen clock, "tick, tock, tick, tock!" Out came the gardener into the kitchen.

"Where is the gingerbread?" he shouted, and wheee, down he fell in the molasses.

One minute, two minutes, three minutes, and out came Dame Bunts herself, her face very red.

"Where is the gingerbread?" she cried, and—bump—she was down and stuck fast in the molasses.

The Queen waited in the garden, the Queen tapped her satin slipper on the soft grass, the Queen drummed her jewelled fingers on the bench. Where indeed was the gingerbread? The Queen arose and swept across the garden to the house. Behind her trailed her velvet train, behind her floated her gossamer veil, in her hight hand, very erect, she held her golden scepter.

Straight into the house and down the hall to the kitchen, she went.

The cook saw her coming, the cook's mouth opened wide. In just a minute now—in just a minute the Queen . . . oh! The satin slipper stepped into the molasses, the satin slipper slipped, the jewelled fingers flew up in the air and—down sat the Queen in the molasses.

Dame Bunts shut her eyes, the gardener hung his head, the serving-maid looked up at the ceiling, but the cook looked at the Queen.

The Queen was smiling.

"Your majesty," cook gasped, "it's all my fault."

The Queen began to laugh. All the jewels in her crown danced and sparkled. The Queen laughed long. Nothing like this had ever happened to her. Life at the castle was sometimes very dull.

She glanced from one to the other of them as they sat there, stuck in the molasses, and she cried:

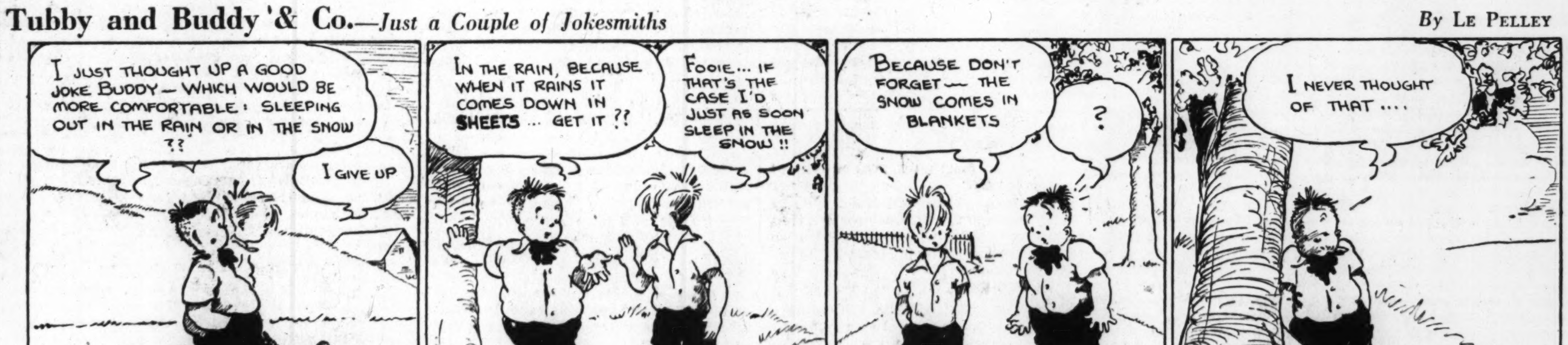
"Come laugh with me
At what's been done,
And know that queens
Must have their fun."

And then and there the Queen, sitting in the midst of the molasses, waved her golden scepter towards the cook, the serving-maid, the gardener and Dame Bunts, each in turn, and named them her Special Counselors for the Encouragement of Mirth.

"Because it is sometimes very dull at the castle," she explained. "And you will help to cheer things up."

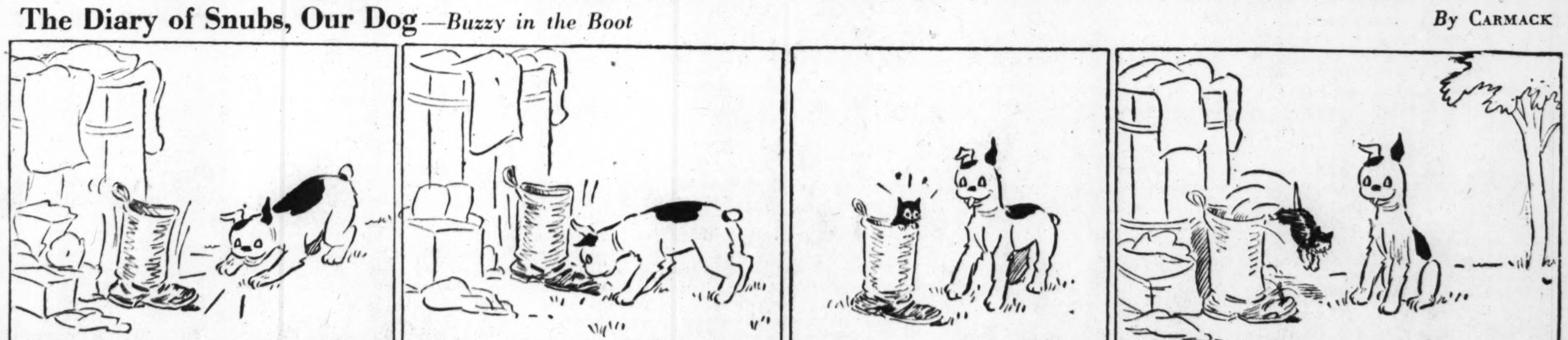
Tubby and Buddy '& Co.—*Just a Couple of Jokesmiths*

By LE PELLEY


I JUST THOUGHT UP A GOOD JOKE BUDDY— WHICH WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE: SLEEPING OUT IN THE RAIN OR IN THE SNOW ??
I GIVE UP
IN THE RAIN, BECAUSE WHEN IT RAINS IT COMES DOWN IN SHEETS ... GET IT ??
FOOIE... IF THAT'S THE CASE I'D JUST AS SOON SLEEP IN THE SNOW !!
BECAUSE DON'T FORGET — THE SNOW COMES IN BLANKETS
?
I NEVER THOUGHT OF THAT ....
Le Pelley

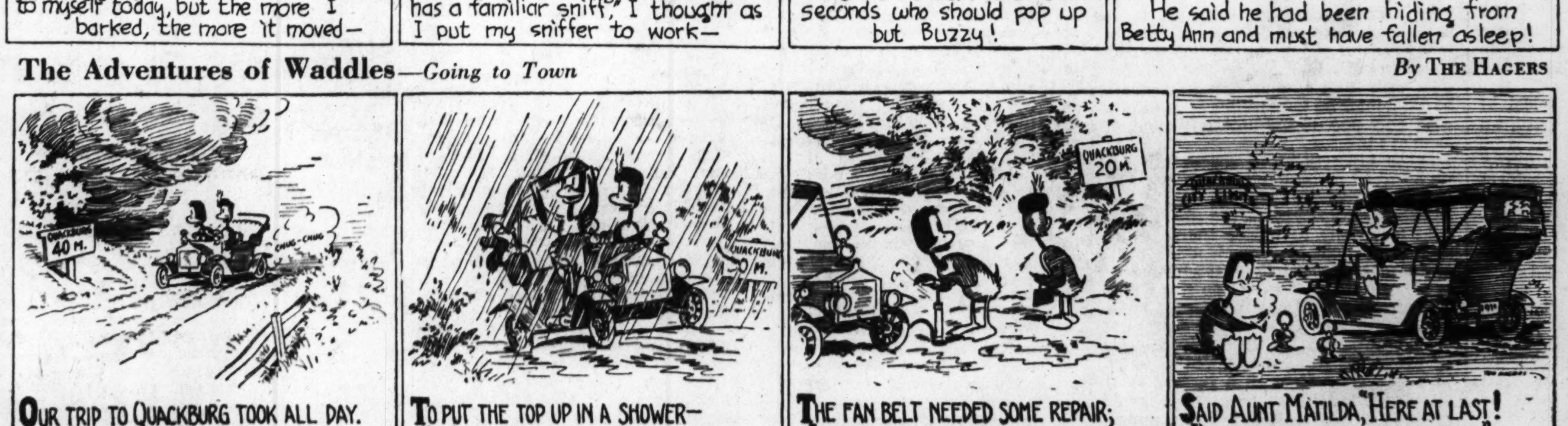
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Buzzy in the Boot*

By CARMACK


"No wiggling boot can bluff me," I said to myself today, but the more I barked, the more it moved—
"Hm-m- Something around here has a familiar sniff," I thought as I put my sniffer to work—
And no wonder! In a few seconds who should pop up but Buzzy!
He said he had been hiding from Betty Ann and must have fallen asleep!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Going to Town*

By THE HAGERS


QUACKBURG 40 M.
CHUG-CHUG
OUR TRIP TO QUACKBURG TOOK ALL DAY. WE HAD TO STOP ALONG THE WAY
QUACKBURG M.
TO PUT THE TOP UP IN A SHOWER— A JOB WHICH TOOK ALMOST AN HOUR.
QUACKBURG 20 M.
THE FAN BELT NEEDED SOME REPAIR; I PUMPED THREE PUNCTURED TIRES WITH AIR.
SAID AUNT MATILDA, "HERE AT LAST! I'VE NEVER MADE THE TRIP SO FAST."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1938

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Without Loss of Prestige

JAPAN'S offer of terms on which the Manchukuan-Siberian border clash between Nipponese and Soviet soldiers may be peacefully liquidated "without loss of prestige" makes it two who don't want to fight each other—just now. Russia's intention of avoiding conflict was indicated previously in a proposal for a new demarcation of frontiers and establishment of a mixed commission to examine disputable points.

It takes two to make a fight, or to make real peace after one. In this case, the two are doing neither. Peace for the moment depends on the inadequacy of each side's preparation for a major conflict with the other. Those who sloganize about preparedness for war being an aid to peace may wish to reflect on this fact. But if their slogans are less than completely accurate, so also would be an assumption that mere lack of arms will surely prevent war.

Not a lack of preparedness for war but a genuine preparedness for peace is the sure guarantee of peace. This preparedness is seen not, of course, in a willingness to postpone war until a more opportune time, such as both Russian and Japanese leaders reportedly express, but in a willingness — rather, a determination — to settle disputes without recourse to war. Such a determination involves a revision of ideas of national prestige and individual patriotism so that the one would depend not on a nation's known ability to destroy but on its faithful adherence to principles of co-operation, while the other would mean the individual's desire to see his country not feared by the rest of the world but trusted by it.

Prestige, patriotism—whenever two nations engage in exchanges like those between the Soviet and Japanese Governments these are subjects which receive much attention. A proper concept of them would do more than postpone war—it would prevent it.

Boston's "Unemployables"

THANKS to the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, Boston today has a rounded picture of its welfare situation. An important phase of this problem is stressed in the disclosure that some 23,000 persons are now carried on the rolls as "unemployables."

This means that regardless of economic upturns approximately that number of persons, because of loss of skill, advanced age, physical disability or other claims, are expected to remain public charges. Boston is now asked to find ways of paying for activity on a permanent basis.

Thus far the city has largely resorted to the emergency expedient of borrowing to meet this expense. This is patently unwise and costly, already accounting for $2.30 in the 1938 tax rate.

Mayor Tobin has supported the proposal of levying a 2 per cent sales tax, thus relieving property tax payers as well as relief recipients. But isn't the real solution contained in the Bureau's suggestion—previously urged by this newspaper—that the possibilities of rehabilitating the "unemployables" be fully explored?

This may not be the easiest way, nor, indeed, the least costly at first, but certainly it is the only humane way and the only way of eventually reducing the load. Richmond, Wheeling, Cincinnati, and other cities which have focused some of their welfare activities along this line have greatly reduced the number of so-called "unemployables."

As a first step, Mayor Tobin might well appoint a committee, representative of social workers, labor, education, the professions and industry to examine the situation and report on the best procedure.

Mr. Misro, Master Ditch Digger

ARCHEOLOGIST in white duck helmet, shirt and shorts, fingering with absorbed air Mayan relics, pictures the researchist's curiosity and interest. But ditch digger, also equipped with shovel? Well, not so distinctly. Yet Mr. Misro, recently discovered working on Beacon Street's WPA water pipe project, has the attitude of the archeologist. Rather proud he is of the old wooden water pipes discovered in Charlestown, still in use after about 125 years, of the 100-year-old pipe that had been worn down to about one-eighth-inch thickness, of traces of the old canal and the old railroad, both inactive for almost a century. "Revolution" to Mr. Misro may not signify 1776—as it would to the "late George Apley"—but he has dug out for himself a background of the workings of the old Boston Apley's ancestors knew.

If Mr. Misro's attitude be typical of even a small part of human nature, we need not worry that the workman "is no longer taking an interest in his work." Interest can be independent of subject matter, one is tempted to moralize, though one cannot imagine Mr. Misro concerning himself over the philosophy he may dig up for other people to build sermons on.

MAJ. WALTER E. PARKIN, JR., the man who granted Howard Hughes his flying license, says he doesn't think Hughes has a watch with him in the plane; he never wears one and doesn't have one in the house. Well, it isn't hard to believe. We can't think of anyone who has less regard for time.

Home Again, Corrigan

JUDGING by the boisterous blessing Manhattan bestowed on Douglas Corrigan, his wrong-way passage has come out right in the end. All has been forgiven, just as many hoped and many more expected. And thus the puckish prodigal comes home to the feast that Father Knickerbocker reserves for America's returning heroes.

Life for a popular idol, of course, isn't entirely a bed of ticker tape and banquets. The incipient squabble among the boroughs about which should be first to shake the hand that steered the plane the wrong way is typical of the pulling and hauling to which celebrities are sometimes subjected. There has been much joking about the whole affair so far, in which the young flier has more than held his own. That shrewd affability will stand him in good stead. There is talk of taking up a public collection to buy him a compass. He may need it to pilot him down the hero's tortuous path.

A 93d

THERE'S much to be said in favor of the existence of a 93d element, transuranium, announced at the French Academy of Science as discovered by the noted physicist, Dr. Jean Perrin and associates, and very little that can be said against it—until the initial data have been carefully checked. This will be done immediately by physicists all over the world as soon as the paper is published.

When the distinguished Russian chemist Mendeleeff conceived of the Periodic Table, or "social register" of the elements, arranging them in families and groups according to weight, chemical activity, etc., he left many blanks to be filled in during later years as new elements were discovered. From the lightest to the heaviest known elements the series allows for 92. Italian physicists, however, have made a 93d and a 94th by adding electrons to uranium in atomic bombardment.

It is true that though more than 1,000,000,000 such atoms of transuranium have been made artificially, there is still insufficient material there to place under a microscope for identification. However, that is no reason for researchers to adopt the position that because uranium topped the list when Mendeleeff completed his work, a heavier element might not exist. The universe is large and if a 93d element can be made on earth, no matter how unstable, might it not exist in great abundance elsewhere? Helium is rare on earth, as the difficulties of Zeppelin builders remind us, but on the sun where it was first discovered it is so plentiful one can photograph the sun by its emitted helium light.

Resolving an Anomaly

A FEDERAL Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia holds that if an employer is willing to deal with either of two rival unions, wishing only to know with which he should negotiate, there is no labor dispute within the meaning of the Wagner Act even though a jurisdictional strike may be taking place in his plant. A minority member of the bench objects it is "anomalous" to deny the existence of a dispute when the court at the same time expects the National Labor Relations Board to poll the employees to determine which union shall represent them.

However curious this may be, it is a greater and more serious anomaly that production should be held up and a company's plant be rendered idle—as many have been—not because there was any dispute between the employer and his employees but because there was a scramble between two unions, generally C. I. O. and A. F. of L., over which should collect dues and do the bargaining for the workers. Plant overhead and interest on investment go on while the owner must twiddle his thumbs and watch the contest or be a pawn in it; for either faction will picket his establishment and brand him "unfair" if he shows signs of dealing with the other.

This sort of situation has moved the two majority members of the Philadelphia court to grant an injunction to a food-store chain prohibiting picketing until the NLRB shall advise the company which organization to recognize. It is probably for purposes of the injunction that the court adopts the position that no dispute exists. Literally no dispute does exist with the employer, though it would be different if he were willing to negotiate with only one of the unions, playing it against the other.

Labor injunctions, of course, are not very savory or desirable under any circumstances where they can be avoided. In this category of cases, the NLRB could help materially to reduce the need for such injunctions by a simple amendment of its rules. No Congressional amendment of the statute is necessary on this point; it is merely a matter of interpretation of the statute. The Labor Board could and should provide that it will receive appeals by employers for a determination as to which of two unions in a jurisdictional dispute he shall recognize, where he is ready to deal with either that can show a majority of his employees.

Understanding Japan

Book News of the Day

OF COURSE, it may be contended that no one really understands Japan. The Japanese admit that their own interpretations fail because of the obtuseness of the Western mentality. And others say that no Occidental can thoroughly achieve an intimacy with Nippon, short of 100 years of residence.

So in view of these limitations, it must be admitted that Willard Price has done pretty well. His acquaintance with the Japanese scene is more than casual. His understanding of the mainsprings of Japanese action on the Chinese continent is considerably more penetrating than that of many current commentators. Moreover, his CHILDREN OF THE RISING SUN (New York: Reynal and Hitchcock. $3) is far more readable than if it were a seriously documented and factually ponderous book.

* * *

What he achieves is an interpretative travelogue. He discovers the nationalist philosophy of Japan as well as its capacity for intense industry upon the highly manicured farm of Mr. and Mrs. Son-of-two-Acres. He finds simplicity and grimness in the iron men who dwell in paper houses. And his "empire made with hands" presents a fair, yet telling, picture of the "drastic and sometimes ruthless" preparation that is continuing for the technical conquest of Manchuria.

Mr. Price makes it all appear so very simple—a bit simpler, perhaps, than it really is. But his assessment, rounding out the situation in Korea, in the Philippines and the mandated islands, has the advantage of appealing to the nontechnical reader.

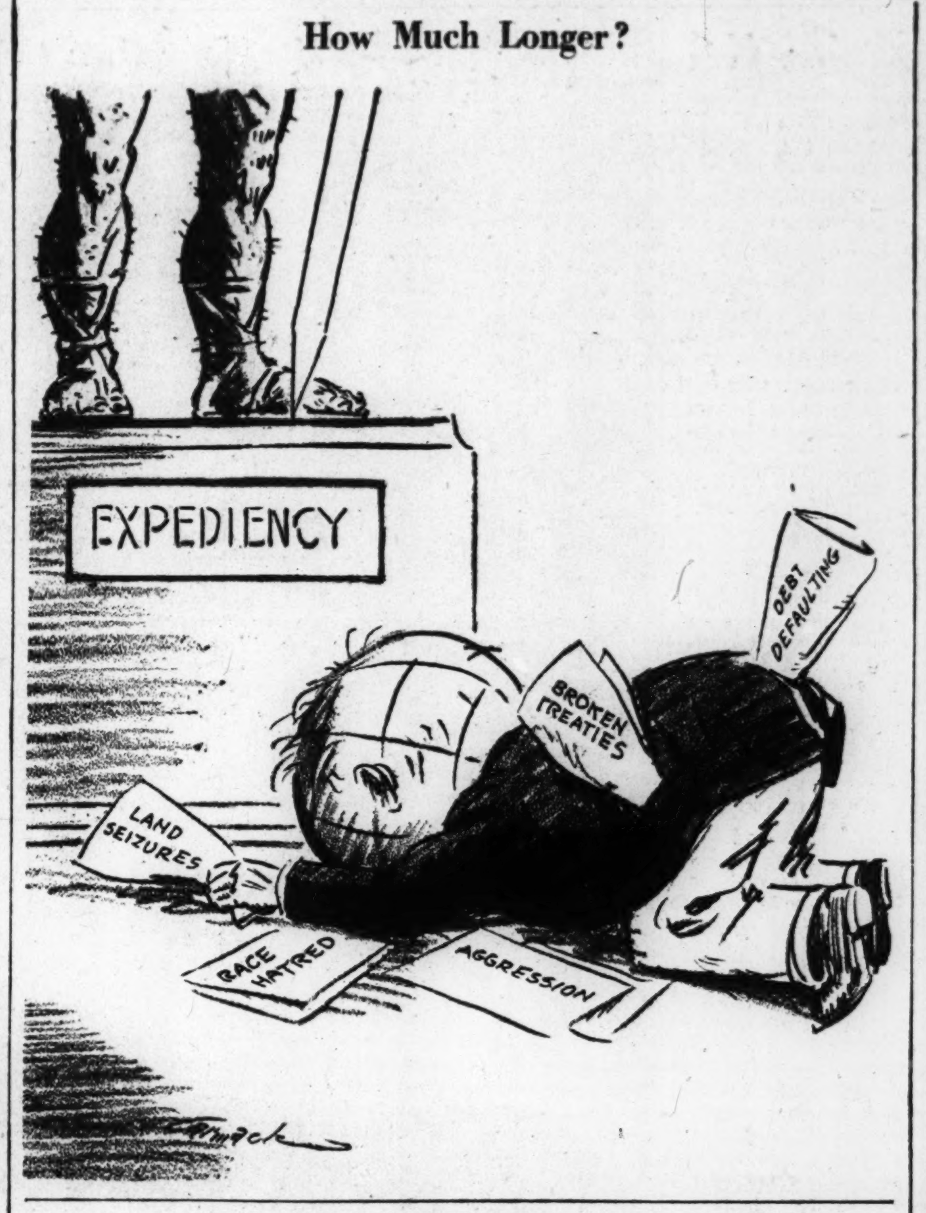
There is, however, an apparent conflict in Mr. Price's view of the ultimate aspects of American and of Japanese policies. He finds the United States retiring ungracefully from the Far East. As a result he pictures two alternatives —"war and no nonsense about it: repossess the Philippines, whip Japan, take over the problem of China;" or clear out of the Far East "gracefully." Here is no middle ground. Here is no hint of any moral responsibility that the United States may own and no recognition of a diplomacy that may seek to salvage what it can from a difficult situation. Cold realism, and nothing else.

* * *

Yet, after weighing the bushido spirit and the political and economic forces behind Japan's continental policy, Mr. Price politely expects that the sword may retire "when Japan's material needs are met." He finds, as did Tagore, an "element of the universal" in the blending of Eastern and Western civilizations in Japan. His chill realism becomes warmed by some consideration of intangibles and he hopes that "if time modifies the Nipponese crusade, making it less militant and more cultural," Japan may help to "wipe out the petty nationalism that is today plaguing most nations."

No one, certainly, would wish to exclude the possibility of Japan's voluntary assumption of such an ethical and moral role in the Far East. But it is rather hard to have the United States denied the right to use its influence toward that very universality which Mr. Price so clearly approves. Such matters, however, are confined to his peroration. They do not affect the main purpose of his volume, which is to explain the forces actuating Japan today. In the present tense, he makes good reading. Gx.

How Much Longer?



The Patteran

IT WAS George, of course, who had had his way in the end, and persuaded us to go on bicycles for our camping tour, instead of by car. The result, he had asserted, would be a more leisurely and carefree atmosphere—one would have time to take in the scenery. At the moment, I thought the theory wasn't working. He had volunteered to have the trailer, with the tent in it, attached to his bike for the first day, and, after six hours on the road, he didn't seem to be looking at the scenery much. Presently, however, at the entrance to a village, something did catch his eye. He dismounted. Bill and I followed suit.

"That," said George, pointing to some chalked hieroglyphics on a fence, "is an example of a patteran."

"I'll buy it," said Bill affably. "What is a patteran?"

"A patteran," replied George, who had prepared for the trip by a study of what he called the lore of the road—"a patteran is an arrangement of twigs, and stones, and so on, left by gypsies to give information to others following them. Tramps do the same thing with chalk marks."

"Oh? And what does that one say?"

George cleared his throat.

"Er—well—there's a house two miles up the road, kept by people who don't like tramps, and have a fierce dog."

"Is that all?" inquired Bill. "Nothing about a camping site? How thoughtless. Well let's get on."

We found a site eventually, about a mile and a half beyond the village, in a field that was entered from a small side lane.

"We'll have to get permission," remarked George. "It probably belongs to a farm at the end of the lane—supposing you two go along there, and get some water at the same time, while I set up the tent?"

* * *

Knowing that George considered putting up a tent a technical job, for which he alone was really qualified, Bill and I resignedly took the canvas buckets, and went off. The lane was too rough for bicycles, and it took us a good quarter of an hour's walk before we reached the farm. We were met by a large Alsatian, who for several minutes toyed noisily with the idea that we were trespassers. Finally, when the farmer's wife came to the door, we were told courteously, but firmly, that no camping was allowed on their land.

"The gypsy warned us," murmured Bill disconsolately, as we returned.

"Eh?"

"Or rather the tramp. The patteran, y'know—this must have been the house."

Arrived at the field, we had a shock. George had gone—together with his bicycle, and the trailer. We looked round blankly. We shouted. There was not even an echo.

"Well—" began Bill.

"Look at that," I interrupted.

Beside one of the gateposts was a little cairn of stones, from which emerged a forked branch, with a handkerchief tied to it.

"That's George's colored handkerchief," I exclaimed, and was about to annex it, when Bill stopped me.

"Wait," he muttered, frowning thoughtfully. "Don't you understand?".

"No, I don't."

"It's a patteran."

"Oh. No—really?"

"You know what George is," he said simply; and fell to pondering deeply.

"I've got it," he announced at last. "Look here. The handkerchief is George's. It's tied to the bigger prong of the branch—that means there's a fork in the main road we haven't come to yet, and he's taken the main arm of it. There's a knot in one corner of the handkerchief—now what's that for?"

"To remind us to follow him."

* * *

"No, it is a knot—a nautical mile, the nearest he could get to a mile. Therefore the place is a mile away. And those stones—it's in a disused quarry."

"Are you sure—?" I began doubtfully.

"Don't you see, he must have met someone who told him this place was no good and where to go"; and Bill snatched off the handkerchief triumphantly, thrust it into his pocket, and made for his bike.

We were nearly two hours looking for that quarry. We never found it—we never even found a genuine fork in the road; but Bill felt strongly about it, and it was hunger that drove us back at length to the village, with its inn. The food was lost with George.

As we came to the door of the inn, George got up from a basket chair in the porch. "Where on earth have you been?" he demanded.

We blinked at him.

"What are you doing here?" muttered Bill, in a dazed voice.

"A laborer chap told me we couldn't camp there, but that the landlord of this place had just the field for us—so I came along."

"Let us get this quite clear," said Bill, with desperate deliberation. "How did you expect us to follow you?"

George looked surprised. "Why, I scribbled a message on a scrap of paper, and knotted it into my handkerchief."

ERIC FORBES-BOYD

Replying to "While a People Is Murdered"

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your correspondent, "R. M. B.," in a letter which appeared in the Monitor under the caption, "While a People Is Murdered," seems to be greatly concerned with what he calls "international morality." He embarks on a course of abuse of Mr. Neville Chamberlain, British Prime Minister, which one would hardly have supposed to be worthy of reproduction in the columns of an international daily newspaper. Having made up his mind that the only grounds for Mr. Chamberlain's action in relation to the Spanish civil war have been those of preserving "the power of the British Empire," he proceeds to credit him with all the sufferings that the unhappy Spanish people are being forced to undergo. This is very unfair.

For instance, it is not fair to say that the Prime Minister has become unpalatable even to members of his own Party. How can "R. M. B.," living in another country, know this?

It is not fair to say that non-intervention has broken down, when, at last, agreement has been reached by all the parties concerned. The alternative policy would be to assume that Germany and Italy had no honorable concern for keeping their signed engagements, and to act on that assumption would mean world war.

It is not fair to assume that Mr. Chamberlain's policy of appeasement and rearmament will result in "political oblivion" for his Cabinet. On the contrary, their steadiness at a time of hectic provocation is surely earning for them the gratitude of all democratic countries. The Spanish civil war, deplorable as it is, is still the Spanish civil war thanks largely to the determination of the British Government to keep the conflict within Spain's national boundaries.

Thus the non-intervention effort did undeniably localize the conflict and averted a general European war. Your editorial of the same date commenting on the success of the non-intervention committee presented a much more fair and reasoned statement of the case.

At this hour what is more needed than anything else is not provocative and destructive criticism such as "R. M. B.'s" letter but a determination to uphold agreements and the pledged word, and to exercise to the utmost the spirit of kindliness and fair-mindedness when considering the multifarious perplexities with which all governments are at the present time beset.

J. S. B.

London.

Finland's Debt

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Little Finland, the United States press regularly reports, has once more discharged its installment of the war debt owing to the United States, whereas other European countries, generally Great Britain either by direct statement or inference, have again defaulted.

Now Finland does not owe any war debt in the sense that other nations do. She did not come into existence as a self-governing state until after the war was over. She bought about a million dollars' worth of surplus foodstuffs and materials left in Europe after the war and is paying for them by installments just as one would do with buying goods on time from a department store. The Finns themselves do not claim anything else.

FRANK FOSTER

Vancouver, B. C.

The Wide Horizon

Reorganization: Not a Dead Issue

By Henry Goddard Leach

[From Forum Magazine, August Issue]

THE Reorganization Bill is unlikely to remain a dead issue. The President in his "fireside chat" of June 24 indicated that he will fight for reorganization through the coming primaries and election.

The reorganization bill was the measure to abrogate the spoils system and to introduce economy and order into the executive branches of Federal Government. It embodied measures for which Republican Presidents—Taft, Harding, Coolidge, Hoover—had striven in vain. It answered the pleas of Republicans and businessmen for governmental economy. Yet it was these very elements that united with disaffected Democrats to bring about its defeat.

Politics again triumphed over statesmanship, prejudice over common sense. The bill went down before a demagogic outcry against "Dictatorship." The vital opposition, however, was the desire to administer a rebuke to the President in defeating one of the most constructive measures of his Administration and one essentially nonpartisan. The press and other less disinterested organs of propaganda joined nervous bureaucrats and the dyspeptic in their unreasoning hysteria against dictatorship.

Sardonically enough, when the bill was defeated, the very businessmen who had been clamoring for efficiency and retrenchment threw up their hats in jubilation. Stocks also bounded up on the exchanges—and then sank back again. When the smoke subsided, it was found that much of the objection was too synthetic to be very convincing. Batches of telegrams proved to be identical in wording. Thousands of the protests were from fictitious persons. Members of Congress who politely wrote letters of acknowledgment to the senders received their letters back with the notation, No such address. As one of the authors of the bill declared, many were "willing to wreck the train to spite the conductor."

* * *

The fear of dictatorship was not the real fear that fought this attempt to improve the efficiency of democracy. Besides the emotional desire to rebuke the President, there were two very real fears: the fear of congressmen that they would substantially lose the perquisite of patronage and the fear of the bureaucrats glued to every phone that they would lose their jobs.

What were the chief provisions of the reorganization bill?

First, and least important, was the provision for six assistants to the President to help him understand the technical complications of a vast machinery of executive operation too devious for any one human brain to follow.

Second, the President was empowered to gather up 100 of the 135 independent commissions and agencies that are neither judicial nor legislative and place them where they belong, under responsible cabinet officers.

Third, there were to be created a Department of Public Welfare and a National Resources Planning Board.

Fourth, it was proposed to establish something we do not now have, namely, a totally independent audit of all government financial transactions and books by an auditor who has no part in making the expenditures or keeping the books.

Last and most important was the reform of the spoils system toward a complete civil service. That service was to be made more efficient by the appointment of a single administrator in place of a commission and the placement of all the 800,000 employees of the executive government, except the few—perhaps 300—responsible for political policy, on the civil list. At present 37 per cent of the 800,000 are the beneficiaries of patronage and exempt from examination as to merit.

* * *

The "noes" were heard from when the last reorganization bill was defeated. The ayes are now waking up throughout the country and, it may be hoped, will record their protest in the November elections. The same reorganization bill or a better bill should be one of the first considerations of the next session of Congress.

Eventually universal education in America will produce an intelligent public conscience which will enable our country, just as Sweden, even in time of peace, to legislate certain programs that are essentially nonpartisan without using them as footballs of political expediency. This happened in New York State when Charles Evans Hughes assisted Alfred E. Smith in reorganizing the cumbersome government of that State. It happened again in Maine when the Democrats came to the aid of Tudor Gardiner.

Common sense may be crushed to earth by prejudice, but it will rise again. The time will come when the American people will be as efficient in government as they have been in private business—and without yielding an inch to communism or dictatorship.

Peacepoint

Were half the power that fills the world
with terror,
Were half the wealth bestowed on camps
and courts
Given to redeem the human mind from
error,
There were no need of arsenals and forts.
—Longfellow